

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION MANUAL 1958-59

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FOREWORD

The *United States Government Organization Manual* is the official organization handbook of the Federal Government. It contains sections descriptive of the agencies in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. Supplemental information following these sections includes (1) brief descriptions of quasi-official agencies and selected international organizations, (2) charts of the more complex agencies, and (3) appendixes relating to abolished or transferred agencies, to governmental publications, and to certain ancillary material.

The *United States Government Organization Manual* is published annually by the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, as a special edition of the *Federal Register* pursuant to part 3 of the regulations of the Administrative Committee, approved by the President on October 11, 1948 (13 F. R. 5935; 1 CFR Part 3).

Agencies subject to section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U. S. C. 1002) are required by the provisions thereof to separately state and currently publish in the *Federal Register* descriptions of the agency organization including delegations of final authority and the established places at which and methods whereby the public may secure information or make submittals or requests. Users interested in these detailed statements should consult the indexes to the daily issues of the *Federal Register*.

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WAYNE C. GROVER,
Archivist of the United States,

FRANKLIN FLOETE,
Administrator of General Services.

The mailing address for all Federal agencies located in the District of Columbia is Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated.

Inquiries concerning the *United States Government Organization Manual* should be directed to:

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary

pointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of

their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To Borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

- To establish Post Offices and post Roads;
 - To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
 - To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
 - To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;
 - To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
 - To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
 - To provide and maintain a Navy;
 - To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
 - To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
 - To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
 - To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And
 - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
- Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.
- The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.
- No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
- No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
- No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.
- No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President: and if no Person have a Majority,

then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their *respective Offices*, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein

otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction:—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three

fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o WASHINGTON—Presid^t
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire	{ JOHN LANGDON NICHOLAS GILMAN }
Massachusetts	{ NATHANIEL GORHAM RUFUS KING }
Connecticut	{ W ^m SAM ^l JOHNSON ROGER SHERMAN }
New York	ALEXANDER HAMILTON
New Jersey	{ WIL: LIVINGSTON DAVID BREARLEY. W ^m PATTERSON. JONA: DAYTON }

Pennsylvania	{ B FRANKLIN THOMAS MIFFLIN ROB ^T MORRIS GEO. CLYMER THO ^S FITZSIMONS JARED INGERSOLL JAMES WILSON GOUV MORRIS
Delaware	{ GEO: READ GUNNING BEDFORD jun JOHN DICKINSON RICHARD BASSETT JACO: BROOM
Maryland	{ JAMES M ^C HENRY DAN OF S ^T THO ^S JENIFER DAN ^L CARROLL
Virginia	{ JOHN BLAIR— JAMES MADISON Jr.
North Carolina	{ W ^M BLOUNT RICH ^D DOBES SPAIGHT. HU WILLIAMSON
South Carolina	{ J. RUTLEDGE CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY CHARLES PINCKNEY PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia	{ WILLIAM FEW AER BALDWIN

Amendments

(The first 10 Amendments were adopted December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights")

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizurs, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

(Adopted January 8, 1798)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

(Adopted September 25, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. *And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President* whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President —The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate

shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13

(Adopted December 18, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14

(Adopted July 28, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by Law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the

United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5 The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15

(Adopted March 30, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16

(Adopted February 25, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17

(Adopted May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18

(Adopted January 29, 1919)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Amendment 21

(Adopted December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 22

(Adopted February 27, 1951)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission of the States by the Congress

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESS¹

The Capitol
Capitol 4-3121: The Senate, Branch 2115;
House of Representatives, Branch 2241

Eighty-Fifth Congress, Second Session

The Senate

OFFICERS

President of the Senate (Vice President of the United States).....	RICHARD M. NIXON.
President of the Senate Pro Tempore.....	CARL HAYDEN.
Secretary.....	FELTON M. JOHNSTON.
Sergeant at Arms.....	JOSEPH C. DUKE.
Chief Clerk.....	EMERY L. FRAZIER.
Secretary for the Majority.....	ROBERT G. BAKER.
Secretary for the Minority.....	J. MARK TRICE.
Chaplain.....	REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, D. D.

The House of Representatives

OFFICERS

The Speaker.....	SAM RAYBURN.
Clerk.....	RALPH R. ROBERTS.
Sergeant at Arms.....	ZEAKE W. JOHNSON, Jr.
Doorkeeper.....	WILLIAM M. MILLER.
Postmaster.....	H. H. MORRIS.
Chaplain.....	REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP, D. D.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Congress of the United States was created by article I, section 1, of the Constitution, adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787, providing that "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The first Congress under the Constitution met on March 4, 1789,² in the Federal Hall in New York City. The membership then consisted of 22 Senators and 59 Representatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Senate is composed of 96 Members, 2 from each State, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures.

This procedure was changed by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1913, which made the election of Senators a function of the people. One-third of the Senate is elected every 2 years.

The House of Representatives comprises, at the present time, 435 Representatives. The number representing each State is determined by population but every State is entitled to at least one Representative. Members are elected by the people for 2-year terms, all terms running for the same period.

Both the Senators and the Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are chosen. In addition, a Senator must be at least 30 years of age and must have been 7 years of the United States for at least 7

¹ Organization charts on pages 586-589

² North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21, 1789; it joined on May 29, 1790.

years; a Representative must be at least 25 years of age and must have been a citizen for at least 7 years.

One Delegate each from the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska (elected for 2-year terms) and one Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (elected for a 4-year term) represent the Territories and Insular Possessions and complete the composition of the Congress of the United States. These Delegates take part in the discussions but have no vote.

The Vice President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate; in his absence the duties are taken over by a president pro tempore, elected by that body. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House; he may designate any Member of the House to act in his absence.

The Secretary of the Senate, elected by vote of the Senate, performs the duties of the presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a president pro tempore. He is the custodian of the seal of the Senate, draws requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for money appropriated for the compensation of Senators, officers, and employees and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, and is empowered to administer oaths to any officer of the Senate and to any witness produced before it. His executive duties include certification of extracts from the Journal of the Senate, the attestation of bills, and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions, and in impeachment trials may issue, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate, and he certifies to the President of the United States the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is elected by and serves as the Executive Officer of that body. He, or a Deputy under his supervision, attends

all sessions of the Senate. He has supervision of Senate doorkeepers, the Capitol Police, and various subordinate officers of his department. It is his duty to procure a quorum when so directed by the Senate. He is also responsible for the enforcement of the orders of the Senate including the serving of subpoenas and warrants of arrest, and of all orders of the Committee on Rules and Administration for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol. A Deputy Sergeant at Arms performs the duties of procurement officer and auditor for the Senate.

The Clerk of the House presides at the beginning of a Congress until the election of a Speaker. He is a continuing officer whose duties do not terminate with the sine die adjournment of Congress; his duties are largely executive and quasi-judicial in nature; he attests bills, resolutions, and subpoenas; is custodian of the seal of the House, and prepares the roll of Representatives-elect.

COMMITTEES.—The work of preparing and considering legislation is done largely by committees of both Houses of Congress. There are 15 standing committees in the Senate and 19 in the House of Representatives. In addition, there are special committees in each House, and approximately 18 congressional commissions and joint committees composed of Members of both Houses. Each House may also appoint special investigating committees.

The personnel of the standing committees of each House is chosen by a vote of the entire body; members of other committees are appointed by the presiding officers.

All bills and resolutions are referred to the appropriate committees, which may report a bill out in its original form, vote against it in committee, make changes, or allow the proposed legislation to die in committee.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.—Proceedings of Congress are published in the *Congressional Record*, which is issued daily when Congress is in session. Pub-

lication of the *Record* began March 4, 1873; it was the first series officially reported, printed, and published directly by the Federal Government. The Daily Digest of the *Congressional Record*, printed in the back of each issue of the *Record*, summarizes the proceedings of that day in each House, and before each of their committees and subcommittees, respectively. The Digest also presents the legislative program for each day, and at the end of the week, gives the program for the following week. Its publication was begun March 17, 1947.

SESSIONS.—Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution makes it mandatory that "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year." Under this provision, also, the date for convening Congress was designated originally as the first Monday in December, "unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day." Eighteen acts were passed, up to 1820, providing for the meeting of Congress on other days of the year. From 1820 to 1934, however, Congress met regularly on the first Monday in December. In 1934 the Twentieth Amendment changed the convening of Congress to January 3, unless Congress "shall by law appoint a different day." The President "may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them."

POWERS OF CONGRESS.—Article I, section 8, of the Constitution defines the powers of Congress. Included are the powers to assess and collect taxes—called the chief power; to regulate commerce, both interstate and foreign; to coin money; to establish post offices and post roads; to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court; to declare war; to raise and maintain an army and navy. Congress is further empowered "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;" and "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Pow-

ers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Another power vested in the Congress is the right to propose amendments to the Constitution, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Should two-thirds of the State legislatures demand changes in the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to call a constitutional convention. Proposed amendments shall be valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures or by conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE SENATE.—Under the Constitution, the Senate is granted certain powers not accorded to the House of Representatives. The Senate approves or disapproves certain Presidential appointments by majority vote; and treaties must be concurred in by a two-thirds vote. The President may call a special session of the Senate even when the House is not sitting.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House of Representatives is granted the power of originating all bills for the raising of revenue.

Both Houses of Congress act in impeachment proceedings, which, according to the Constitution, may be instituted against the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

PROHIBITIONS UPON CONGRESS.—The Constitution also imposes prohibitions upon Congress: "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it." A bill of attainder or an ex post facto law cannot be passed. No export duty can be imposed. Ports of one State cannot be given preference over those of an-

other State. "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law." No title of nobility may be granted.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.—According to section 6 of article I, Members of Congress are granted certain privileges. In no case, except in treason, felony, and breach of the peace, can Members be arrested while attending sessions of Congress "and in going to and returning from the same." Furthermore, the Members cannot be questioned in any other place for remarks made in Congress. Each House may expel a Member of its body by a two-thirds vote.

ENACTMENT OF LAWS.—All bills and joint resolutions must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate and must be signed by the President in order to become law, or be passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. "If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." When a bill or joint resolution is introduced in the House, the procedure for

its enactment into a law is as follows:

1. Assignment to House committee having jurisdiction.

2. If favorably considered, it is reported to the House either in its original form or with amendments.

3. If the bill or resolution is passed by the House, it is messaged to the Senate and referred to the committee having jurisdiction.

4. In the Senate committee the bill, if favorably considered, may be reported in the form as received from the House, or further amended.

5. The approved bill or resolution is reported to the Senate, and if passed by that body, is returned to the House.

6. Differences in the two bodies over the measure necessitate a joint conference committee to effect a compromise, or either body may agree to the amendments of the other body.

7. When the bill or joint resolution is finally approved by both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker and the Vice President and is presented to the President.

8. Once the President's signature is affixed, the measure becomes a law. If the President vetoes the bill, it cannot become a law unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

Senators

[Democrats in roman (49), Republicans in *italics* (47), Total, 96]

<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
<i>Asken, George D.</i>	Vermont	Putney.
<i>Allott, Gordon</i>	Colorado	Lamar.
Anderson, Clinton P.	New Mexico	Albuquerque.
<i>Barrett, Frank A.</i>	Wyoming	Lusk.
<i>Beall, J. Glenn</i>	Maryland	Frostburg.
<i>Bennett, Wallace P.</i>	Utah	Salt Lake City.
Bible, Alan	Nevada	Reno.
<i>Brucker, John W.</i>	Ohio	Columbus.
<i>Bridger, Styles</i>	New Hampshire	Concord.
<i>Bush, Prescott</i>	Connecticut	Greenwich.
<i>Butler, John Marshall</i>	Maryland	Baltimore.
Byrd, Harry Flood	Virginia	Berryville.
<i>Capehart, Homer E.</i>	Indiana	Washington
<i>Carlson, Frank</i>	Kansas	Concordia.
Carroll, John A.	Colorado	Denver.
<i>Case, Clifford P.</i>	New Jersey	Rahway.

<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
<i>Case, Francis</i>	South Dakota	Custer.
<i>Chavez, Dennis</i>	New Mexico	Albuquerque.
<i>Church, Frank</i>	Idaho	Boise.
<i>Clark, Joseph S.</i>	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
<i>Cooper, John Sherman</i>	Kentucky	Somerset.
<i>Cotton, Norris</i>	New Hampshire	Lebanon.
<i>Curtis, Carl T.</i>	Nebraska	Minden.
<i>Durksen, Everett McKinley</i>	Illinois	Pekin.
<i>Douglas, Paul H.</i>	Illinois	Chicago.
<i>Duorshak, Henry</i>	Idaho	Burley.
<i>Eastland, James O.</i>	Mississippi	Doddsville.
<i>Ellender, Allen J.</i>	Louisiana	Houma.
<i>Ervin, Sam J., Jr.</i>	North Carolina	Morganton.
<i>Flanders, Ralph E.</i>	Vermont	Springfield.
<i>Frear, J. Allen, Jr.</i>	Delaware	Dover.
<i>Fulbright, J. W.</i>	Arkansas	Fayetteville.
<i>Goldwater, Barry</i>	Arizona	Phoenix.
<i>Gore, Albert</i>	Tennessee	Carthage.
<i>Green, Theodore Francis</i>	Rhode Island	Providence.
<i>Hayden, Carl</i>	Arizona	Phoenix.
<i>Hennings, Thomas C., Jr.</i>	Missouri	St. Louis.
<i>Hickenlooper, Bourke B.</i>	Iowa	Cedar Rapids.
<i>Hill, Lister</i>	Alabama	Montgomery.
<i>Hoblitzell, John D., Jr.</i>	West Virginia	Ravenswood.
<i>Holland, Spessard L.</i>	Florida	Bartow.
<i>Hruska, Roman L.</i>	Nebraska	Omaha.
<i>Humphrey, Hubert H.</i>	Minnesota	Minneapolis.
<i>Ives, Irving M.</i>	New York	Norwich.
<i>Jackson, Henry M.</i>	Washington	Everett.
<i>Javits, Jacob K.</i>	New York	New York City.
<i>Jenner, William E.</i>	Indiana	Bedford.
<i>Johnson, Lyndon B.</i>	Texas	Johnson City.
<i>Johnston, Olin D.</i>	South Carolina	Spartanburg.
<i>Jordan, B. Everett</i>	North Carolina	Saxapahaw.
<i>Kefauver, Estes</i>	Tennessee	Chattanooga.
<i>Kennedy, John F.</i>	Massachusetts	Boston.
<i>Kerr, Robert S.</i>	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City.
<i>Knowland, William F.</i>	California	Piedmont.
<i>Kuchel, Thomas H.</i>	California	Anaheim.
<i>Langer, William</i>	North Dakota	Wheatland, R. F. D. 1 (Bismarck).
<i>Lausche, Frank J.</i>	Ohio	Cleveland.
<i>Long, Russell B.</i>	Louisiana	Baton Rouge.
<i>McCiellan, John L.</i>	Arkansas	Camden.
<i>McNamara, Pat.</i>	Michigan	Detroit.
<i>Magnuson, Warren G.</i>	Washington	Seattle.
<i>Malone, George W.</i>	Nevada	Reno.
<i>Mansfield, Mike</i>	Montana	Missoula.
<i>Martin, Edward</i>	Pennsylvania	Washington.
<i>Martin, Thomas E.</i>	Iowa	Iowa City.
<i>Monroney, A. S. Mike</i>	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City.
<i>Morse, Wayne</i>	Oregon	Eugene.
<i>Morton, Thruston B.</i>	Kentucky	Glenview.
<i>Mundi, Karl E.</i>	South Dakota	Madison.
<i>Murray, James E.</i>	Montana	Butte.
<i>Neuberger, Richard L.</i>	Oregon	Portland.
<i>O'Mahoney, Joseph C.</i>	Wyoming	Cheyenne.
<i>Pastore, John O.</i>	Rhode Island	Providence.
<i>Payne, Frederick G.</i>	Maine	Waldoboro.
<i>Petty, Charles E.</i>	Michigan	Cheboygan.
<i>Proxmire, William</i>	Wisconsin	Madison.
<i>Purtell, William A.</i>	Connecticut	West Hartford.
<i>Revercomb, Chapman</i>	West Virginia	Charleston.
<i>Robertson, A. Willis</i>	Virginia	Lexington.
<i>Russell, Richard B.</i>	Georgia	Winder.
<i>Saltmatt, Everett</i>	Massachusetts	Dover.

<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Schorppel, Andrew I	Kansas	Wichita.
Smathers, George A	Florida	Miami.
Smith, H. Alexander	New Jersey	Princeton.
Smith, Margaret Chase	Maine	Skowhegan.
Sparkman, John J	Alabama	Huntsville.
Stennis, John C	Mississippi	De Kalb
Symington, Stuart	Missouri	Creve Coeur.
Talmadge, Herman E	Georgia	Lovejoy.
Thurmond, Strom	South Carolina	Aiken.
Thye, Edward J	Minnesota	Northfield.
Watkins, Arthur V	Utah	Orem.
Wiley, Alexander	Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls.
Williams, John J	Delaware	Millsboro.
Yarborough, Ralph W	Texas	Austin.
Young, Milton R	North Dakota	La Moure.

Representatives

[Democrats in roman (232), Republicans in *italics* (168), vacancies (5); total, 435]

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Abbott, Watkins M	4	Virginia	Appomattox.
Abernethy, Thomas G	1	Mississippi	Okolona.
Adair, E. Ross	4	Indiana	Fort Wayne.
Addonizio, Hugh J	11	New Jersey	Newark
Albert, Carl	3	Oklahoma	McAlester
Alexander, Hugh Q	9	North Carolina	Kannapolis
Alger, Bruce	5	Texas	Dallas
Allen, John J, Jr	7	California	Oakland.
Allen, Leo E	16	Illinois	Galena.
Andersen, H. Carl	7	Minnesota	Tyler.
Anderson, LeRoy H	2	Montana	Conrad.
Andrews, George W	3	Alabama	Union Springs
Anfuso, Victor L	8	New York	Brooklyn.
Arnds, Leslie C	17	Illinois	Melvin.
Ashley, Thomas L	9	Ohio	Waterville
Ashmore, Robert T	4	South Carolina	Greenville.
Aspinall, Wayne N	4	Colorado	Palisade.
Auchincloss, James C	3	New Jersey	Rumson.
Avery, William H	1	Kansas	Wakefield
Ayres, William H	14	Ohio	Akron.
Bailey, Cleveland M	3	West Virginia	Clarksburg.
Baker, Howard H	2	Tennessee	Huntsville.
Baldwin, John F, Jr	6	California	Martinez.
Barden, Graham A	3	North Carolina	New Bern.
Baring, Walter S	At L	Nevada	Reno
Barrett, William A	1	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Bass, Perkins	2	New Hampshire	Peterborough.
Bass, Ross	6	Tennessee	Pulaski
Bates, William H	6	Massachusetts	Salem
Baumhart, A. D., Jr	13	Ohio	Vermilion
Beamer, John V	5	Indiana	Wabash.
Becker, Frank J	3	New York	Lynbrook.
Beckworth, Landley	3	Texas	Gladewater.
Belcher, Page	1	Oklahoma	Enid.
Bennett, Charles E	2	Florida	Jacksonville
Bennett, John B	12	Michigan	Ontonagon.
Bentley, Alvin M	8	Michigan	Owosso.
Berry, E. Y	2	South Dakota	McLaughlin
Betts, Jackson E	8	Ohio	Findlay.
Blatnik, John A	8	Minnesota	Chisholm.
Blitch, Iris F	8	Georgia	Homerville

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Boggs, Hale.....	2	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Boland, Edward P.....	2	Massachusetts....	Springfield.
Bolling, Richard.....	5	Missouri.....	Kansas City.
Bolton, Frances P.....	22	Ohio.....	Lyndhurst.
Bonner, Herbert C.....	1	North Carolina ..	Washington.
Bosch, Albert H.....	5	New York.....	Richmond Hill.
Bow, Frank T.....	16	Ohio.....	Canton.
Boykin, Frank W.....	1	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Boyle, Charles A.....	12	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Bray, William G.....	7	Indiana.....	Martinsville.
Breeding, J. Floyd.....	5	Kansas.....	Rolla.
Brooks, Jack.....	2	Texas.....	Beaumont.
Brooks, Overton.....	4	Louisiana.....	Shreveport.
Broomfield, William S.....	18	Michigan.....	Royal Oak.
Brown, Charles H.....	7	Missouri.....	Springfield.
Brown, Clarence J.....	7	Ohio.....	Blanchester.
Brown, Paul.....	10	Georgia.....	Elberton.
Brownson, Charles B.....	11	Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
Broyhill, Joel T.....	10	Virginia.....	Arlington.
Buckley, Charles A.....	24	New York.....	New York City.
Budge, Hamer H.....	2	Idaho.....	Boise.
Burdick, Usher L.....	At L.	North Dakota....	Williston.
Burleson, Omar.....	17	Texas.....	Anson.
Bush, Alvin R.....	17	Pennsylvania....	Muncy, R.F.D. 2.
Byrd, Robert C.....	6	West Virginia ..	Sophia.
Byrne, Emmet F.....	3	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Byrne, James A.....	3	Pennsylvania....	Philadelphia.
Byrnes, John W.....	8	Wisconsin.....	Green Bay.
Canfield, Gordon.....	8	New Jersey.....	Paterson.
Cannon, Clarence.....	9	Missouri.....	Elsberry.
Carnahan, A. S. J.....	8	Missouri.....	Ellsinore.
Carrigg, Joseph L.....	10	Pennsylvania....	Susquehanna.
Cederberg, Elford A.....	10	Michigan.....	Bay City.
Celler, Emanuel.....	11	New York.....	Brooklyn.
Chamberlain, Charles E.....	6	Michigan.....	East Lansing.
Chelf, Frank.....	4	Kentucky.....	Lebanon.
Chenoweth, J. Edgar.....	3	Colorado.....	Trinidad.
Chispefield, Robert B.....	19	Illinois.....	Canton.
Christopher, George H.....	4	Missouri.....	Buder.
Church, Marguerite Stitt.....	13	Illinois.....	Evanston.
Clark, Frank M.....	25	Pennsylvania....	Bessemer.
Cleaver, Cliff.....	5	Ohio.....	Bryan.
Coad, Merwin.....	6	Iowa.....	Boone.
Coffin, Frank M.....	2	Maine.....	Lewiston.
Collier, Harold R.....	10	Illinois.....	Berwyn.
Colmer, William M.....	6	Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.
Cooley, Harold D.....	4	North Carolina...	Nashville.
Corbett, Robert J.....	29	Pennsylvania....	Pittsburgh.
Coudert, Frederic R. Jr.....	17	New York.....	New York City.
Cramer, William C.....	1	Florida.....	St. Petersburg.
Crotella, Albert W.....	3	Connecticut.....	North Haven.
Cunningham, Glenn C.....	2	Nebraska.....	Omaha.
Cunningham, Paul.....	5	Iowa.....	Des Moines.
Curtin, Willard S.....	8	Pennsylvania....	Morrisville.
Curtis, Lawrence.....	10	Massachusetts....	Boston.
Curtis, Thomas B.....	2	Missouri.....	Webster Groves.
Dague, Paul B.....	9	Pennsylvania....	Downingtown.
Davis, Clifford.....	9	Tennessee.....	Memphis.
Davis, James C.....	5	Georgia.....	Stone Mountain.
Daueson, William A.....	2	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.
Dawson, William L.....	1	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Delaney, James J.....	7	New York.....	Long Island City.
Delav, Vincent J.....	14	New Jersey.....	West New York.
Dennison, David.....	11	Ohio.....	Warren.

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Dent, John H.	21	Pennsylvania....	Jeannette.
Denton, Winfield K.	8	Indiana.....	Evansville.
Derounian, Steven B.	2	New York....	Roslyn.
Devereux, James P. S.	2	Maryland.....	Stevenson.
Dies, Martin.	At L.	Texas.....	Lufkin.
Diggs, Charles C., Jr.	13	Michigan....	Detroit.
Dingell, John D.	15	Michigan....	Detroit.
Dixon, Henry Aldous	1	Utah.....	Logan.
Dollinger, Isidore...	23	New York....	New York City.
Donohue, Harold D.	4	Massachusetts.	Worcester.
Dooley, Edwin B.	26	New York....	Mamaroneck.
Dorn, Francis E.	12	New York....	Brooklyn.
Dorn, W. J. Bryan	3	South Carolina	Greenwood.
Dowdy, John	7	Texas.....	Athens.
Doyle, Clyde...	23	California....	South Gate.
Durham, Carl T.	6	North Carolina.	Chapel Hill.
Dwyer, Florence P.	6	New Jersey....	Elizabeth.
Eberharter, Herman P.	28	Pennsylvania...	Pittsburgh.
Edmondson, Ed.	2	Oklahoma....	Muskogee.
Elliott, Carl.	7	Alabama....	Jasper.
Engle, Clair	2	California....	Red Bluff.
Everett, Robert A.	8	Tennessee....	Union City.
Evins, Joe L.	4	Tennessee....	Smithville.
Fallon, George H.	4	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Farbstein, Leonard	19	New York....	New York City.
Fascell, Dante B.	4	Florida.....	Miami.
Feighan, Michael A.	20	Ohio.....	Cleveland.
Fenton, Ivor D.	12	Pennsylvania....	Mahanoy City.
Fino, Paul A.	25	New York....	New York City
Fisher, O. C.	21	Texas.....	San Angelo.
Flood, Daniel J.	11	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre
Flynt, John James, Jr.	4	Georgia.....	Griffin.
Fogarty, John E....	2	Rhode Island	Harmony.
Forand, Aime J.	1	Rhode Island	Cumberland.
For, Gerald R., Jr.	5	Michigan.....	Grand Rapids.
Forrester, E. L.	3	Georgia.....	Leesburg.
Fountain, L. H.	2	North Carolina	Tarboro.
Frazier, James B., Jr.	3	Tennessee....	Chattanooga.
Frelinghuysen, Peter	5	New Jersey....	Morristown
Friedel, Samuel N.	7	Maryland.....	Baltimore
Fulton, James G.	27	Pennsylvania....	Dormont (Pittsburgh).
Garmatz, Edward A.	3	Maryland....	Baltimore.
Gary, J. Vaughan	3	Virginia.....	Richmond.
Gathings, E. C.	1	Arkansas.....	West Memphis
Gatin, Leon H.	23	Pennsylvania....	Oil City.
George, Myron V.	3	Kansas.....	Altamont.
Glenn, Milton W.	2	New Jersey....	Margate.
Gordon, Thomas S.	8	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Granahan, Kathryn E. (Mrs. William T.)	2	Pennsylvania....	Philadelphia
Grant, George M.	2	Alabama....	Troy.
Gray, Kenneth J.	25	Illinois....	West Frankfort
Green, Edith	3	Oregon.....	Portland.
Green, William J., Jr.	5	Pennsylvania..	Philadelphia
Gregory, Noble J.	1	Kentucky.....	Mayfield
Griffin, Robert P.	9	Michigan.....	Traverse City.
Griffiths, Martha W.	17	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Gross, H. R.	3	Iowa.....	Waterloo.
Gubser, Charles S.	10	California....	Gilroy.
Gunn, Ralph W.	27	New York....	Bronxville.
Hagen, Harlan	14	California....	Hanford.
Hale, Robert....	1	Maine.....	Portland.
Haley, James A.	7	Florida.....	Sarasota.
Halleck, Charles A.	2	Indiana.....	Rensselaer.

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
<i>Harden, Cecil M.</i>	6	Indiana	Covington.
<i>Hardy, Porter, Jr.</i>	2	Virginia	Churchland.
<i>Harris, Oren</i>	4	Arkansas	El Dorado.
<i>Harrison, Burr P.</i>	7	Virginia	Winchester.
<i>Harrison, Robert D.</i>	3	Nebraska	Norfolk.
<i>Harvey, Ralph</i>	10	Indiana	New Castle.
<i>Haskell, Harry G., Jr.</i>	At L.	Delaware	Wilmington.
<i>Hays, Brooks</i>	5	Arkansas	Little Rock.
<i>Hays Wayne L.</i>	18	Ohio	Flushing.
<i>Healey, James C.</i>	22	New York	New York City.
<i>Hébert, F. Edward</i>	1	Louisiana	New Orleans.
<i>Hemphill, Robert W.</i>	5	South Carolina	Chester.
<i>Henderson, John E.</i>	15	Ohio	Cambridge.
<i>Herlong, A. Sydney, Jr.</i>	5	Florida	Leesburg.
<i>Heselon, John W.</i>	1	Massachusetts	Deerfield.
<i>Hess, William E.</i>	2	Ohio	Cincinnati.
<i>Hustand, Edgar W.</i>	21	California	Altadena.
<i>Hill, William S.</i>	2	Colorado	Fort Collins.
<i>Hillings, Patrick J.</i>	25	California	Arcadia.
<i>Hoeven, Charles B.</i>	8	Iowa	Alton.
<i>Hoffman, Clare E.</i>	4	Michigan	Allegan.
<i>Holfield, Chet.</i>	19	California	Montebello.
<i>Holland, Elmer J.</i>	30	Pennsylvania	McKeesport.
<i>Holmes, Hal.</i>	4	Washington	Ellensburg.
<i>Holt, Joe.</i>	22	California	Van Nuys.
<i>Holtzman, Lester.</i>	6	New York	Rego Park.
<i>Horan, Walt.</i>	5	Washington	Wenatchee.
<i>Hotmer, Craig.</i>	18	California	Long Beach.
<i>Huddleston, George, Jr.</i>	9	Alabama	Birmingham.
<i>Hull, W. R., Jr.</i>	6	Missouri	Weston.
<i>Hyde, DeWitt S.</i>	6	Maryland	Bethesda.
<i>Icard, Frank.</i>	13	Texas	Wichita Falls.
<i>Jackson, Donald L.</i>	16	California	Pacific Palisades.
<i>James, Benjamin F.</i>	7	Pennsylvania	Rosemont.
<i>Jarman, John</i>	5	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City.
<i>Jenkins, Thomas A.</i>	10	Ohio	Ironton.
<i>Jennings, W. Pat.</i>	9	Virginia	Marion.
<i>Jensen, Ben F.</i>	7	Iowa	Exira.
<i>Johansen, August E.</i>	3	Michigan	Battle Creek.
<i>Johnson, Lester R.</i>	9	Wisconsin	Black River Falls.
<i>Jonas, Charles Raper</i>	10	North Carolina	Lincolnton.
<i>Jones, Paul C.</i>	10	Missouri	Kennett.
<i>Jones, Robert E.</i>	8	Alabama	Scottsboro.
<i>Judd, Walter H.</i>	5	Minnesota	Minneapolis.
<i>Karsten, Frank M.</i>	1	Missouri	St. Louis.
<i>Kean, Robert W.</i>	12	New Jersey	Livingston.
<i>Kearney, Bernard W. (Pat.)</i>	32	New York	Gloversville.
<i>Kearns, Carroll D.</i>	24	Pennsylvania	Farrell.
<i>Keating, Kenneth B.</i>	38	New York	Rochester.
<i>Kee, Elizabeth</i>	5	West Virginia	Bluefield.
<i>Kelly, Edna F.</i>	10	New York	Brooklyn.
<i>Keogh, Eugene J.</i>	9	New York	Brooklyn.
<i>Kilburn, Clarence E.</i>	33	New York	Malone.
<i>Kilday, Paul J.</i>	20	Texas	San Antonio.
<i>Kilgore, Joe M.</i>	15	Texas	McAllen.
<i>Kings, Cecil R.</i>	17	California	Los Angeles.
<i>Kirwan, Michael J.</i>	19	Ohio	Youngstown.
<i>Kitchin, A. Paul</i>	8	North Carolina	Wadesboro.
<i>Kluczynski, John C.</i>	5	Illinois	Chicago.
<i>Knox, Victor A.</i>	11	Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie.
<i>Knutson, Coya</i>	9	Minnesota	Oklee.
<i>Kruger, Otto.</i>	At L.	North Dakota	Fessenden.
<i>Lafore, John A., Jr.</i>	13	Pennsylvania	Haverford.
<i>Land, Melvin R.</i>	7	Wisconsin	Marshfield.

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Landrum, Phil M.	9	Georgia	Jasper.
Lane, Thomas J.	7	Massachusetts	Lawrence.
Lankford, Richard E.	5	Maryland	Annapolis.
Latham, Henry J.	4	New York	Queens Village.
LeCompte, Karl M.	4	Iowa	Corydon.
Lennon, Alton	7	North Carolina	Wilmington.
Lesinski, John	16	Michigan	Dearborn.
Libonati, Roland V.	7	Illinois	Chicago.
Lipscomb, Glenard P.	24	California	Los Angeles.
Lover, J. Carlton	5	Tennessee	Nashville.
McCarthy, Eugene J.	4	Minnesota	St. Paul.
McCormack, John W.	12	Massachusetts	Dorchester.
McCulloch, William M.	4	Ohio	Piqua
McDonough, Gordon L.	15	California	Los Angeles.
McFall, John J.	11	California	Manteca.
McGovern, George S.	1	South Dakota	Mitchell.
McGregor, J. Harry	17	Ohio	West Lafayette.
McIntire, Clifford G.	3	Maine	Perham.
McIntosh, Robert J.	7	Michigan	Port Huron.
McMillan, John L.	6	South Carolina	Florence.
McVey, William E.	4	Illinois	Harvey.
Macdonald, Torbert H.	8	Massachusetts	Malden.
Machrowicz, Thaddeus M.	1	Michigan	Hamtramck.
Mack, Peter F., Jr.	21	Illinois	Carlinville.
Mack, Russell V.	3	Washington	Hoquiam.
Madden, Ray J.	1	Indiana	Gary.
Magnuson, Don	At L.	Washington	Seattle.
Mahon, George H.	19	Texas	Lubbock.
Malliard, William S.	4	California	San Francisco.
Marshall, Fred	6	Minnesota	Grove City.
Martin, Joseph W., Jr.	14	Massachusetts	North Attleboro.
Maron, Noah M.	15	Illinois	Oglesby.
Matthews, D. R. (Billy)	8	Florida	Gamesville.
May, Edwin H., Jr.	1	Connecticut	Wethersfield.
Meador, George	2	Michigan	Ann Arbor.
Merrill, Chester E.	1	New Hampshire	Center Ossipee.
Metcalf, Lee	1	Montana	Helena.
Michel, Robert H.	18	Illinois	Peoria.
Miller, A. L.	4	Nebraska	Kimball.
Miller, Edward T.	1	Maryland	Laston.
Miller, George P.	8	California	Alameda.
Miller, William E.	40	New York	Lockport.
Mills, Wilbur D.	2	Arkansas	Kensett.
Minshall, William E.	23	Ohio	Cleveland.
Mitchell, Edwin	7	Georgia	Dalton.
Montoya, Joseph M.	At L.	New Mexico	Santa Fe.
Moore, Arch A., Jr.	1	West Virginia	Glen Dale.
Morano, Albert P.	4	Connecticut	Greenwich.
Morgan, Thomas E.	26	Pennsylvania	Fredericktown.
Morris, Toby	6	Oklahoma	Lawton.
Morrison, James H.	6	Louisiana	Hammond.
Moss, John F.	3	California	Sacramento.
Moulter, Morgan M.	11	Missouri	Camdenton.
Multer, Abraham J.	13	New York	Brooklyn.
Murphy, Walter M.	16	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg.
Murray, Tom	7	Tennessee	Jackson.
Natcher, William H.	2	Kentucky	Bowling Green.
Nesb, Bill F.	4	West Virginia	Huntington.
Nichols, Donald B.	9	Massachusetts	Wareham.
Nietz, F. Jay	3	Indiana	South Bend.
Nordahl, Walter	1	Oregon	Astoria.
Norrell, W. F.	6	Arkansas	Monticello.
O'Brien, Leo W.	30	New York	Albany.
O'Brien, Thomas J.	6	Illinois	Chicago.

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Shelley, John F.	5	California	San Francisco.
Sheppard, Harry R.	27	California	Yucaipa.
Shuford, George A.	12	North Carolina	Asheville.
Sieminski, Alfred D.	13	New Jersey	Jersey City.
Sikes, Robert L. F.	3	Florida	Crestview.
Siler, Eugene	8	Kentucky	Williamsburg.
Simpson, Richard M.	18	Pennsylvania	Huntingdon.
Simpson, Sid.	20	Illinois	Carrollton.
Sisk, B. F.	12	California	Fresno.
Smith, Frank E.	3	Mississippi	Greenwood.
Smith, H. Allen	20	California	Glendale.
Smith, Howard W.	8	Virginia	Broad Run.
Smith, Wint	6	Kansas	Mankato.
Spence, Brent	5	Kentucky	Fort Thomas.
Springer, William L.	22	Illinois	Champaign.
Staggers, Harley O.	2	West Virginia	Keyser.
Stauffer, S. Walter	19	Pennsylvania	York.
Steed, Tom	4	Oklahoma	Shawnee.
Sullivan, Leonor Kretzer (Mrs. John B.)	3	Missouri	St. Louis.
Taber, John	36	New York	Auburn.
Talle, Henry O.	2	Iowa	Decorah.
Taylor, Dean P.	31	New York	Troy.
Tague, Charles M.	13	California	Ojai.
Teague, Olin E.	6	Texas	College Station.
Teller, Ludwig	20	New York	New York City.
Texas, Donald E.	2	Wisconsin	Waukesha.
Thomas, Albert	8	Texas	Houston.
Thompson, Clark W.	9	Texas	Galveston.
Thompson, Frank, Jr.	4	New Jersey	Trenton.
Thompson, T. A.	7	Louisiana	Ville Platte.
Thomson, Keith	At L.	Wyoming	Cheyenne.
Thornterry, Homer	10	Texas	Austin.
Tullison, Thor C.	6	Washington	Tacoma.
Trumble, James W.	3	Arkansas	Berryville.
Tuck, William M.	5	Virginia	South Boston.
Udall, Stewart L.	2	Arizona	Tucson.
Ullman, Al	2	Oregon	Baker.
Uu, James B.	28	California	Santa Ana.
Vanik, Charles A.	21	Ohio	Cleveland.
Van Pelt, William K.	6	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac.
Von Zandt, James E.	20	Pennsylvania	Altoona.
Vinson, Carl	6	Georgia	Milledgeville.
Vorpy, John M.	12	Ohio	Columbus.
Wainwright, Stuyvesant	23	Illinois	Salem.
Walter, Francis E.	1	New York	Wainscott.
Watts, John C.	15	Pennsylvania	Easton.
Wells, Phil	6	Kentucky	Nicholasville.
Westland, Jack	1	Nebraska	Falls City.
Wharton, J. Ernest	2	Washington	Exerett.
Whitener, Basil L.	29	New York	Richmondville.
Whitten, Jamie L.	11	North Carolina	Gastonia.
Whitell, William B.	2	Mississippi	Charleston.
Wier, Roy W.	7	New Jersey	Saddle River.
Wittigsworth, Richard B.	3	Minnesota	Minneapolis.
Wolfe, John Bell	13	Massachusetts	Milton.
Wolfe, William R.	4	Mississippi	Raymond.
Wolfe, Edwin L.	34	New York	Cassville.
Wolfe, Paul	3	Louisiana	St. Martinville.
Wolfe, Paul	30	California	Chula Vista.
Worwick, Arthur	9	Indiana	Bedford.
Worwick, Gordon R.	5	Mississippi	Philadelphia.
Worwick, Charles A.	3	Wisconsin	La Crosse.
Worwick, James C., Jr.	1	New Jersey	Merchantville.
	12	Texas	Weatherford.

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>
Yates, Sidney R.....	9	Illinois.	Chicago.
Young, John.....	14	Texas.....	Corpus Christi.
Younger, J. Arthur	9	California	San Mateo.
Zablocki, Clement J.....	4	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.
Zelenko, Herbert.....	21	New York.....	New York City.

Bartlett, E. L....	Delegate.....	Alaska...	Juneau.
Burns, John A.....	Delegate.....	Hawaii.	Honolulu.
Fernós-Isern, A. ¹	Res. Com.....	Puerto Rico....	Santurce.

¹ Popular Democrat.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

United States Capitol Building

CAptol 4-3121, Branch 2334

Architect of the Capitol..... J. GEORGE STEWART

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The first Architect of the Capitol was appointed in 1793 by the President of the United States. During the period of the construction of the Capitol (1793-1865) appointments were made to the position of Architect at such times and for such periods as the various stages of the construction work required. The office of Architect has, however, been continuous from 1851 to date.

The functions of the office have changed materially from time to time in accordance with the increased activities imposed upon it by Congress, due, principally, to the addition of new buildings and grounds. Originally, the duties of the Architect of the Capitol were to plan and construct the Capitol Building, and later, to supervise its care and maintenance.

Permanent authority for the care and maintenance of the Capitol Building is provided by the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147; 40 U S. C. 162-163). This act has been amended from time to time to provide for the care and maintenance of the additional buildings and grounds placed under the jurisdiction of the

Architect of the Capitol by Congress in subsequent years.

ACTIVITIES.—The Architect of the Capitol, acting as an agent of Congress, has charge of the structural and mechanical care of the United States Capitol Building, together with arrangements in cooperation with the proper authorities, for ceremonies and ceremonials held in the building and on the grounds; is responsible for the care, maintenance, and improvements of the Capitol grounds, comprising in all 131.1 acres; has the structural and mechanical care of the Library of Congress buildings, the United States Supreme Court Building, and the United States Court of Claims Building; and is responsible for the operation of the House of Representatives restaurant.

In addition to these activities the Architect has the following duties and responsibilities:

Under the direction and approval of the House Office Building Commission, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the House Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the me-

chanical equipment, and the care, maintenance, and operation of the Capitol power plant, which supplies heat and air-conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, and the United States Supreme Court Building; heat for the Library of Congress buildings, United States Botanic Garden, and the legislative garage; and steam heat for the Government Printing Office, Washington City Post Office, and Folger Shakespeare Library;

Subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the Senate Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical equipment;

Subject to the joint action of the Vice President of the United States

and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the jurisdiction and control, including the care and maintenance, of the legislative garage.

In addition to these maintenance and repair activities, the Architect of the Capitol is charged with the planning and construction of such buildings as may be committed to his care by Congress from time to time.

Under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library, serves as Acting Director of the United States Botanic Garden.

Over and above these functions, the Architect of the Capitol serves as a member of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, the Capitol Police Board, and the District of Columbia Zoning Commission.

Approved.

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

Office of Director, 245 First Street SW.

CApitol 4-3121, Branch 6520

Conservatory, Maryland Avenue, First to Second Streets SW.

CApitol 4-3121, Branch 6646

Nursery, Poplar Point, Howard Road SE, Anacostia, D. C.

JOHNSON 1-0040

Acting Director----- J GEORGE STEWART, Architect of the Capitol

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Botanic Garden was founded in 1820 under the auspices of the Columbia Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, an organization which was the outgrowth of an association known as the Metropolitan Society and which received its charter from Congress on April 20, 1818. The Garden continued under the direction of this Institute until 1837, when the Institute ceased to exist as an active organization.

It remained abandoned until 1842 when it became necessary for the Government to provide accommodations for the botanical collections brought to Washington, D. C., from the South Seas by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-42, under the leadership of Capt. Charles Wilkes. The collections were placed temporarily on exhibition at the Patent Office upon return of the expedition in June 1842. The first greenhouse for this purpose was constructed in 1842

under the direction and control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, from funds appropriated by Congress. The collections of the exploring expedition were put under the custodianship of the Commissioner of Patents by the Library Committee and remained thereunder until 1850, although the actual care of the botanical collection was under the supervision of Capt. Wilkes.

In 1849 Congress authorized the construction of an extension to the Patent Office Building and, in order to allow for construction, it was necessary to relocate the Botanic Garden greenhouses annexed thereto.

The act of May 15, 1850 (9 Stat. 427), provided "for the removal of the public greenhouse, and the botanical collection thereat, to some suitable site on the public grounds, and for the erection of such other greenhouses as may be deemed necessary by the Joint Committee on the Library, five thousand dollars, to be expended by the direction of the said Joint Committee, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings."

The site selected by the Joint Committee on the Library for the relocation of the Botanic Garden was at the west end of the Capitol Grounds and was practically the same site as that occupied by the Botanic Garden during the period it functioned under the Columbia Institute.

This site was later enlarged, and the main area continued to serve as the principal Botanic Garden site from 1850 until 1933, when the gardens were relocated to their present site.

Action toward the relocation of the gardens to their present site was initiated by Congress on January 7, 1925, and the project, which was thereafter authorized by Congress, was brought to completion on January 13, 1933.

Although the Botanic Garden began functioning as a Government-owned institution in 1842, the records indicate

that it was not until 1856 that the maintenance of the Garden was specifically placed under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, and a regular, annual appropriation was provided by Congress (11 Stat. 104).

The legislation governing the employment of personnel at the Garden, act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. 491; 40 U. S. C. 216), reads as follows: "There shall be a superintendent [Director] and assistants in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library."

At the present time the Joint Committee exercises its supervision through the Architect of the Capitol, who has been serving as Acting Director since 1934.

PURPOSE.—Originally, the purpose of the Botanic Garden was to collect, cultivate, and distribute the various vegetable production of this and other countries, whether medicinal, esculent, or for the promotion of arts and manufacture.

The present purpose of the United States Botanic Garden is to collect, cultivate, and grow the various vegetable production of this and other countries for exhibition and display to the public and for study material for students, scientists, and garden clubs.

ACTIVITIES.—The Botanic Garden contains a large variety of palms, cycads, ferns, cacti, orchids, and other miscellaneous tropical and subtropical plants, many of which are rare species. There are special displays during most of the months of the year, and in their proper seasons banana, papaya, orange, lemon, tangerine, kumquat, avertroa, coffee, and surinam cherry are to be seen in luxuriant fruiting. The entire collection of the Garden includes over 10,000 species and varieties of plant growth. The collection attracts many visitors annually, including botanists, horticulturists, students, and garden club members.

The Garden, though not operated as a scientific institution, offers educational facilities in that it makes available for study to students, botanists, and floriculturists many rare and interesting botanical specimens. Every year botanical specimens are received from all over the world with requests for

identification, and one of the services rendered by the Garden to the public is the identification of such specimens and the furnishing of information relating to the proper methods of growing them.

Approved.

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Acting Director.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE¹

441 G Street NW
EXecutive 3-4621

OFFICIALS

Comptroller General of the United States.....	JOSEPH CAMPBELL.
Assistant Comptroller General of the United States.....	FRANK H. WEITZEL.
Assistant to the Comptroller General.....	ROBERT F. KELLER.
General Counsel.....	E. L. FISHER.
Accounting and Auditing Policy Staff, Director.....	ELLSWORTH H. MORSE, JR.
Civil Accounting and Auditing Division, Director.....	A. T. SAMUELSON.
Defense Accounting and Auditing Division, Director.....	LAWRENCE J. POWERS.
Field Operations Division, Director ²	JOHN E. THORNTON.
Office of Staff Management, Director ²	LEO HERBERT.
Transportation Division, Director.....	HARRELL O. HOAGLAND.
Claims Division, Director.....	LAWRENCE V. DENNEY.
Administrative Officer.....	JOHN F. FEENEY.
Director of Personnel.....	T. A. FLYNN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY—The General Accounting Office, which was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 23; 31 U. S. C. 41), is vested with all powers and duties of the six auditors and the Comptroller of the Treasury, as stated in the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), and other statutes extending back to the original Treasury Act of September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 241). The scope of activities of the accounting officers of the United States was extended in the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, and has been further extended by subsequent legislation, including the Government Corporation Control Act (59

Stat. 597; 31 U. S. C. 841), section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 837; 31 U. S. C. 60), sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 389, 390; 40 U. S. C. 486, 487), the Post Office Department Financial Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 460; 39 U. S. C. 794), and Part II of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834; 31 U. S. C. 65).

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the General Accounting Office, an agency in the legislative branch of the Federal Government, is to perform an independent audit of Government financial transactions to provide a basis for

¹ Organization chart on page 611.
² Pertain to accounting and auditing activities only.

the settlement of accounts and to determine how well the agencies are managing their financial affairs; in so doing, exercise the power of disallowance based on the finality of the Comptroller General's settlement of accounts and claims, and report to the Congress in special and annual reports its findings as to financial conditions in the Government.

In order to accomplish its purpose, the General Accounting Office has responsibility for: performing an independent Government-wide audit of receipts, expenditures, and use of public funds; prescribing principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be observed by the executive agencies, and cooperating with the agencies in carrying out their primary responsibilities for the development of their own accounting systems; settling claims by or against the United States; rendering legal decisions pertaining to governmental fiscal matters; performing investigations relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; reporting to the Congress the results of its activities including recommendations to further the effectiveness of governmental financial operations; and for other related functions.

ORGANIZATION.—The General Accounting Office is under the control and direction of the Comptroller General of the United States, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 15 years. It includes the Office of the Comptroller General, the Office of Legislative Liaison, the Office of the General Counsel, the Accounting and Auditing Policy Staff, the Civil Accounting and Auditing Division, the Defense Accounting and Auditing Division, the Field Operations Division, the Office of Staff Management, the Transportation Division, the Claims Division, the Office of Administrative Services, the Division of Personnel, and the European and Far

East Branches. A large part of the activities of the Office are carried on at various locations throughout the United States, its Territories, and elsewhere in the world, either at established field offices or otherwise, depending on the demands of the work. However, field offices or field parties perform no function independent of the headquarters of the Office at Washington, D. C., to which they are subordinate. Final authority in the General Accounting Office is vested in the Comptroller General. In the absence or incapacity of the Comptroller General and the Assistant Comptroller General, the General Counsel, the Assistant to the Comptroller General, and the Director, Accounting and Auditing Policy Staff, have been designated in the order named to act as Comptroller General.

RULES, REGULATIONS, AND DECISIONS.—The Comptroller General makes such rules and regulations as deemed necessary for carrying on the work of the General Accounting Office, including those for the admission of attorneys to practice before it. Under the seal of the Office, he furnishes copies of records from books and proceedings thereof, for use as evidence in accordance with the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 916; 28 U. S. C. 1733).

All decisions of the Comptroller General of general import are published in monthly pamphlets and may be obtained for a nominal fee from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office. These decisions also are published in an annual volume entitled "Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States."

Regulations and instructions of the Comptroller General, other than legal decisions, are published in the General Accounting Office "Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies." This Manual is the official medium through which the

Comptroller General promulgates (1) accounting principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be observed by the Federal departments and agencies, and illustrative accounting procedures and methods for their guidance, (2) uniform procedures for use by the Federal agencies, and (3) regulations governing the relationships of the General Accounting Office with other Federal agencies and with individuals and private concerns doing business with the Government.

WARRANTS.—Approval of appropriation warrants is the initial control of appropriated funds exercised by the General Accounting Office. These warrants, when authorized by law and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, become valid when countersigned by or in the name of the Comptroller General.

AUDITS.—The financial transactions of the executive, legislative, and judicial agencies, including but not limited to the accounts of accountable officers, are audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with such principles and procedures and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. Due regard is given to generally accepted principles of auditing, including consideration of the effectiveness of the internal control, accounting organizations and systems, and related administrative practices of the respective agencies.

INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS RELATING TO PUBLIC FUNDS.—It is the duty of the Comptroller General to investigate, at the seat of government or elsewhere, all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; also, to make recommendations to the President, when requested by him, and to Congress, concerning legislation necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts, as well as concerning such other

matters as he may deem advisable in regard to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds and economy or efficiency in public expenditures. It is the duty of the Comptroller General also to furnish to the Bureau of the Budget such information relating to expenditures and accounting as it may request from time to time.

The Comptroller General is required to make investigations and reports when ordered by either House of Congress or by any committee of either House having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations, or expenditures, furnishing assistants from his office to aid such committees when requested to do so, and to report to Congress every expenditure or contract made by any department or establishment in any year in violation of law. He also reports to Congress upon the adequacy and effectiveness of departmental inspection of the offices and accounts of fiscal officers, and is authorized by law to have access to and to examine any books, documents, papers, or records—except those pertaining to certain funds for purposes of intercourse or treaty with foreign nations—of all departments and establishments for the purpose of securing information regarding the powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions, and methods of business of their respective offices.

REPORTS RELATING TO ANALYSES OF EXPENDITURES.—The Comptroller General is required by law to make an expenditure analysis of each agency of the executive branch of the Government, including Government corporations which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, will enable Congress to determine whether public funds have been economically and efficiently administered and expended, and to submit related reports to the Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to the Appropriations Committees, and to the legis-

lative committees having jurisdiction over legislation relating to the operations of the respective agencies, of the two Houses.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.—Under the Budget and Accounting Act, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, and related acts, authority and responsibility for prescribing principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be observed by the executive agencies is in the Comptroller General of the United States. However, this responsibility must be exercised so as to permit the executive agencies to carry out their duty for establishing and maintaining systems of accounting and internal control.

ADVANCE DECISIONS—Upon the application of disbursing officers, the head of any executive department or any independent establishment not under the executive departments, or certifying officers, the Comptroller General is required to render his advance decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, or pursuant to their certification, which decision, when rendered, governs in the settlement of the

account involving the payment inquired about.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS.—The General Accounting Office is charged with the responsibility of settling the accounts of disbursing officers who are accountable for public funds and of making settlements with certifying officers when there are exceptions stated against them on account of improper certifications made by them on vouchers. The Office also settles claims (1) against the United States as required by law or where doubt of legal entitlement exists, (2) by the United States where efforts by the responsible agencies have not been successful.

The balances certified by the Comptroller General are final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the Government. However, the Comptroller General may review on his own motion any settled account when it is in the interest of the United States to do so.

Approved.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
*Comptroller General of the
United States.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE¹

North Capitol and H Streets NW.

STerling 3-6840

OFFICIALS

Public Printer.....	RAYMOND BLATTENBERGER.
Deputy Public Printer.....	JOHN M. WILSON
Executive Officer.....	DR ROY B. EASTIN.
Assistant Executive Officer and Director of Personnel.....	S. PRESTON HIPSLEY.
Comptroller.....	FELIX E. CRISTOFANI.
Superintendent of Documents.....	CARPER W. BUCKLEY.
Plant Engineer.....	LOUIS J. NAECKER.
Director of Purchases.....	DANIEL H. CAMPBELL
Technical Director.....	MORRIS S. KANTROWITZ.
Disbursing Officer.....	JOSEPH A. GOETZINGER.
Medical Officer.....	DR WILLIAM A. MANN, JR.

¹ Organization chart on page 613

Security Officer.....	FREDERICK W. BAUMANN, Jr., Acting.
Chief Storekeeper.....	HENRY J. DUDLEY.
Planning Manager.....	JAMES W. BRODERICK.
Assistant Planning Manager.....	EUSTIS E. MORSBERGER.
Director of Planning Service.....	EMMETT I. HILL.
Director of Plant Planning.....	JAMES W. TEW.
Director of Typography and Design.....	FRANK H. MORTIMER.
Production Manager.....	HARRY D. MEROLD.
Assistant Production Manager.....	JOHN L. GRANT.
Night Production Manager.....	ALFRED B. SMITH.
Superintendent of Binding.....	FRANCIS E. GRIFFIN.
Superintendent of Composition.....	MORRIS H. REAVES.
Superintendent of Letterpress.....	EMIL M. COBAGE.
Superintendent of Library Branch.....	ALBERT O. LUTHER.
Superintendent of Offset.....	HERBERT C. MUCH.
Superintendent of Platemaking.....	VINCENT G. WALKENDIFER.
Superintendent of Field Service.....	MATTHEW S. STEPIŃSKI.
Congressional Record Clerk at the Capitol.....	RAYMOND F. NOYES.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Government Printing Office was created by Congressional Joint Resolution 25, June 23, 1860. A then-existing commercial printing plant was purchased for \$135,000, under an appropriation made February 18, 1861. Possession was taken March 4, 1861, and the office was named the Government Printing Office. It is now the largest and best-equipped complete printing plant in the world. The activities of the Government Printing Office are outlined and defined in the Printing Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (28 Stat. 603, U. S. C., title 44).

PURPOSE.—The Government Printing Office executes orders for printing and binding placed by Congress and the departments, independent establishments, and agencies of the Federal Government; furnishes, on order, blank paper, inks, and similar supplies to all governmental activities; distributes Government publications as required by law, and maintains necessary catalogs and a library of these publications; prints, for sale to the public, such documents as are not of a confidential nature.

ORGANIZATION.—The Public Printer is solely responsible for the management of the Government Printing Office. However, the Joint Committee on

Printing, consisting of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the House of Representatives, was created by the act of August 3, 1846, superseded by the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601; 44 U. S. C. 1), to adopt and employ such measures as in its discretion it deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in public printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications. The Joint Committee fixes the standards of paper used in public printing and approves contracts for such paper and other materials. It also passes on wage agreements which the Public Printer is authorized by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 658; 44 U. S. C. 40), to enter into with the committees representing the various trades in the Government Printing Office, and acts generally as the Board of Directors of the Government Printing Office.

MANAGEMENT.—Entire management of the Office, including appointment through civil service of all personnel, is by law vested in the Public Printer, who is required to be a practical printer, versed in the art of bookbinding. This official is appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In directing the various functions and activities of the Government Printing

Office, the Public Printer is aided by the Deputy Public Printer and the Executive Officer. The Deputy Public Printer assumes the duties of the Public Printer in the absence of that official and is directly responsible to the Public Printer for all production, planning, and field service functions. The Executive Officer assumes the duties of the Public Printer in the absence of both the Public Printer and the Deputy Public Printer and is responsible to the Public Printer for all administrative functions of the Office.

ACTIVITIES

The duties of the principal divisions under the general supervision of the Deputy Public Printer are:

COMPOSING.—The setting of type and its arrangement for the printing of all matter, including linotype, monotype, hand composition, proof-reading, and lock-up, are included under this activity.

PLATEMAKING.—The platemaking division produces the stereotype, electrotypes, plastic, rubber, and photo-engraving plates required for the various kinds of letterpress printing.

LETTERPRESS.—The activity under this heading includes the actual production of impressions from type and plates. Illustrations in color work range from one to four colors.

OFFSET.—Covers the preparation of offset copy, making of negatives and offset plates, and offset presswork.

BINDING.—This activity includes the binding of all pamphlets, books, and blank work and the repairing and re-binding of old books, documents, and manuscripts.

THE FIELD SERVICE DIVISION.—The Field Service Division operates plants in New York, Chicago, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C., to fulfill the requirements of Government departments and agencies in those areas.

The field service and production divisions are under the direct supervision of the Production Manager.

DIVISION OF PLANNING SERVICE.—This Division receives requisitions for Government printing and binding procured from or through the Government Printing Office, issues waivers on that portion of the work which cannot be procured by or produced in the Government Printing Office, and prepares specifications and schedules for work procured.

DIVISION OF TYPOGRAPHY AND DESIGN.—This Division is responsible for the preparation of format, design, and artwork in connection with new publications; determination of acceptable copies for illustrations; and display reproduction and establishment of standards of quality.

DIVISION OF PLANT PLANNING.—Work is planned as to the most efficient, effective, and economical method of production. Estimates are furnished the ordering office as to probable cost involved; specifications are made and schedules prepared for performance of operations within the plant.

The Planning Divisions and the Division of Typography and Design are under the supervision of the Planning Manager.

The duties of the principal divisions under the general supervision of the Executive Officer are:

DIVISION OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.—All fiscal and legal matters, which include the handling of finances, cost estimates, appropriations, pay rolls, time, leave, retirement and disability records, legal work, budgets, computing, cost analysis, billing, accounting, bookkeeping, auditing, rate-making, and statistics, are under the supervision of the Comptroller in the Division of Finance and Accounts.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION.—This Division, under the direction of the Plant Engineer, operates six sections which

maintain buildings, equipment, and production machinery. It performs industrial engineering work relating to production processes, layouts, machinery, and equipment. It also directs safety- and fire-protection activities and maintains liaison with the Federal Safety Council, the Federal Fire Council, the Federal Supply Board, and the Civil Defense Advisory Council.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL.—Under the Director of Personnel this Division is responsible for the administration of the personnel program. Essential functions are recruitment, examining, placement, promotion, performance evaluation, training, wage and salary review, organizational surveys, employee development, employee relations, employee discipline, employee services, and medical service. The Director of Personnel represents the Office in its relations with the Civil Service Commission and the Inter-agency Advisory Group. He is chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Government Printing Office and is a member of the Executive Safety Committee and the Incentive Awards Committee.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DIVISION.—The Superintendent of Documents is the sales agent for United States Government publications and makes no free distribution. A discount of 25 percent is allowed to bookdealers and quantity purchasers of 100 or more copies of a single title. Purchasers for resale must adhere to the established sales price and cannot overprint publications with advertising matter. For convenience, special coupons are sold in sets of 20 for \$1.00, each having a face value of 5 cents and usable in payment for publications ordered. Checks or money orders payable to the Superintendent of Documents are also acceptable.

The Superintendent of Documents prepares official catalogs and indexes, including a monthly catalog of all Government publications and a bi-

weekly list of selected publications. Subject price lists are available from his office without charge.

This Division distributes publications to depository libraries, mails certain publications for other Federal departments and agencies and receives surplus copies of Government publications from such departments or agencies for sale or other disposition.

There is a direct appropriation which covers the expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Documents.

PURCHASING DIVISION.—This Division has charge of all purchases and stores for the Government Printing Office, including printing procured from commercial sources; arranges for the sale of waste paper and old materials; and supervises the telephone exchange.

DIVISION OF TESTS AND TECHNICAL CONTROL.—Technical analyses are made of all purchased papers and other printing materials for determining their conformance to specifications prepared by this Division. Technical research is conducted to discover and develop new products and procedures and to evaluate their utility for printing and binding purposes. There are three production units in this Division which manufacture printing and other inks, and press rollers and bindery adhesives, and recondition the chemical composition of type metals after they are once used and remelted for recasting.

DISBURSING OFFICE.—The Disbursing Officer has general supervision over all disbursements, and all moneys received in payment for work performed and all publications sold.

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.—Congress each year appropriates direct to the Public Printer a working capital to which is charged the cost of printing and binding for Congress. All other Government establishments pay to the Public Printer,

from appropriations under their control, the cost of printing and binding which they may order, these payments being deposited by the Public Printer in the Treasury to the credit of the working capital and becoming at once

subject to requisition by the Public Printer for authorized expenditures.

Approved.

RAYMOND BLATTENBERGER,
Public Printer.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS¹

First Street SE., between East Capitol Street and Independence Avenue
STerling 3-0400

OFFICIALS

Librarian of Congress.....	L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Chief Assistant Librarian.....	RUTHERFORD D. ROGERS.
Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian.....	LUCILE M. MORSCH.
Director of the Administrative Department.....	ROBERT C. GOOCH.
Director of the Reference Department.....	ROY P. BASLER.
Director of the Processing Department.....	JOHN W. CRONIN.
Director of Legislative Reference Service.....	ERNEST S. GRIFFITH. ²
Law Librarian.....	W. LAWRENCE KEITT.
Register of Copyrights.....	ARTHUR FISHER.
Chief of Manuscripts Division and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections.....	DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS.
Chief of Loan Division.....	LEGARE H. B. OBEAR.
Secretary of the Library.....	MILDRED C. PORTNER.
Director of Personnel.....	ROBERT M. HOLMES, JR.
Chief, Buildings and Grounds Division.....	MERTON J. FOLEY.
Information and Publications Officer.....	ELIZABETH E. HAMER.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex Officio:

Secretary of the Treasury.....	ROBERT B. ANDERSON, <i>Chairman.</i>
Librarian of Congress.....	L. QUINCY MUMFORD, <i>Secretary.</i>
Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.....	THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, <i>U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.</i>

Appointive:

MRS. AGNES E. MEYER.
BENJAMIN M. MCKELWAY.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Library of Congress was established under the law approved April 24, 1800, appropriating \$5,000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress" (2 Stat. 56). The subsequent act of January 26, 1802, provided that "a librarian to be appointed by the President of the United States solely, shall take charge of the said library" (2 Stat. 129). The law library was created and made a part of the Library of Congress by the act of July 14, 1832 (4 Stat. 579, 2 U. S. C.

132, 134, 135, 137); the library of the Smithsonian Institution was deposited in the Library of Congress under the act of April 5, 1866 (14 Stat. 13; 2 U. S. C. 151). The Appropriation Act of February 19, 1897, provided for the appointment of the Librarian by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; vested in the Librarian the authority to appoint all the members of the staff "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties" (29 Stat. 544; 2 U. S. C. 140); gave him the authority

¹ Organization chart on page 617.

² To be succeeded by Hugh L. Elsbree, September 1958

also to "make rules and regulations for the government of the Library" (29 Stat 545, 42 Stat 715; 2 U. S. C. 136); and created in it various departments (subsequently entitled "divisions") to perform certain processes or administer certain groups of material, e g, manuscripts, maps, etc.

By the act of July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 212, 215), the business of copyright was placed under the control of the Librarian of Congress; by the act of February 19, 1897 (29 Stat. 545), the copyright department (now Copyright Office) was created within the Library under a Register of Copyrights, appointed by the Librarian and responsible to him.

The Library is mainly supported by the appropriations of Congress on the basis of estimates made by the Librarian. Apart from the appropriations of Congress, the Library has the use of the income from funds received from foundations and private sources and administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; it has the use also of gifts of money presented for direct application (act of March 3, 1925, as amended by acts of January 27, 1926, April 13, 1936, June 23, 1936, June 25, 1936, and October 2, 1942; 43 Stat. 1107-08; 44 Stat. 2; 49 Stat 1205; 49 Stat. 1894; 49 Stat. 1921; 56 Stat. 765; 2 U. S. C. 154-163).

PURPOSE—Under the organic law, the Library is, as its name implies, the Library of Congress. As such, in all its departments and as a whole, it is primarily for the service of Congress. One department, the Legislative Reference Service, functions exclusively for the legislative branch of the Government. As the Library has developed, its range of service has come to include the entire governmental establishment in all its branches and the public at large, so that it has become, in effect, a national service library for the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The direction of the Library is vested in the Librarian (see paragraph "Creation and Authority," above), whose immediate staff consists of the Chief Assistant Librarian, the Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, the Directors of the four principal departments into which the Library is organized—the Administrative Department, Legislative Reference Service, Processing Department, and Reference Department—the Law Librarian, the Register of Copyrights, and the Assistant Librarian for the American Collections. Within each department are the several divisions, the operations of which are administered by division chiefs responsible to the departmental heads. The structure of the Library is shown in the organization chart which appears on page 617.

The buildings and grounds are administered by the Chief of the Buildings and Grounds Division. All structural work on the buildings and the operation of the mechanical plant are however, under the general jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

The Bindery and the Printing Office maintained in the Library buildings are branches of the Government Printing Office.

The Library has seven endowed chairs (Music, Fine Arts, American History, Aeronautics, Geography, Latin American Studies, and Poetry in English), some of which are held by the chiefs of corresponding divisions. It has also the services of a group of specialists ("consultants" and "honorary consultants"), whose association with the Library is either voluntary or is made possible by gifts from nongovernmental sources and who are usually without administrative responsibility. These specialists assist in the systematic development of the collections, furnish expert counsel in specialized fields of knowledge, and serve as liaison between the Library and investigators pursuing intensive research.

For the latter, special facilities are provided both in the Main Building and in the Library Annex.

COLLECTIONS.—The Library's *extensive collections, totaling more than 36,000,000 items*, are universal in scope. They include more than 11,000,000 books and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages. Among them are the most comprehensive collections of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian books outside the Orient and the Soviet Union; about a million volumes relating to science and an equal number of legal materials, especially on American and British law; the world's largest collection of published aeronautical literature; and the *most extensive collection of incunabula in the United States*.

The manuscript collections, totaling more than 15,000,000 items, relate to manifold aspects of American history and civilization and include the personal papers of most of the Presidents from George Washington through Calvin Coolidge. The music collections contain more than 2,000,000 volumes and pieces, manuscript and published, from classic works to the newest popular compositions. Other materials available for research include about 2,300,000 maps and views and a like number of photographic items from Mathew Brady to date; 101,000 recordings, including folksongs and other music, speeches, and poetry readings; 580,000 fine prints and reproductions; and newspapers and periodicals from all over the world, motion pictures, microfilms, and many other kinds of materials.

ACTIVITIES

All matters relating to procuring of library material and making it useful to Congress, the governmental establishment generally, and the public at large, are within the scope of activity of the Library.

FREE USE OF LIBRARY FOR REFERENCE—For the purposes of reference,

the use of the Library is free to adults. Credentials are required for the use of certain materials. Although some of this reference work is carried on by correspondence, priority must be given to service to Congress and the other branches of the Federal Government. The Library is therefore compelled to decline most correspondents' requests and to suggest that some library within the correspondents' reach can provide satisfactory assistance. The Library gives priority to inquiries pertaining to its holdings of special materials or to subjects in which its resources are unique.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE.—The Library extends its service through (1) an interlibrary loan system; (2) the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, subject to conditions of law, copyright, and deposit, of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections, and the sale of sound recordings, which are released by its Recording Laboratory; (3) the exchange of duplicates with other institutions; (4) the sale of printed catalog cards and the publication in book form of cumulative catalogs, which make available the results of the expert bibliographical and cataloging work of its trained personnel; (5) a cooperative cataloging and classification service which, working in conjunction with other libraries, assists in the preparation of catalog entries for books not in the Library of Congress and in the preparation of analytical entries for the serial publications of learned societies and institutions; (6) the development of a scientific scheme of classification and cataloging embracing the entire field of printed matter; (7) the preparation of bibliographical lists responsive to the needs of Government and research; (8) the maintenance of a National Union Catalog (containing over 12,000,000 cards for many of the more important books in the major American libraries); (9) the publication of catalogs, bibliographical guides, and lists, and of texts

of original manuscripts and rare books in the Library of Congress; and (10) the provision of books in raised type and "talking book" records for the blind through 28 regional libraries throughout the United States.

At the center of a group of libraries, governmental and other, and in touch with experts in the various bureaus of

the Government, the Library of Congress serves as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books, periodicals, and allied materials.

Approved.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

United States Supreme Court Building, 1 First Street NE.
EXecutive 3-1640

MEMBERS

Chief Justice of the United States	EARL WARREN.
Associate Justices:	
HUGO L. BLACK.	TOM C. CLARK.
FELIX FRANKFURTER.	JOHN M. HARLAN.
WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS.	WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, JR.
HAROLD H. BURTON.	CHARLES E. WHITTAKER.

OFFICIALS

Clerk	JOHN T. FEY.
Deputy clerks	RICHARD J. BLANCHARD
	EDMUND P. CULLINAN.
Marshal	T. PERRY LIPPITT.
Reporter of Decisions	WALTER WYATT.
Librarian	HELEN NEWMAN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court of the United States was created in accordance with this provision and by authority of the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73). It was organized on February 2, 1790.

ORGANIZATION.—The Supreme Court comprises the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. Under that authority, and by virtue of the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 869; 28 U. S. C. 1), the number of Associate Justices is eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Article III, section 1, of the Constitution further provides that "the Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office." A Justice may, if he so desires, retire at

the age of 70, after serving for 10 years as a Federal judge or at age 65 after 15 years of service.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the clerk, two deputy clerks, the reporter of decisions, the marshal, and the librarian, who are appointed by the Court to assist in the performance of its functions. The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress.

The term of the Court begins, by law, the first Monday in October of each year and continues as long as the business before the Court requires, usually until about the first of June. Six members constitute a quorum. Approximately 1700 cases are passed upon in the course of a term.

JURISDICTION.—According to the Constitution (art. III, sec. 2), "the judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies be-

tween two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects

"In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make"

Appellate jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Supreme Court by various statutes, under the authority given Congress by the Constitution. The statute effective at this time in conferring and controlling jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be found in title 28, chapter 81, of the United States Code; sections 1251-1257. Congress has no authority to change the original jurisdiction of this Court.

RULE-MAKING POWER—Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States. Pursuant to these statutes there are now in force rules promulgated by the Court to govern civil and criminal cases in the district courts, bankruptcy proceedings, admiralty cases, copyright cases, appellate proceedings in criminal cases, and criminal proceedings before commissioners on Federal reservations.

Lower Courts

UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS—The courts of appeals are intermediate appellate courts created by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 826; 28 U. S. C. ch. 3), to relieve the Supreme Court of considering all appeals in cases originally decided by the Federal trial courts. They are em-

powered to review all final decisions and certain interlocutory decisions (28 U. S. C. 1291, 1292) of district courts, except in those very few situations where the law provides for a direct review by the Supreme Court (*see below*). They also are empowered to review and enforce orders of many Federal administrative bodies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Board (*see list in Reviewer's Notes to 28 U. S. C. 1291*). The decisions of the courts of appeals are final except as they are subject to discretionary review or appeal in the Supreme Court.

The United States is divided into 11 judicial circuits, including the District of Columbia as a circuit (28 U. S. C. 41, 1291), in each of which there is a United States court of appeals. Each of the 48 States is assigned to one of the circuits, and the Territories are assigned variously to the first, third, fifth, and ninth circuits. At present each United States court of appeals has from 3 to 9 circuit judges (68 in all), depending upon the amount of judicial work in the circuit. The judge senior in commission is the chief judge. One of the justices of the Supreme Court is assigned as circuit justice for each circuit. Each court of appeals usually hears cases in divisions consisting of 3 judges, but they may sit *en banc* with all judges present.

The judges of the United States courts of appeals constitute the judicial council of each circuit and meet at least twice a year to consider the state of Federal judicial business in the circuit and to "make all necessary orders for [its] effective and expeditious administration * * *" (28 U. S. C. 332). The chief judge of each circuit summons annually a judicial conference of all circuit and district judges in his circuit, and sometimes members of the bar, to discuss the business of the Federal courts of the circuit (28 U. S. C. 333). The chief judge of the circuit and a district judge from each

circuit elected by the Judicial Conference of the circuit for a term of three years serve also as members of the Judicial Conference of the United States, which is the governing body for the administration of the Federal judicial system as a whole (28 U. S. C. 331).

The judicial circuits appear on pages 50-51.

District Courts of the United States

The district courts are the trial courts with general Federal jurisdiction. Each State has at least one district court, while some of the larger States have as many as four. There is also a United States district court in the District of Columbia. Altogether there are 84 district courts in the 48 States, plus the one in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Territories of Puerto Rico and Hawaii have United States district courts with limited jurisdiction corresponding to that of district courts in the various States.

At present, each district court has from 1 to 18 Federal district judges, depending upon the amount of judicial work within its territory. Only 1 judge is usually required to hear and decide a case in a district court, but in some kinds of cases it is required that 3 judges be called together to comprise the court (28 U. S. C. 2281, 2284). In districts with more than 1 judge, the judge senior in commission acts as the chief judge. There are altogether 223 district judgeships in the 48 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There is 1 district judgeship in Puerto Rico and 2 in Hawaii. Each district court has a clerk, a United States attorney, a United States marshal, United States commissioners, referees in bankruptcy, probation officers, court reporters, and their assistants. The jurisdiction of the district courts is set forth in 28 U. S. C. 1331-1359.

Cases from the district courts are reviewed by the United States courts of

appeals except that injunction orders of special three-judge district courts, certain decisions holding acts of Congress unconstitutional, and certain criminal decisions may be appealed directly to the Supreme Court (28 U. S. C. 1252, 1253; 18 U. S. C. 3731).

Courts of the District of Columbia

In addition to the jurisdiction exercised as constitutional courts under article III of the Constitution, the court of appeals and the district court in the District of Columbia determine cases on many local matters. This jurisdiction was conferred upon these courts by the Congress in the exercise of the exclusive sovereignty over the District of Columbia delegated to it under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

Special Courts

In addition to the Supreme Court, the United States courts of appeals, and the United States district courts, there have been created by the Congress from time to time special courts to deal with particular types of cases. Appeals from the decisions of these courts may ultimately be reviewed in the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—This court was established on February 25, 1855 (10 Stat. 612; 28 U. S. C. ch. 7), to provide a means to determine the validity of certain kinds of claims against the United States. Formerly, relief in these cases could be obtained only by special act of Congress. The Court of Claims decides *suits filed with it against the United States* and determines claims referred by Congress and the executive departments. The court consists of a chief judge and four associate judges. The court hears cases sitting *en banc*, with all judges present. In addition, it has 12 commissioners, a clerk, a bailiff, and their assistants. Its jurisdiction is set forth in 28 U. S. C. 1491-1505.

Judicial circuits

Sixth Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee. (Clerk: Carl W. Reuss, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

Seventh Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin. (Clerk: Kenneth J. Carrick, Chicago, Ill.)

Eighth Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. (Clerk: E. E. Koch, St. Louis, Mo.)

Ninth Districts of northern California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam. (Clerk: Paul P. O'Brien, San Francisco, Calif.)

Tenth Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico. (Clerk: Robert B. Cartwright, Denver, Colo.)

Circuit Justice

Mr. Justice Burton

Mr. Justice Clark.

Mr. Justice Whittaker

Mr. Justice Douglas

Mr. Justice Whittaker

Circuit Judges

Charles C. Simons
 Florence E. Allen
 John D. Martin, Sr.
 Thomas F. McAllister
 Shackelford Miller, Jr.
 Potter Stewart
 F. Ryan Duffy
 Phillip J. Finnegan
 Elmer J. Schnackenberg
 John S. Hastings
 W. Lynn Parkinson

(Vacancy)

Archibald K. Gardner
 John B. Sanborn
 Joseph W. Woodrough
 Harvey M. Johnson
 Charles J. Vogel
 Martin Donald VanOesterhout.

Marion C. Matthes
 Albert Lee Stephens
 William Healy
 Walter L. Pope
 James Alger Fee
 Richard Harvey Chambers
 Stanley N. Barnes
 Fredrick G. Hamley
 Oliver D. Hamlin, Jr.

(Vacancy)

Sam G. Bratton
 Alfred P. Murrah
 John C. Pickett
 David T. Lewis
 Jean S. Breitenstein

Official stations

Detroit, Mich.
 Cleveland, Ohio.
 Memphis, Tenn.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Louisville, Ky.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Chicago, Ill.

Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Omaha, Nebr.
 Omaha, Nebr.
 Fargo, N. Dak.
 Sioux City, Iowa.

St. Louis, Mo.
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 San Francisco, Calif.
 San Francisco, Calif.
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Tucson, Ariz.
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Seattle, Wash.
 Sacramento, Calif.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Denver, Colo.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS.—This court was created in 1910 (36 Stat. 91; 28 U. S. C. ch. 9) to decide certain questions arising under the customs laws, and in 1929 was given jurisdiction to review certain patent and trade-mark cases. It reviews decisions of the Customs Court on classifications and duties upon imported merchandise, decisions of the Patent Office on applications and interferences as to patents and trade-marks, and legal questions in the findings of the Tariff Commission as to unfair practices in import trade (28 U. S. C. 1541-1543). The court consists of a chief judge and four associate judges, a clerk, a marshal, a reporter, and their assistants. The court sits *en banc* with all judges present.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT.—The Board of United States General Appraisers was created on June 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 136; 19 U. S. C., ch. 4), and was given the name United States Customs Court by act of May 28, 1926. The court reviews appraisals of imported merchandise and all decisions of collectors of customs, including orders on rate of duty, exclusion of merchandise, and liquidation of entries (28 U. S. C. 1581-1583). It consists of nine judges, one designated chief judge by the President, a clerk, a marshal, and their assistants. The judges hear cases in three divisions of three judges each. Not more than five judges may be appointed from the same political party.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.—Pursuant to its authority to govern the Territories (art. IV, sec. 3, clause 2) Congress has established district courts in the Territories of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and in the Canal Zone. Except in Puerto Rico and Hawaii these Territorial courts have jurisdiction not only of the subjects described in the judicial article of the Constitution but also of many local matters which within the States

are decided in State courts. The district courts of Puerto Rico and Hawaii, however, are classified like other "district courts" and are called "courts of the United States" (28 U. S. C. 451). They have the same jurisdiction as the 84 district courts in the States. There are four Territorial judges in Alaska, two in Hawaii, and one in each of the other Territories mentioned. The judges of Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands are appointed for 8 years, those of Hawaii for 6 years, and those of Alaska and Guam for 4 years.

UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS.—The United States Court of Military Appeals was established pursuant to the act approved May 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 129; 10 U. S. C. 867), as the final appellate tribunal in court-martial convictions.

Judicially independent, although it operates as a part of the Department of Defense for administrative purposes, the Court is called upon to exercise jurisdiction as to questions of law in all cases:

1. Affecting a general or flag officer, or extending to death.
2. Certified to the Court by the Judge Advocates General of the armed services, and by the General Counsel of the Treasury Department, acting for the Coast Guard.
3. Petitioned by accused who have received a sentence of a year or more confinement, and/or a disciplinary discharge.

In these cases, the decisions of the Court are final—there is no further direct review.

In addition, the Court, consisting of a Chief Judge and two associate judges, is required by law to work jointly with the Judge Advocates General of the armed services and the General Counsel of the Treasury Department and to report annually to the Congress on the progress of the military justice system under the new Code, and to recom-

ment improvements therein wherever necessary.

Business of the Federal Courts

The business of all the Federal courts described here, except the

United States Court of Military Appeals, is discussed in detail in the text and tables of the *Annual Reports of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts* (1940-57).

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

United States Supreme Court Building, 1 First Street NE.

EXecutive 3-1640

Director _____ WARREN OLNEY III.
Assistant Director _____ WILLIAM L. ELLIS.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts was created by act of Congress approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223-25; 28 U. S. C. 601). The Office was established November 6, 1939. The Director and the Assistant Director are appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Director is the administrative officer of the United States courts (except the Supreme Court). Under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States he is required to:

1. Supervise all administrative matters relating to the offices of clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts.

2. Examine the state of the dockets of the courts; secure information as to the courts' need of assistance; prepare and transmit quarterly to the chief judges of the circuits, statistical data and reports as to the business of the courts.

3. Submit to the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, at least 2 weeks prior thereto, a report of the activities of the Administrative Office and the state of the business of the courts, together with the required statistical data submitted to the chief judges of the circuits, and the Director's recommendations, which re-

port, data, and recommendations shall be public documents.

4. Submit to Congress and the Attorney General copies of the report, data, and recommendations as required.

5. Fix the compensation of clerks of court, deputies, librarians, and other employees of the courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law.

6. Determine and pay necessary office expenses of courts, judges, and those court officials whose expenses are by law allowable, and the lawful fees of United States commissioners.

7. Regulate and pay annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by judges, court officers and employees, and officers and employees of the Administrative Office, while absent from their official stations on official business.

8. Disburse, directly or through the several United States marshals, moneys appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the courts.

9. Purchase, exchange, transfer, distribute, and assign the custody of law books, equipment, and supplies needed for the maintenance and operation of the courts and the Administrative Office and the offices of United States commissioners.

10. Audit vouchers and accounts of the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel.

11. Provide accommodations for the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel.

12. Perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Supreme Court or the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Director is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, except the budget of the Supreme Court.

The Administrative Office exercises general supervision of the accounts

and practices of the Federal probation officers, subject to the primary control by the respective district courts which they serve. The Office publishes quarterly, in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a magazine entitled "Federal Probation," which is a journal "of correctional philosophy and practice."

Through the Bankruptcy Division, the Administrative Office, subject to the immediate control of the district courts, is charged with the responsibility of supervising the administration of the Bankruptcy Act by all officers of the bankruptcy courts, including the referees in bankruptcy.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The President of the United States..... DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that "the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, * * * together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term * * *." In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the

President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters (United States Code Index).

The President is the administrative head of the executive branch of the Government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the ten executive departments.

THE CABINET.—The Cabinet is a creation of custom and tradition, going back to the First President, and functions at the pleasure of the President. Its purpose is to advise the President on any matter concerning which he wishes such advice (pursuant to Article II, section 2, of the Constitution).

The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the ten executive departments—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agri-

culture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Certain other officials of the executive branch, as also the Vice President, have been invited by the President to participate in Cabinet meetings regularly, and others are invited from time to time for discussion of particular subjects.

The Cabinet Secretariat has been established to provide for orderly handling of matters brought before the Cabinet. It is an integral part of the White House Office.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT ¹

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133–133r, 133t note), various agencies were transferred to the Executive Office of the President by the President's Reorganization Plans I and II, effective July 1, 1939. Execu-

tive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, established the various divisions of the Executive Office and defined their functions, with the exception of those agencies established in or transferred to the Executive Office by subsequent legislation.

¹ Organization chart on page 585.

The White House Office

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
National 8-1414

OFFICIALS

The Assistant to the President.....	SHERMAN ADAMS.
The Deputy Assistant to the President.....	MAJ. GEN. WILTON B PERSONS, USA (Ret.).
Assistant to The Deputy Assistant to the President.....	HOMER H. GRUENTHER.
Assistant to The Deputy Assistant to the President.....	EARLE D. CHESNEY.
Press Secretary to the President.....	JAMES C. HAGERTY.
Associate Press Secretary.....	ANNE W. WHEATON.
Secretary to the President.....	THOMAS E. STEPHENS
Special Counsel to the President.....	GFRALD D MORGAN.
Associate Special Counsel to the President.....	EDWARD A MCCABE.
Assistant Special Counsel to the President.....	HENRY ROEMER MCPHEE.
Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.....	ROBERT CUTLER.
Special Assistant to the President.....	LEWIS L. STRAUSS.
Deputy Special Assistant to the President.....	AMOS J. PEASLEE.
Special Assistant to the President.....	MAJ GEN. JOHN S. BRADON, USA (Ret.).
Special Assistant to the President.....	MEYER KESTENBAUM.
Special Assistant to the President.....	GABRIEL HAUGE
Special Assistant to the President.....	CLARENCE B RANDALL.
Special Assistant to the President.....	E. R. QUESADA.
Special Assistant to the President.....	ARTHUR LARSON.
Special Assistant to the President.....	JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR.
Special Assistant to the President.....	KARL G. HARR, JR
Special Assistant to the President for Personnel Man- agement.....	ROCCO C. SICILIANO.
Special Consultant to the President.....	CLARENCE FRANCIS.
Special Consultant to the President.....	JOHN H. STAMBAUGH.
Administrative Assistant to the President.....	I. JACK MARTIN.
Administrative Assistant to the President.....	BRYCE N. HARLOW.
Administrative Assistant to the President (serving as Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovern- mental Relations).....	HOWARD PYLE.
Administrative Assistant to the President.....	JACK Z. ANDERSON.
Physician to the President.....	MAJ GEN HOWARD MCC Sny- der, USA (MC).
Staff Secretary.....	BRIG GEN. A. J GOODPASTER, USA.
Assistant Staff Secretary.....	L. ARTHUR MINNICH, JR.
Executive Clerk.....	WILLIAM J. HOPKINS.
Administrative Officer (Special Projects).....	E. FREDERIC MORROW.
Assistant to the Staff Secretary.....	ALBERT P. TONER.
Secretary to the Cabinet.....	ROBERT K. GRAY.
Assistant to the Secretary to the Cabinet.....	BRADLEY H PATTERSON, JR
Military Aide to the President.....	COL ROBERT L. SCHULZ, USA
Naval Aide to the President.....	CAPT. E. P. AURAND, USN.
Air Force Aide to the President.....	COL. WILLIAM G. DRAPER, USAF.
Special Assistant in the White House Office.....	JAMES M. LAMBIE, JR.
Special Assistant in the White House Office.....	FREDERIC E. FOX.
Special Assistant in the White House Office.....	PHILLIP E. AREEDA
Special Assistant in the White House Office.....	WAYNE B WARRINGTON.
Special Assistant in the White House Office.....	ROBERT E. HAMPTON.
Personal Secretary to the President.....	ANN C. WHITMAN
Personal and Social Secretary to Mrs Eisenhower.....	MARY JANE MCCAFFREE.
Chief Usher.....	J BERNARD WEST.

This Office serves the President in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

The staff of the President facilitates and maintains communication with the Congress, the individual Members of the Congress, the heads of executive departments and agencies, the press and other information media, and the general public.

The Staff Secretary's Office provides for the orderly handling of documents and correspondence within the White House Office and organizes and supervises all clerical services and procedure relating thereto.

The Administrative Assistants to the President are personal aides and assist the President in such matters as he may direct.

Bureau of the Budget

Executive Office Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 421

OFFICIALS

Director.....	MAURICE H. STANS.
Deputy Director.....	ROBERT E. MERRIAM.
Assistant Director.....	ROGER W. JONES.
Assistant Director.....	RALPH W. E. REID.
Assistant Director.....	(VACANCY).
Executive Assistant to the Director.....	WILLIAM D. CAREY.
General Counsel.....	ARTHUR B. FOCKE.
Administrative Assistant to the Director.....	WILBUR H. ZIEHL.
Assistant Director for Budget Review.....	WILLIAM F. MCCANDLESS.
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.....	PHILIP S. HUGHES.
Assistant Director for Management and Organization.....	WILLIAM F. FINAN.
Assistant Director for Statistical Standards.....	RAYMOND T. BOWMAN.
Chief of the Office of Accounting.....	WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG.
Chief of the Commerce and Finance Division.....	SAM R. BROADBENT.
Chief of the International Division.....	ROBERT M. MACY.
Chief of the Labor and Welfare Division.....	HIRST SUTTON.
Chief of the Military Division.....	WILLIAM F. SCHAUB.
Chief of the Resources and Civil Works Division.....	CARL H. SCHWARTZ.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Budget and Accounting Act approved June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20; 31 U. S. C. 11-16), provided that the President shall transmit to Congress the proposed annual budget of the United States, *together with other budgetary information.* The same act created the Bureau of the Budget, locating it in the Treasury Department, but placing it under the immediate direction of the President. Under Reorganization Plan I of 1939, the Bureau was transferred *from the Treasury Department to the Executive Office of the President*, established at the same time.

In addition to being the Federal Government's budget agency, the Bureau serves as the President's staff for the improvement of management and organization in the executive branch, for the clearance of legislative proposals coming from Federal agencies, and for the coordination and improvement of the Government's statistical activities.

In preparing the budget, the Bureau has authority "to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce, or increase the estimates of the several departments and establishments." Under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 (59

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1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

NAtional B-1414

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In preparing the budget, the Bureau has authority "to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce, or increase the estimates of the several departments and establishments." Under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 (59

Stat. 598; 31 U. S. C. 847), similar authority was given the Bureau with respect to the preparation and review of budgets for wholly owned Government corporations.

The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834; 31 U. S. C. 18a, 18b) amended the Budget and Accounting Act by revising and simplifying budget and accounting procedures and by clarifying the Bureau's responsibilities with regard to statistical information and the development of better organization, coordination, and management of the executive branch. The act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat 782), amended both the Budget and Accounting Act and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act, mainly to improve further governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures.

Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), prescribed procedures by which the Director of the Bureau apportions appropriations, made agency systems of administrative control of funds subject to the Director's approval, and authorized the setting of budgetary reserves.

Under Executive Order 9384 of October 4, 1943, the Bureau reviews agency reports on Federal public works and improvement projects.

Executive Order 10072 of July 29, 1949, and title X of the Classification Act of 1949 (sec. 1001, 63 Stat 971; 5 U. S. C. 1151) provided that the Director of the Bureau shall issue and administer instructions and regulations to guide the departments in making systematic reviews of their operations on a continuing basis.

Under the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (56 Stat 1078; 5 U. S. C. 139-139f), the Bureau coordinates Federal reporting and statistical services to eliminate duplication, reduce the cost, and minimize the burdens of furnishing information to Federal agencies. By Executive Order 10033 of February

8, 1949, the Director of the Bureau was given authority to coordinate the provision of statistical information to intergovernmental organizations.

Additional statutory authorities conferred upon the Director require his approval of the printing of periodicals from appropriated funds, of agency regulations dealing with overpayments to Government employees, and of lease-purchase contracts entered into by the Administrator of General Services and the Postmaster General. The Director also has authority to issue regulations in such fields as travel on Government business and allowances for uniforms. On appeal of an agency, he makes final decisions with respect to the establishment of motor vehicle pools.

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONS.—Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, establishing the divisions of the Executive Office of the President and defining their functions, set forth the Bureau's functions as follows:

1. To assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the Government.
2. To supervise and control the administration of the budget.
3. To conduct research in the development of improved plans of administrative management, and to advise the executive departments and agencies of the Government with respect to improved administrative organization and practice.
4. To aid the President to bring about more efficient and economical conduct of Government service.
5. To assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice.
6. To assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the

preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 7298 of February 18, 1936 (superseded by Executive Order 10006 of October 9, 1948).

7. To plan and promote the improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services.

8. To keep the President informed of the progress of activities by agencies of the Government with respect to work proposed, work actually initiated, and work completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the Government; all to the end that the work programs of the several agencies of the executive branch of the Government may be coordinated and that the moneys appropriated by the Congress may be expended in the most economical manner possible with the least possible overlapping and duplication of effort.

ORGANIZATION

The Bureau is headed by the Director, who in its general supervision is assisted by the other principal officials of the Bureau.

OFFICE OF BUDGET REVIEW.—This office develops general budget procedures and guides, prepares fiscal analyses, schedules the review of estimates, supervises the preparation of the budget document and supplemental estimates, and plans improvements in the budget process and structure.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE.—This office coordinates and clears, for conformity with the program of the President, recommendations of the various agencies with respect to proposed legislation, enrolled bills, Executive orders, and other similar documents.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.—This office provides guidance and coordination in Bureau activities toward better agency management and organization; conducts organizational studies; coordinates the Bureau's management improvement efforts; and conducts work to improve governmentwide management and service practices and procedures.

OFFICE OF STATISTICAL STANDARDS.—This office is charged with the Bureau's responsibilities for the improvement, development, and coordination of Federal statistical services. It serves as the focal point for United States participation in statistical activities of international organizations and maintains surveillance over the publication of statistics in the interests of national security.

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTING.—This office brings about better financial management throughout the executive branch and works cooperatively with the executive agencies in the improvement of governmentwide accounting practices and procedures. Through this office the Bureau participates in the Joint Accounting Program carried out together with the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department under the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

THE DIVISIONS.—Each division is concerned with a broad segment of the Government's program. The divisions are responsible for the Bureau's functions except those assigned to the offices described above. The divisions are: Commerce and Finance Division, International Division, Labor and Welfare Division, Military Division, and Resources and Civil Works Division. Each division, for its program area, examines agency requests for funds and formulates recommendations on the budget, reviews agency requests for apportionment of appropriations and,

on the basis of periodic financial reports from the agencies, gives continuing attention to the execution of the budget, reviews and develops recommendations on proposed legislation and Executive orders, stimulates and assists the agencies in the improvement of management and organization, and

undertakes special projects, including those relating to long-range budgetary and fiscal analysis and organizational planning.

Approved.

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director.

Council of Economic Advisers

Executive Office Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
EXecutive 3-3300

OFFICIALS

Chairman	RAYMOND J. SAULNIER
Member	JOSEPH S. DAVIS.
Member	PAUL W. MCCracken.
Administrative Officer	COLLIS STOCKING.

ADVISORY BOARD ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY

Chairman	RAYMOND J. SAULNIER.
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TRUE D. MORSE (Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture).
WALTER WILLIAMS (Under Secretary, Department of Commerce).
VACANCY (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).
JAMES T. O'CONNELL (Under Secretary, Department of Labor).
THOMAS C. MANN (Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State).
JULIAN B. BAIRD (Under Secretary, Department of the Treasury).
A. L. MILLS, JR. (Member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System).
ROBERT E. MERRIAM (Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget).
GABRIEL HAUGE (Special Assistant to the President).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY—The Council of Economic Advisers was established in the Executive Office of the President by the Employment Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 24; 15 U. S. C 1023). It now functions under Reorganization Plan 9 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953. The Council consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as chairman.

ACTIVITIES—The Council analyzes the national economy and its various segments; advises the President on economic developments; appraises the economic programs and policies of the Federal Government; recommends to the President policies for economic growth and stability; and assists in the preparation of the economic reports of the President to the Congress.

Approved.

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER,
Chairman.

National Security Council

Executive Office Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
EXecutive 3-7491

MEMBERS

The President.....	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
The Vice President.....	RICHARD M. NIXON.
Secretary of State.....	JOHN FOSTER DULLES.
Secretary of Defense.....	NEIL H. McELROY.
Director, Office of Defense Mobilization.....	GORDON GRAY.

OFFICIALS

Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.....	ROBERT CUTLER.
Executive Secretary.....	JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Deputy Executive Secretary.....	S. EVERETT GLEASON.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 496; 50 U. S. C. Sup. 402), amended by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 579; 50 U. S. C. Sup. 401 et seq.). Its function is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security. The Council was formally located within the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan 4 of 1949.

ORGANIZATION.—The Council is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. The act provides that the Secretaries and Under Secretaries of other executive departments and of the military departments may serve as members of the Council, when appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under the direction of the Council is a Central Intelligence Agency, headed by a Director of Central Intelligence. The Operations Coordinating Board was

established within the structure of the National Security Council by Executive Order 10700 of February 25, 1957 (effective July 1, 1957), and also reports to the Council. The principal body for formulating policy recommendations to be considered by the Council is the NSC Planning Board, composed of the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (Chairman and principal executive officer of the Council) and representatives of Assistant Secretary rank appointed by the President on nomination of the department and agency heads participating in the Council. The Council staff is headed by a civilian executive secretary, appointed by the President.

ACTIVITIES.—The duties of the Council are to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to its actual and potential military power, in the interest of national security, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President; and to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, and to make recommendations to the President.

Approved.

JAMES S. LAY, JR.,
Executive Secretary.

Operations Coordinating Board

Executive Office Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
STerling 3-0860

MEMBERS

Under Secretary of State.....	CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, <i>Chairman</i> .
Special Assistant to the President (for security operations coordination).....	KARL G. HARR, JR., <i>Vice Chairman</i> .
Deputy Secretary of Defense.....	DONALD A. QUARLES.
Director of Central Intelligence.....	ALLEN W. DULLES.
Director, United States Information Agency.....	GEORGE V. ALLEN.
Director, International Cooperation Administration.....	JAMES H. SMITH, JR.
Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.....	ROBERT CUTLER.

OFFICIALS

Executive Officer.....	ELMER B. STAATS.
Deputy Executive Officer.....	ROY M. MYLBORNE.
Executive Assistant.....	CHARLES E. JOHNSON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Operations Coordinating Board was established by Executive Order 10483 of September 2, 1953. On February 25, 1957, this order was superseded by Executive Order 10700, which became effective on July 1, 1957, and which placed the Board organizationally within the structure of the National Security Council. Membership on the Board includes the Under Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the United States Information Agency, the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, one or more representatives of the President, as designated by the President, and a representative of any other agency assigned responsibilities by the President for implementation of national security policies when the Board is dealing with such policies. In addition, the President has approved attendance at Board meetings by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, the Under Secretary of the Treasury, and the Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget, as standing request members of the Board. The chairman and vice chairman are designated by the President from among the Board members.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Board is to assist in the effective coordination among certain agencies of certain functions relating to the national security and to provide for the integrated implementation of national security policies by these agencies.

ACTIVITIES.—The President having approved any national security policy after receiving the advice of the National Security Council thereon, the Board (1) whenever the President so directs, advises with the agencies concerned as to (a) their detailed operational planning responsibilities respecting such policy, (b) the coordination of the interdepartmental aspects of the detailed operational plans developed by the agencies to carry out such policy, (c) the timely and coordinated execution of such policy and plans, and (d) the execution of each security action or project so that it shall make its full contribution to the attainment of national security objectives and to the particular climate of opinion the United States is seeking to achieve in the world, and (2) initiate new proposals for action within the framework of national security policies in response to oppor-

tunity and changes in the situation. The Board performs such other advisory functions as the President assigns to it and from time to time makes reports to the National Security

Council with respect to the carrying out of the Board's assignments.

Approved.

ELMER B. STAATS,
Executive Officer.

Central Intelligence Agency

2430 E Street NW. EXecutive 3-6115

OFFICIALS

Director.....	ALLEN W. DULLES.
Deputy Director.....	LT. GEN. C. P. CABELL, USAF.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Central Intelligence Agency was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 496, 498; 50 U. S. C. Sup. 403). The Director and Deputy Director are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PURPOSE.—For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council:

1. Advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security.

2. Makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activi-

ties of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security.

3. Correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security, and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using, where appropriate, existing agencies and facilities.

4. Performs, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally.

5. Performs such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

Approved.

ALLEN W. DULLES,
Director.

Office of Defense Mobilization

Executive Office Building

EXecutive 3-3300

OFFICIALS

Director.....	GORDON GRAY.
Deputy Director.....	JOHN S. PATTERSON.
General Counsel.....	CHARLES H. KENDALL.
Assistant to the Director for Administration and Coordination.....	JAMES F. KING.
Assistant Director for Health.....	DR. W. PALMER DEARING.
Assistant Director for Manpower.....	JOHN F. HILLIARD.
Assistant Director for National Security Affairs.....	ROBERT FINLEY.

Assistant Director for Plans and Readiness.....	CHARLES A. SULLIVAN.
Assistant Director for Production.....	RUSSELL H. HUGHES.
Assistant Director for Stabilization.....	EDWARD F. PHELPS.
Assistant to the Director for Telecommunications.....	MAJ. GEN. JERRY V. MATJKA, USA (Ret.).
Assistant Director for Transportation.....	OWEN R. JONES.
Assistant to the Director (Labor).....	JOSEPH D. KEENAN.
Special Assistant to the Director for Emergency Resources Management.....	ROBERT R. WEST.
Chairman, Health Resources Advisory Committee.....	DR. ELMER HESS.
Information Officer.....	LEE W. SCHOOLER.
Security and Inspections Officer.....	WILLIAM E. ELLIOTT.
Staff Secretary.....	JOSEPH F. VAUGHAN.

DEFENSE MOBILIZATION BOARD

Chairman.....	GORDON GRAY (Director, Office of Defense Mobilization).
Secretary of State.....	JOHN FOSTER DULLES.
Secretary of the Treasury.....	ROBERT B. ANDERSON.
Secretary of Defense.....	NEIL H. McELROY.
Secretary of the Interior.....	FRED A. SEATON.
Secretary of Agriculture.....	EZRA TAFT BENSON.
Secretary of Commerce.....	SINCLAIR WEEKS.
Secretary of Labor.....	JAMES P. MITCHELL.
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	MARION B. FOLSOM.
Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.....	WILLIAM McC. MARTIN, JR.
Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	LEO A. HOEGH.
Administrator, Small Business Administration.....	WENDELL B. BARNES.
Executive Secretary.....	JOSEPH F. VAUGHAN.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman.....	DR. ELMER HESS (Eric, Pa.).
DR. LEO H. BARTEMEIER (Medical Director, Seton Institute, Baltimore, Md.).	
DR. JOHN Z. BOWERS (Dean, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine, Madison, Wis.).	
DR. GEORGE M. FISTER (Ogden, Utah).	
DR. MARY LOUISE GLOECHNER (Conshohocken, Pa.).	
FRANCES GRAFF, R. N. (Director, School of Nursing and Nursing Service, Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.).	
DR. HAROLD W. OFFICE (Chicago, Ill.).	
DR. WILLIAM B. WALSH (Assistant Professor of Medicine, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.).	
DR. GEORGE OTIS WHITECOTTON (Medical Director, Highland Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.).	
DR. FRANKLIN YODER (Director, Wyoming State Department of Public Health, Cheyenne, Wyo.).	

LABOR-MANAGEMENT MANPOWER POLICY COMMITTEE

Co-Chairman.....	JOHN F. HILLIARD (Assistant Director for Manpower, Office of Defense Mobilization).
Co-Chairman.....	NEWELL BROWN (Assistant Secretary of Labor).
FREDERICK J. BELL (Executive Vice President, National Automobile Dealers Association).	
GARRET L. BERGEN (Winnetka, Ill.).	
RODNEY LOCKWOOD (Washington, D. C.).	

RUSSELL C. MCCARTHY (Manager, Industrial Management Council, Rochester, N. Y.).

CARLETON PUTNAM (Washington, D. C.).

DR. RALPH ROBEY (Economic Adviser, National Association of Manufacturers).

MATT TRIGGS (American Farm Bureau Federation).

AL HARTNETT (Secretary-Treasurer, International Union Electrical Radio and Machine Workers).

A. J. HAYES (President, International Association of Machinists).

MAYWOOD BOGGS (International Vice President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers).

A. E. LYON (Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Railway Labor Executives Association).

PETER SCHOEMANN (President, United Association of Journeyman and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry).

STANLEY RUTTENBERG (Director of Research, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations).

GEORGE J. RICHARDSON (Special Representative, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Defense Mobilization was established in the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1953 (67 Stat. 634). Transferred to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization were: (a) all functions of the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board as authorized by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, including his functions as a member of the National Security Council; (b) all functions under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended (60 Stat. 596; 50 U. S. C. 98 et seq.), vested in the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior, or in any of them or in any combination of them, including the functions which were vested in the Army and Navy Munitions Board by the item numbered (2) in section 6 (a) of the act (60 Stat. 598), but excluding functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 7 of the act; (c) the functions vested in the Munitions Board by section 4 (h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1071; 15 U. S. C. 714b (h)), and by section 204 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 389; 40 U. S. C. 485 (c)); and (d) all functions vested by any statute in the Director of Defense Mobilization or in the Office of

Defense Mobilization provided for in Executive Order 10193 of December 16, 1950.

Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, as amended by Executive Order 10489 of September 26, 1953, provides that the Director shall, on behalf of the President, coordinate all mobilization activities of the executive branch of the Government and direct all activities of other agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Additional responsibilities have been delegated to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization by the following Executive Orders: 10438 of March 13, 1953; 10460 of June 16, 1953; 10461 of June 17, 1953; 10494 of October 14, 1953; 10524 of March 31, 1954; 10553 of August 18, 1954; 10560 of September 9, 1954; 10638 of October 10, 1955; and 10705 of April 17, 1957.

Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 166; 19 U. S. C. 1352a) provides that whenever the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization has reason to believe that any article is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall so advise the President, and if the President agrees that there is reason for such belief, the President shall cause an im-

mediate investigation to be made to determine the facts.

Executive Order 10634 of August 25, 1955, provides for loans to aid in the reconstruction, rehabilitation, and replacement of facilities which are destroyed or damaged by a major disaster and which are required for national defense as determined by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The Director was given the responsibility by Executive Order 10660 of February 15, 1956, to institute and administer a National Defense Executive Reserve Program; to coordinate the activities of other agencies in establishing units of the Reserve; to provide for appropriate standards of recruitment and training; and to issue necessary rules and regulations in connection with such program.

PURPOSE.—The Office of Defense Mobilization was established in order to enable one Executive Office agency to exercise strong leadership in our national mobilization effort, including both current defense activities and readiness for any future national emergency. It is the policy planning and coordinating agency. The Director's participation in meetings of the National Security Council, and in meetings of the Cabinet by invitation of the President, assists in coordination of the defense mobilization effort with the programs of the executive branch of the Government as a whole.

ORGANIZATION.—The Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The operating activities of the Office of Defense Mobilization are, to the fullest extent possible, delegated to existing Government departments and agencies. The work of the agency is carried out under eight assistant directors—for Production, Stabilization, Plans and Readiness, Manpower,

Telecommunications, Transportation, Health, and National Security Affairs.

To carry out his functions, the Director has established and organized various boards and committees to provide an effective means for enabling him to develop sound policies and programs that will give full consideration to the interests of all segments of Government and the national economy.

The Deputy Director is the principal assistant to the Director in the overall administration of the Office of Defense Mobilization. He takes independent action in the name of the Director on all matters which do not require the Director's personal attention, and acts as Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Director.

ACTIVITIES

The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization on behalf of the President coordinates all mobilization activities of the executive branch of the Government, including but not limited to production, procurement, manpower, stabilization, and transport activities. The Director is authorized to perform his functions through such officers and such agencies, and in such manner as he shall determine, consonant with law and the provisions of Reorganization Plan 3 of 1953 and Executive Orders 10461 of June 17, 1953, and 10480 of August 14, 1953.

Under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and pursuant to Reorganization Plan 3, it is the function of the Director to advise the President concerning the coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization, including:

1. Policies concerning industrial and civilian mobilization in order to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the event of war.

2. Programs for the effective use in time of war of the Nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for the maintenance and stabilization of the civilian economy in time of war, and for the adjustment of such economy to war needs and conditions.

3. Policies for unifying, in time of war, the activities of Federal agencies and departments engaged in or concerned with production, procurement, distribution, or transportation of military or civilian supplies, materials, and products.

4. The relationship between potential supplies of, and potential requirements for, manpower, resources, and productive facilities in time of war.

5. Policies for establishing adequate reserves of strategic and critical material, and for the conservation of these reserves.

6. The strategic relocation of industries, services, Government and economic activities, the continuous operation of which is essential to the Nation's security.

The Director is authorized and directed under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. 98-98h), to determine from time to time which materials are strategic and critical and the quality and quantities of such materials which shall be stockpiled. To the fullest extent practicable the Director shall secure the advice of industry advisory committees selected from the industries concerned with the materials to be stockpiled. It shall be the general function of the industry advisory committees to advise with the Director and with any agencies through which he may exercise any of his functions with respect to the purchase, sale, care, and handling of such materials. The Director shall give direction to the General Services Administrator for the purchase, storage, refinement, rotation, and disposal of materials.

Under the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, and pursuant to Reorganization Plan 3, strategic and critical materials acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation in exchange for agricultural commodities shall, to the extent approved by the Director, be transferred to the stockpile. Under section 204 (e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 any executive agency entitled to receive cash under any contract covering the lease, sale, or other disposition of surplus property may in its discretion accept, in lieu of cash, any property determined by the Director to be strategic or critical material at the prevailing market price thereof at the time the cash payment or payments became or become due.

Pursuant to Executive Order 10460 of June 16, 1953, the Director assists and advises the President with respect to telecommunications functions in the executive branch of the Government, including: (1) coordinating the development of telecommunications policies and standards; (2) assuring high standards of telecommunications management; (3) coordinating the development by Government agencies of telecommunications plans and programs designed to assure maximum security to the United States in time of national emergency with a minimum interference to continuing nongovernmental requirements; (4) assigning radio frequencies to Government agencies; and (5) developing Government frequency requirements. The Director coordinates with the Federal Communications Commission in this process. The Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee reports to and assists the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization in the performance of his functions as he may request.

The Director cooperates with other agencies in the executive branch to implement United States telecommunica-

tions treaty obligations and with the Department of State on the projection of national telecommunications policy into international telecommunications matters.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR HEALTH.—The Assistant Director for Health advises, assists, and acts for the Director in formulating, coordinating, and establishing policies, programs, and plans for the mobilization, allocation, and utilization of health resources, including manpower, facilities, and supplies, under various mobilization situations. He is responsible for providing Government departments and agencies having responsibilities and resources in the health and medical fields with the guidance necessary to increase the Nation's potential for mobilization through maximum use of its health resources. He acts for the Director on mobilization matters in the international field that relate to health resources.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MANPOWER.—The Assistant Director for Manpower is the principal adviser to the Director on all manpower policy questions. He is responsible for directing and coordinating all the manpower activities of the Federal Government necessary to achieve and maintain the current and projected mobilization program. He is responsible for administering the National Defense Executive Reserve Program. He is also responsible for assuring that appropriate manpower actions are taken now which would enable the Nation to move quickly and effectively to full mobilization.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS.—The Assistant Director for National Security Affairs is the principal staff adviser to the Director in his role as a member of the National Security Council. He advises the Director in the formulation of ODM policy or position on all issues before the National Security Council which will in any manner affect pro-

grams within ODM's responsibilities. The Assistant Director serves as the Office of Defense Mobilization member of the National Security Council Planning Board and represents the Office of Defense Mobilization in its staff relationships with other agencies on problems relating to ODM's responsibilities for national security matters.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PLANS AND READINESS.—This Assistant Director is responsible for coordinating the development of integrated mobilization plans and preparedness measures to meet various degrees of mobilization, and the testing of the adequacy and operational readiness of such plans. In this he reviews for balance plans for utilization of manpower, material, and services in the various programs and coordinates procedures to assure rapid computation of damage from enemy attacks and the continuity of Government functions and community services in event of attack.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PRODUCTION.—The Assistant Director for Production has the principal responsibility in the Office of Defense Mobilization for advising, assisting, and acting for the Director in formulating, coordinating, and establishing policies, programs, and plans to meet current needs and various mobilization situations in the area of industrial production including facilities, equipment, components, materials, and supplies but excluding manpower, telecommunications, and transportation services. He has the principal policy and programming responsibilities for the administration of the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR STABILIZATION.—This Assistant Director is responsible for developing all those stabilization measures which would be required at the outset of war to prevent upward spiraling of prices, wages, and rents and the hoarding of commodities by consumers. He is also re-

sponsible for the development of longer-run stabilization measures including rationing which will be designed to assure continued stability and the equitable distribution of scarce commodities at the consumer level in the event of full war.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—The Assistant Director for Telecommunications assists, advises, and acts for the Director in relation to his duties to assist and advise the President with respect to telecommunication functions in the executive branch of the Government. These duties include the formulation, planning, and coordination of Federal policies, programs, and actions dealing with national telecommunications matters. Such activities previously described under activities of the Office are included in his responsibilities. He also has joint responsibility with the Secretary of Defense for the approval of plans relating to the control of electro-magnetic radiation (CONELRAD). The Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee functions through the Assistant Director. He is also advised and assisted by the Telecommunications Planning Committee, of which he is chairman. This committee is composed of senior communications officials of departments and agencies of the Government. Designees of these and other departments and agencies form panels of the Telecommunications Planning Committee to develop and coordinate telecommunication information, plans, programs, and actions under work programs established by the Assistant Director and adopted by the Telecommunications Planning Committee. The functions of this position are not restricted to mobilization but are of a continuing nature during normal as well as abnormal conditions.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR TRANSPORTATION.—The Assistant Director for Transportation has the principal re-

sponsibility in the Office of Defense Mobilization for advising, assisting, and acting for the Director in formulating, coordinating, and establishing policies, programs, and plans to meet varying mobilization situations for land, sea, and air transportation systems, including pipelines, port facilities, and storage facilities as they relate to transportation systems, but excluding facilities for the production of transportation equipment and supplies.

DEFENSE MOBILIZATION BOARD.—This Board, established by Executive Order 10200 of January 3, 1951, and restated in section 102 (a) of Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, provides a means for coordinating the policies and activities of the principal departments and agencies participating in the defense program.

HEALTH RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—This Committee was transferred from the National Security Resources Board to the Office of Defense Mobilization on April 26, 1951. As prescribed by Defense Mobilization Order XII-2 of February 17, 1958, this Committee advises the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization on problems relating to the mobilization of health resources; makes recommendations on questions of policy relative to the allocation, utilization, and administration of health resources under various mobilization situations; and interprets views of the health community of the country on matters relating to the mobilization of health resources, including manpower, facilities, and supplies.

LABOR - MANAGEMENT MANPOWER POLICY COMMITTEE.—Established by Defense Mobilization Order IV-2 of May 3, 1951, this Committee is co-chaired by representatives of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Secretary of Labor, with other members representing the

fields of labor, and industrial and agricultural management. The Committee makes recommendations to the Director on policies relating to the mobilization, training, and maximum utilization

of manpower in the defense program.

Approved.

GORDON GRAY,
Director.

President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization

Executive Office Building
National 8-1414, Branch 252

OFFICIALS

Chairman.....	NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.
Member.....	MILTON S. EISENHOWER.
Member.....	ARTHUR S. FLEMMING.
Staff Director.....	ARTHUR A. KIMBALL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization was established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953. The Committee derives authority also from the act approved March 6, 1954 (Pub. Law 304, 83d Cong., 2d sess.; 68 Stat. 24).

PURPOSE—The purpose of the Committee is to advise the President, the Assistant to the President, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget

with respect to changes in the organization and activities of the executive branch of the Government which, in its opinion, would promote economy and efficiency in the operations of that branch.

ORGANIZATION.—Members of the Committee are appointed by the President and serve without compensation.

Approved.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Chairman.

Executive Departments

DEPARTMENT OF STATE¹

Twenty-first Street and Virginia Avenue NW,

REpublic 7-5600

OFFICIALS

Secretary of State.....	JOHN FOSTER DULLES.
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	JOSEPH N. GREENE, JR.
Staff Assistant to the Secretary.....	D. E. BOSTER.
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Disarmament and Atomic Energy.....	PHILIP J. FARLEY.
Special Assistant to the Secretary for East-West Exchange.....	WILLIAM S. B. LACY.
Science Adviser.....	WALLACE R. BRODE.
Director, Executive Secretariat.....	FISHER HOWE.
Deputy Director, Executive Secretariat.....	JOHN A. CALHOUN.
Under Secretary of State.....	CHRISTIAN A. HERTER.
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary.....	HARRY F. STIMPSON, JR.
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary.....	MAX V. KREBS.
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife.....	WILLIAM C. HERRINGTON.
Operations Coordinator.....	ARTHUR L. RICHARDS.
Chief of Protocol.....	WILEY T. BUCHANAN, JR.
Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs.....	ROBERT MURPHY.
Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary.....	RICHARD B. FINN.
Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary.....	ROBERT DONHAUSER.
Special Assistant for International Labor Affairs.....	DANIEL GOOTT.
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.....	LOY W. HENDERSON.
Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary.....	NORMAN B. HANNAH.
Assistant Secretary for Administration.....	WALTER K. SCOTT.
Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.....	RODERIC L. O'CONNOR.
Director General, Foreign Service.....	JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAIT.
Inspector General, Foreign Service Inspection Corps.....	RAYMOND C. MILLER.
Director, Foreign Service Institute.....	HAROLD B. HOSKINS.
Director, Special Liaison Staff.....	HORACE E. HENDERSON.
Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.....	C. DOUGLAS DILLON.
Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary.....	CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE.
Special Assistant for Mutual Security Coordination.....	ROBERT G. BARNES.
Deputy Administrator for Mutual Defense Assistance Control.....	VICE ADMIRAL W. S. DeLANY, USN (Ret.).
Assistant Deputy Administrator for Mutual Defense Assistance Control.....	RUSSELL W. HALE.
Counselor.....	G. FREDERICK REINHART.
Legal Adviser.....	LOFTUS E. BECKER.
Deputy Legal Adviser.....	JOHN M. RAYMOND.

¹ Organization chart on page 590.

The Director of Intelligence and Research.....	HUGH S. CUMMING, JR.
Deputy Director.....	R. GORDON ARNESON.
Special Assistant to The Director.....	ROBERT H. THAYER.
Director, Executive Staff.....	JOSEPH T. BARTOS.
Director, Special Projects Staff.....	T. ACHILLES POLYZOIDES.
Director, Office of Intelligence Research and Analysis.....	ALLAN EVANS.
Chief, Division of Research and Analysis for Western Europe.....	ALBERT E. IRVING.
Chief, Division of Research and Analysis for USSR and Eastern Europe.....	THOMAS B. LARSON.
Chief, Division of Research and Analysis for Far East.....	WILLIAM L. MACISTRETTI.
Chief, Division of Research and Analysis for Near East, South Asia, and Africa.....	RICHARD H. SANGER.
Chief, Division of Research and Analysis for American Republics.....	JOSEPH J. MONTLLOR.
Chief, Division of Functional Intelligence.....	ROBERT P. TERRILL.
Director, Office of Intelligence Resources and Coordination.....	A. SIDNEY BUFORD III.
Chief, Division of Intelligence Collection and Distribution.....	GEORGE A. POPE.
Chief, Division of Biographic Information.....	CARROLL M. TERRY.
Chief, Library Division.....	FRED SHIPMAN.
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.....	ANDREW H. BERDING.
Deputy Assistant Secretary (for International Information and Cultural Affairs).....	E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR.
Deputy Assistant Secretary (for Domestic Affairs).....	J. BURKE WILKINSON.
Director, Executive Staff.....	ORLANDO A. SIMMES.
Deputy Assistant Secretary (for International Information and Cultural Affairs).....	E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR.
Director, International Educational Exchange Service.....	RUSSELL L. RILEY.
Deputy Director.....	DONALD EDGAR.
Chief, Financial Management Staff.....	CHARLES F. HAWKINS.
Assistant Director for Program Planning and Development.....	GEORGE T. MOODY.
Assistant Director for Program Operations.....	JOHN N. HAYES.
Chief, Professional Activities Division.....	J. MANUEL ESPINOSA.
Chief, Leaders-Specialists Division.....	SAM H. LINCH.
Chief, Study Programs Division.....	EARL A. DENNIS.
Chief, Special Projects Division.....	HAROLD E. HOWLAND, Acting.
Policy Coordinator, Policy Guidance and Coordination Staff.....	PHILIP H. BURRIS.
Director, Cultural Planning and Coordination Staff.....	VAUGHN R. DELONG.
Director, East-West Contacts Staff.....	FREDERICK T. MERRILL.
Director, UNESCO Relations Staff.....	MAX MCCULLOUGH.
Deputy Assistant Secretary (for Domestic Affairs).....	J. BURKE WILKINSON.
Chief, News Division.....	LINCOLN WHITE.
Chief, Public Studies Division.....	H. SCHUYLER FOSTER.
Chief, Public Services Division.....	JOHN P. MEAGHER.
Chief, Historical Division.....	G. BERNARD NOBLE.
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.....	WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	JOHN S. HOOGLAND II.
Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning.....	GERARD C. SMITH.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	ELBERT G. MATHEWS.
Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.....	ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	WILLIAM P. SNOW.
Executive Director.....	CLINTON L. OLSON.

Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs—Continued

Director, Office of Middle American Affairs.....	WILLIAM A. WIELAND.
Director, Office of South American Affairs.....	MAURICE M. BERNBAUM.
Director, Office of Inter-American Regional Political Affairs.....	JOHN C. DREIER.
Director, Office of Inter-American Regional Economic Affairs.....	HARRY R. TURKEL.
Assistant Secretary for European Affairs.....	C. BURKE ELBRICK.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	FREDERICK JANDREY.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	FOY D. KOHLER.
Executive Director.....	JOHN H. BURNS.
Director, Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs.....	MARSELIS C. PARSONS, JR.
Director, Office of Eastern European Affairs.....	EDWARD L. FREERS.
Director, Office of German Affairs.....	JACQUES J. REINSTEIN.
Director, Office of Western European Affairs.....	HORACE G. TORBERT, JR.
Director, Office of European Regional Affairs.....	BENSON E. L. TIMMONS.
Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs.....	WALTER S. ROBERTSON.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	J. GRAHAM PARSONS.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Economic Affairs.....	GARDNER E. PALMER.
Executive Director.....	SAM GILSTRAP.
Director, Office of Chinese Affairs.....	RALPH N. CLOUGH.
Director, Office of Northeast Asian Affairs.....	HOWARD L. PARSONS.
Director, Office of Southeast Asian Affairs.....	ERIC KOCHER.
Director, Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs.....	J. GORDON MEIN.
Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.....	WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.....	LAMPTON BERRY.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Economic and Regional Affairs.....	DONALD D. KENNEDY.
Executive Director for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.....	ROBERT J. RYAN.
Director, Office of Near Eastern Affairs.....	STUART W. ROCKWELL.
Director, Office of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs.....	OWEN T. JONES.
Director, Office of South Asian Affairs.....	FREDERIC P. BARTLETT.
Director, Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Regional Affairs.....	L. WADE LATHAM.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.....	JOSEPH PALMER 2D.
Executive Director for African Affairs.....	CHARLES N. MANNING.
Director, Office of Northern African Affairs.....	WILLIAM J. PORTER.
Director, Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs.....	C. VAUGHAN FERGUSON, JR.
Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.....	FRANCIS O. WILCOX.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	WALTER N. WALMSLEY.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	JOHN W. HANES, JR.
Executive Director.....	VICTOR PERSE.
Director, Office of Dependent Area Affairs.....	BENJAMIN GRAIG.
Director, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs.....	WALTER KOTSCHEWS.
Director, Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs.....	WART ADAMS.
Director, Office of International Administration.....	JOHN E. FOFY.
Director, Office of International Conferences.....	HAROLD G. KISSICK.
Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs.....	THOMAS C. MANN.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	W. T. M. BEALE.
Special Assistant.....	HAMLEN ROBINSON.
Director, Executive Staff.....	FRANK K. HEDNER.
Director, Office of International Financial and Development Affairs.....	(VACANCY).
Chief of Economic Development Division.....	EMERSON A. ROSE.

Assistant Secretary for Administration—Continued

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations—Continued

Director, Office of General Services—Continued

Chief, Division of Supply Management.....

ROBERT E. PECK.

Chief, Division of Records Management.....

WALTER H. ANDERSON.

Chief, Division of Transportation Manage-

ment.....

JOHN S. SERVICE, Acting.

Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.....

RODERIC L. O'CONNOR.

Deputy Administrator.....

HARRIS H. HUSTON.

Deputy Administrator for Office of Refugee and

Migration Affairs.....

ROBERT S. MCCOLLUM.

Special Assistant to the Administrator.....

EDMUND J. DORSZ

Executive Director.....

GERALD WARNER.

Director, Passport Office.....

FRANCES G. KNIGHT.

Director, Visa Office.....

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON.

Director, Office of Special Consular Services.....

ALLEN C. DONALDSON.

Director, Office of Munitions Control.....

MERRILL M. HAMMOND.

Director, Office of Security.....

E. TOMLIN BAILEY.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION¹

(815 Connecticut Avenue NW., STerling 3-6400)

OFFICIALS

Director.....

JAMES H. SMITH, JR.

Deputy Director.....

(VACANCY).

Executive Secretary.....

JOHN W. McDONALD, JR.

Assistant to the Director for Evaluation.....

C. TYLER WOOD.

Assistant to the Director for Finance.....

WALTER SCHAEFER.

Assistant to the Director for National Security

Council, Operations Coordinating Board and

Committee for Foreign Economic Policy Liaison.....

JOHN H. TOBLER.

Manager, Development Loan Fund.....

DEMPSTER MCINTOSH.

Deputy Manager.....

HART PERRY.

Deputy Director for Congressional Relations.....

GUILFORD S. JAMESON.

Assistant to the Deputy Director.....

CHARLES W. YUNGBLUT.

General Counsel.....

LEONARD J. SACCIO.

Deputy General Counsel.....

HENRY T. KING.

Deputy Director for Operations.....

D. A. FITZGERALD

Special Assistant.....

GLADYS M. NADEAU.

Special Assistant for Asian Regional Programs.....

SOLOMON H. CHAFKIN.

Regional Director for Africa and Europe.....

STUART H. VANDYKE.

Regional Director for Far East.....

RAYMOND T. MOYER.

Regional Director for Latin America.....

ROLLIN S. ATWOOD.

Regional Director for Near East and South Asia.....

JOHN O. BELL.

Deputy Director for Program and Planning.....

JOHN H. OHLY.

Deputy Director for Management.....

RICHARD F. COOK, Acting.

Controller.....

J. E. MURPHY.

Director, Office of Management Planning.....

ROBERT I. BIREN.

Director, Office of Personnel.....

ARTHUR G. STEVENS.

Director, Office of Personnel Security and Integrity.....

CHARLES N. KEATING.

Director, Office of Statistics and Reports.....

FRANK M. CHARRETTE.

Director, Office of Administrative Services.....

ORBUN V. POWELL.

Deputy Director for Technical Services.....

EGWIN H. ARNOLD.

Assistant Deputy Director for Technical Services.....

C. W. FLESHER.

Director, Office of Contract Relations.....

EDWARD E. KUNZE.

Director, Office of Food and Agriculture.....

E. N. HOLMGREEN.

Director, Office of Industrial Resources.....

CARL H. GIROUX.

Director, Office of Labor Affairs.....

JOHN K. MESKIMEN.

Director, Office of Public Services.....

ROBERT L. RUPARD.

Director, Office of Small Business.....

CHARLES A. RICHARDS.

Director, Office of Transportation.....

ARTHUR G. SVRAN.

¹ Organization chart on page 615.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

Chairman	CHARLES P. TAFT.
Vice Chairman	WILLIAM L. BATT.
Executive Director	WILLIAM H. McCAGNON.

GORDON CAIRNS.
 UGO CARUSI
 MARGARET HICKEY.
 J. EDGAR RHODES.

LESSING J. ROSENWALD.
 GEORGE N. SHUSTER.
 ELMORE R. TORN.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

United States Representative to the United Nations and Representative in the Security Council	HENRY CABOT LODGE.
Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations and Deputy Representative in the Security Council, and United States Representative on Disarmament	JAMES J. WADSWORTH.
Counselor of Mission, Deputy United States Representative in the Security Council, and Deputy United States Representative on the Conciliation Commission for Palestine	JAMES W. BARCO.
United States Representative in the Trusteeship Council	MASON SEARS.
United States Representative in the Economic and Social Council	CHRISTOPHER H. PHILLIPS.
United States Representatives on the Commissions of the Economic and Social Council:	
Social Commission	MRS. ALTHEA K. HOTTEL.
Transport and Communications Commission	DONALD V. LOWE.
Population Commission	KINGSLEY DAVIS.
Commission on the Status of Women	MRS. OSCAR W. HAHN.
Statistical Commission	RAYMOND T. BOWMAN.
Commission on Human Rights	MRS. OSWALD B. LORD.
Narcotic Drugs Commission	HARRY J. ANSLINGER.
Commission on International Commodity Trade	¹
Executive Director	ALBERT S. WATSON.
Director of News Services	FRANCIS W. CARPENTER.
Director of Public Services	WALLACE IRWIN, JR.
Military Staff Committee:	
Army:	
Representative and Chairman, United States Delegation	LT. GEN. B. M. BRYAN, USA.
Deputy and Chief of Staff of Delegation	COL. JAMES H. SKINNER, USA.
Navy:	
Representative	VICE ADM. FREDERICK W. MCMAHON, USN.
Deputy	CAPT. ALLAN G. GADEN, USN.
Air Force:	
Representative	LT. GEN. WILLIAM E. HALL, USAF.
Deputy	COL. REGINALD F. C. VANCE, USAF.
Secretary	COL. ROY L. INMAN, USA

¹ The United States was elected to membership on this Commission. However, the Acting United States Representative in the Economic and Social Council, in his statement of December 16, 1954, advised the Council that the United States Government is not now prepared to participate in the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GENERAL, BRUSSELS UNIVERSAL AND
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1958

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

(244-246 Rue de la Loi)

United States Commissioner General.....	HOWARD S. CULLMAN.
Deputy United States Commissioner General.....	JAMES S. PLAUT.
Deputy United States Commissioner General.....	KATHERINE G. HOWARD.
Executive Director.....	THURSTON J. DAVIES.
Assistant Executive Director.....	NEAL R. MONTANUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(State Annex 11, 515 Twenty-second Street NW., REpublic 7-5600, Branch 3789)

Director..... GERSON H. LUSH.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

(45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., WHitehall 3-8000)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the foreign affairs of the United States were conducted successively by the Committee of Secret Correspondence (1775-77), the Committee for Foreign Affairs (1777-81), and the Department of Foreign Affairs (1781-89).

The Department of Foreign Affairs was reconstituted, following the adoption of the Constitution, by an act of Congress approved July 27, 1789 (1 Stat. 28). The name of the Department was changed to "Department of State" and its activities were extended to include some of a purely domestic nature by an act approved September 15, 1789 (1 Stat. 68).

Since 1789 many statutes affecting the Department have been enacted. In the recent period, these statutes have expanded the Department's authority in keeping with the growing leadership of the United States in world affairs.

PURPOSE.—The President, as Chief Executive, has overall responsibility for the direction of the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State, through the Secretary of State, is the chief adviser to the President in this field and has primary re-

sponsibility for initiating and implementing foreign policies. It studies the bearing of domestic conditions on our foreign policy and correlates the activities of other Government agencies that affect our foreign relations. It proposes measures for promoting solidarity with friendly countries and the advancement of American ideals, develops policies for American participation in the United Nations and other international organizations, and conducts the voluminous correspondence with the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States abroad as well as with the representatives of foreign nations accredited to the United States.

Certain domestic duties of the Department have been transferred from time to time, by legislation, to other agencies, including the Departments of Justice, the Interior, and Commerce, but the Department of State is still charged with custody of the Great Seal of the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The work of the Department and the Foreign Service is directed by the Secretary of State through the Under Secretary and the Deputy Under Secretaries. The Deputy

Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs assists the Secretary and the Under Secretary in coordinating the substantive operations of the Department. The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration exercises the authority vested in the Secretary with respect to the administration of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs assists the Secretary and Under Secretary in the development and coordination of the basic economic and mutual security aspects of overall United States foreign policy. Organizational units with policy advisory and functional staff responsibilities are those under the supervision of the Counselor, the Legal Adviser, The Director of Intelligence and Research, and the Assistant Secretaries for Public Affairs, Congressional Relations, and Policy Planning. In charge of the operating bureaus are the Assistant Secretaries for: Inter-American Affairs, European Affairs, Far Eastern Affairs, Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, and International Organization Affairs. An Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs is in charge of the Bureau of Economic Affairs and assists the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The Assistant Secretary for Administration and the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs assist the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration.

The International Cooperation Administration, established within the Department of State pursuant to Executive Order 10610 of May 9, 1955, has responsibility for coordination of foreign assistance operations, for the actual conduct of mutual security programs except those which provide military assistance, those concerning

refugees and escapees, and those involving contributions to international organizations. It also has certain responsibilities under the Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

The Foreign Service of the United States includes ambassadors, ministers, Foreign Service officers, Foreign Service Reserve officers, Foreign Service staff officers and employees, local employees, and consular agents. Officers in the Foreign Service are listed in the quarterly publication, the *Foreign Service List*. Foreign Service officers are ordinarily assigned abroad as career ambassadors, career ministers, counselors of embassy or legation, attachés, diplomatic secretaries, consuls general, consuls, or vice consuls.

The Government of the United States is represented abroad through the following embassies and legations:

Embassies

Accra, Ghana.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Amman, Jordan.
Ankara, Turkey.
Asunción, Paraguay.
Athens, Greece.
Baghdad, Iraq.
Bangkok, Thailand.
Beirut, Lebanon.
Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
Bern, Switzerland.
Bogotá, Colombia.
Bonn, Germany.
Brussels, Belgium.
Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Cairo, United Arab Republic.
Canberra, Australia.
Caracas, Venezuela.
Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.
Colombo, Ceylon.
Copenhagen, Denmark.
Djakarta, Indonesia.
Dublin, Ireland.
Guatemala, Guatemala.
Habana, Cuba.
The Hague, The Netherlands.
Helsinki, Finland.
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Kabul, Afghanistan.
 Karachi, Pakistan.
 Katmandu, Nepal.
 Khartoum, Sudan.
 Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
 La Paz, Bolivia.
 Lima, Peru.
 Lisbon, Portugal.
 London, England.
 Luxembourg, Luxembourg.
 Madrid, Spain.
 Managua, Nicaragua.
 Manila, Republic of Philippines.
 México, D. F., Mexico.
 Monrovia, Liberia.
 Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
 New Delhi, India.
 Oslo, Norway.
 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
 Panamá, Panama.
 Paris, France.
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
 Prague, Czechoslovakia.
 Pretoria, Union of South Africa.
 Quito, Ecuador.
 Rabat, Morocco.
 Rangoon, Burma.
 Reykjavik, Iceland.
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 Rome, Italy.
 Saigon, Viet-Nam.
 San José, Costa Rica.
 San Salvador, El Salvador.
 Santiago, Chile.
 Seoul, Korea.
 Stockholm, Sweden.
 Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa).
 Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
 Tehran, Iran.
 Tel Aviv, Israel.
 Tokyo, Japan.
 Tripoli, Libya.
 Tunis, Tunisia.
 Vienna, Austria.
 Vientiane, Laos.
 Warsaw, Poland.
 Wellington, New Zealand.

Legations

Bucharest, Rumania.
 Budapest, Hungary.
 Sana'a, Yemen.

The United States maintains the following additional special offices: the Berlin Mission in Germany, the United States Mission to the Euro-

pean Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg, and the United States Mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Austria.

In addition, the United States maintains approximately 190 consulates general, consulates, and consular agencies in cities throughout the world.

Secretary of State

As head of the Department of State and the principal adviser to the President in the determination and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, the Secretary of State is charged with the responsibility for all activities of the Department.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR DISARMAMENT AND ATOMIC ENERGY.—The Special Assistant advises the Secretary in the formulation of atomic energy and disarmament policies and coordinates such activities within the Department of State and with other Government agencies.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR EAST-WEST EXCHANGE.—The Special Assistant coordinates all matters pertaining to the exchange of persons, literature, and cultural information between the United States and countries of Eastern Europe.

SCIENCE ADVISER.—The Science Adviser participates in the formulation of foreign policy from the standpoint of science and technology. He is responsible for directing the overseas science program and serves as central point of liaison with private and public scientific organizations such as the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences.

DIRECTOR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT.—The Director of the Executive Secretariat assures coordination of work presented to the offices of the Secretary and the Under Secretary and the implementation of decisions by the Secretary and the Under Secretary.

Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State serves as deputy to the Secretary of State and as Acting Secretary of State during the Secretary's absence. He advises and assists the Secretary in the formulation, determination, and implementation of United States foreign policy.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE.—The Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife formulates and coordinates policy and action with respect to conservation and exploitation of international fisheries and wildlife resources, safeguarding the rights and interests of American fishermen on the high seas and off the coasts of other countries, and United States representation on international fisheries commissions. He has primary responsibility for formulating and negotiating international fisheries and wildlife treaties and agreements.

OPERATIONS COORDINATOR.—The Operations Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the operational planning in the Department with respect to national security policies on the basis of advice from the Operations Coordinating Board.

CHIEF OF PROTOCOL.—The Chief of Protocol serves as the protocol official for the United States Government and the White House. He advises and assists the Secretary of State in the fulfillment of the United States Government's obligations relating to national and international protocol.

Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs serves as the principal coordinator of the policies of the geographic bureaus, and maintains overall relationships between the Department of State and the Department of Defense.

Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration is responsible for the management and organization of the Department and the Foreign Service.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—The Director General of the Foreign Service advises and assists in a staff capacity in the formulation and implementation of policies governing the administration of the Foreign Service.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTION CORPS.—The Foreign Service Inspection Corps inspects diplomatic, consular, and other establishments of the United States which are administered by the Department of State and other organizational units of the Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE.—The responsibility of the Foreign Service Institute, as specified in section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, is to "furnish training and instruction to officers and employees of the Service and of the Department and to other officers and employees of the Government for whom training and instruction in the field of foreign relations is necessary, and to promote and foster programs of study incidental to such training."

Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs advises and assists the Secretary and Under Secretary in coordinating the development and implementation of United States foreign economic policy. On behalf of the Secretary, he provides guidance and coordination of the Mutual Security Program.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MUTUAL SECURITY COORDINATION.—The Special Assistant for Mutual Security

Coordination assists and acts on behalf of the Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs in coordinating the various forms of assistance authorized by the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.

Counselor

The Counselor, ranking equally with Assistant Secretaries of State, serves as a senior adviser and consultant to the Secretary and the Under Secretary and other senior officials on diplomatic and foreign affairs problems, and assists in the handling of complex international negotiations and consultations.

Legal Adviser

The Legal Adviser, ranking equally with Assistant Secretaries of State, is the principal adviser to the Secretary and to the Department on all legal matters with which the Department and the Foreign Service are concerned.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research, under direction of The Director of Intelligence and Research, with rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Secretary of State, develops and implements a coordinated program for positive foreign intelligence for the Department and for other Federal agencies, procuring information and producing reports essential to foreign policy determination and execution.

THE SPECIAL PROJECTS STAFF.—This office conducts a program of intelligence of a highly specialized nature as required for policy determination.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS.—This office is responsible for planning, developing, and implementing an integrated intelligence research program for the Department, and for coordinating the Department's programs with the programs of other Federal agencies.

This office comprises the following divisions:

The Division of Research and Analysis for Western Europe plans and develops the program for intelligence research for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Eire, Canada, and British Dependencies in the Western Hemisphere, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, Netherlands, France, including Algeria, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Iceland and Polar Regions, and the Vatican.

The Division of Research and Analysis for USSR and Eastern Europe plans and develops the intelligence research program for the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Albania.

The Division of Research and Analysis for Far East plans and develops the intelligence research program for Australia, New Zealand, China, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, and other island territories in this area.

The Division of Research and Analysis for Near East, South Asia, and Africa plans and develops the intelligence research program for all of Africa, except Algeria, and all the Near Eastern and South Asian countries, including Greece, India, and Ceylon.

The Division of Research and Analysis for American Republics plans and develops the intelligence research program for Mexico, Central and South America, and the island republics of the Caribbean Sea.

The Division of Functional Intelligence performs the general responsibilities of a geographic area research division except that it is responsible for problems of a functional character and of worldwide or interregional scope.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND COORDINATION.—This office

velops and supervises the program of intelligence collection, administers and maintains libraries of intelligence materials, and provides technical assistance to foreign post libraries. The office includes the following divisions:

The Division of Intelligence Collection and Distribution develops programs for the collection and distribution of intelligence materials.

The Division of Biographic Information collects, compiles, evaluates, and maintains biographic information on foreign persons and groups.

The Library Division develops and maintains the library and reference facilities of the Department, including the central collection of intelligence information and materials.

Bureau of Public Affairs

The Bureau of Public Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, provides the American public with information about United States foreign policy; acts as public opinion adviser to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and other high officials of the Department (including the International Cooperation Administration); coordinates the Department's policies applicable to international cultural and informational activities; provides foreign policy guidance to overseas information programs; directs the Department's exchange of persons and cultural programs and United States participation in UNESCO; and conducts and coordinates press and public information activities concerning programs of assistance authorized by the National Security Act of 1954, as amended.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS (FOR INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS).—The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs (for International Information and Cultural Affairs) serves as principal assistant to the Assistant Secretary and directs

international information and cultural programs.

The International Educational Exchange Service conducts the International Educational Exchange Program authorized by the act of January 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 6; 22 U. S. C. 1431 note), the act approved August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 754; 50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), and other legislation. It develops and conducts, directly and by agreement or contract with public or private agencies, programs for bringing key persons from other countries to the United States for study, teaching, research, observation, or specialized practical experience, and for sending carefully selected Americans abroad for similar purposes. This Service also renders assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad, and aids non-United States Government organizations, institutions, and individuals here and abroad in undertaking exchange projects of their own which can further the national interest.

The Policy Guidance and Coordination Staff provides foreign policy guidance for overseas information programs and provides inter- and intra-agency public affairs representation and coordination.

The Cultural Planning and Coordination Staff develops the Department's policies applicable to international cultural activities and coordinates the Department's cultural and exchange-of-persons activities with comparable and related activities of ICA and USIA.

The East-West Contacts Staff develops and coordinates the Department's policies applicable to exchange between this country and the Soviet bloc countries, and carries out arrangements for such exchanges.

The UNESCO Relations Staff serves as the principal channel between the Department and UNESCO, developing policies with respect to United States participation in UNESCO, and as the secretariat for the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

The Cultural Presentation Staff facilitates the transportation and performance of individual American artists and cultural and athletic groups overseas, as authorized by section 12 of the act approved August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 778; 22 U. S. C. 2001).

The Arts and Monuments Adviser serves as adviser on all art matters and develops procedures for complying with United States policies and interests for the protection and restitution of artistic and historic property.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS (FOR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS).—The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs (for Domestic Affairs) provides guidance, review, and clearance on public statements concerning foreign policy by Departmental officials and those of other Government departments and agencies (including the International Cooperation Administration), directs domestic affairs programs, and assists the Assistant Secretary to conduct and coordinate press and public information activities concerning programs of assistance authorized by the National Security Act of 1954, as amended.

The News Division provides, through world-wide daily and weekly news publications, radio and television stations and networks, newsreels, magazines, and photographs, a comprehensive coverage of actions taken by the United States Government in its foreign affairs and makes official public pronouncements on its foreign policy and programs.

The Public Services Division maintains relations with private groups, organizations, and individuals interested in international affairs, providing information and consultative services, and arranging for the presentation of their views to the Department. It writes and edits the official public information publications of the Department and prepares factual information in pamphlet form.

The Historical Division prepares the official record of our country's diplomacy, i. e., the annual volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, and special documentary volumes such as those in the series *Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945*, prepares historical studies on American foreign policy for departmental use and occasionally for publication; and advises and assists outside scholars undertaking historical research in the Department's records.

The Public Studies Division collects, analyzes, and interprets every available type of public expression on United States foreign affairs for internal use of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations

The Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations supervises and coordinates all legislative and nonlegislative relationships (except operational matters relating to budget, fiscal, and administrative) between the Department and the Congress, directs the presentation of the Department's legislative program, and provides advice to other areas of the Department on congressional matters.

Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning

The Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning advises and assists the Secretary and the Under Secretary in evaluating current foreign policy, in the formulation of long-range policies, and in the coordination of planning activities within the Department. He serves as the Department's representative on the National Security Council Planning Board.

REGIONAL BUREAUS

The regional bureaus, each under the direction of an Assistant Secretary,

execute responsibility for the general conduct of foreign relations with the countries within their particular area (see below for listing by areas and countries) by applying over-all political, security, economic, public affairs, social, consular, administrative, and other policies and practices. The regional bureaus also maintain and supervise relationships with foreign missions in the United States representing countries within their regional jurisdiction, except on substantive consular matters, and guide the operation of Foreign Service establishments within the area.

Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

The Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs discharges the duties prescribed above with respect to all matters concerning the American Republics. The Bureau is divided into four offices as follows:

OFFICE OF MIDDLE AMERICAN AFFAIRS—Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and certain colonial islands.

OFFICE OF SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

OFFICE OF INTER-AMERICAN REGIONAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS—This office initiates and coordinates policy and action with respect to the Inter-American System and its agencies, organs, and conferences; Puerto Rican affairs; labor, land reform, and migration problems in Latin America; problems involving Antarctica; and problems concerning international communism in Latin America.

OFFICE OF INTER-AMERICAN REGIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS—This office initiates and coordinates regional policy and action in Latin America

with respect to financial and technical assistance, commercial policy and commodity problems, transportation and communications, ICA relationships in the field, and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Bureau of European Affairs

The Bureau of European Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, discharges the duties prescribed above with respect to all matters concerning the European countries. The Bureau is divided into five offices as follows:

OFFICE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND NORTHERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS—Canada, British possessions in the Caribbean and Atlantic, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

OFFICE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS—The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

OFFICE OF GERMAN AFFAIRS—Germany.

OFFICE OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS—Italy, the Vatican, San Marino, Austria, France, French possessions in Western Hemisphere, Algeria, Monaco, Spain, Portugal, Portuguese and Spanish islands in the Atlantic, Andorra, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands and Netherlands possessions in the Caribbean.

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN REGIONAL AFFAIRS—Problems of a regional nature involving countries under the jurisdiction of more than one geographic office of the Bureau.

Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, dis-

charges the duties prescribed above with respect to all matters concerning the Far East. The Bureau is divided into four offices as follows:

OFFICE OF CHINESE AFFAIRS.—China, Hong Kong, and Macao.

OFFICE OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS.—Japan and Korea.

OFFICE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS.—Burma, Cambodia, Laos, British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet-Nam.

OFFICE OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AFFAIRS.—Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and South Pacific Islands.

Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, discharges the duties prescribed above with respect to all matters concerning this area.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS.—The Near Eastern and South Asian area is divided into four components, as follows:

OFFICE OF GREEK, TURKISH AND IRANIAN AFFAIRS.—Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, and Iran.

OFFICE OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Arabian Peninsula, Lebanon, United Arab Republic (formerly Egypt and Syria), Iraq, Sudan, Israel, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

OFFICE OF SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS.—Afghanistan, Pakistan, Ceylon, India, and Nepal.

OFFICE OF NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL AFFAIRS.—This office discharges the duties prescribed above for economic, military, and labor matters of a regional nature involving countries of more than one geographic office of the Near Eastern and South Asian unit.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS.—The African area is divided into two components, as follows:

OFFICE OF NORTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS.—Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Eritrea, British and French Somaliland, Trust Territory of Somalia, Spanish Sahara, and Tunisia.

OFFICE OF MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS.—Angola, Belgian Congo, Bechuanaland, French West Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Tanganyika, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, Spanish Guinea, Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Cameroun, Sierra Leone, Togo, Gambia, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, Portuguese Guinea, Swaziland, Basutoland, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Seychelles.

Bureau of International Organization Affairs

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, provides guidance and support for United States participation in international organizations, acting as the channel between the Federal Government and such organizations. It prepares United States positions on international organization matters, and coordinates the overall Federal Government interest with respect thereto.

OFFICE OF DEPENDENT AREA AFFAIRS.—This office discharges the substantive responsibility of the Bureau in matters relating to non-self-governing territories and the international trusteeship system, as well as to the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.—This office discharges the substantive responsibilities of the Bureau with respect to

the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, its subsidiary bodies, and the specialized agencies. It also has responsibilities with respect to economic, social, humanitarian, and related matters in the General Assembly of the United Nations; coordinates development of United States positions on the international aspects of social, health, human rights, and freedom of information matters, and assists in coordinating the technical assistance programs of the United Nations and other international agencies with those conducted by the United States Government.

OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL AND SECURITY AFFAIRS.—This office is concerned with political and security matters affecting the United Nations and with procedures of the Security Council, the Military Staff Committee, the General Assembly, and their subsidiary bodies.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.—This office coordinates departmental policy and proposals respecting financial support for international organizations, as well as the general administration and management of such organizations.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—This office prepares the United States position on participation by the Government in governmental and nongovernmental international conferences, congresses, commissions, special missions, etc., and makes the organizational and administrative arrangements for United States participation in such meetings.

Bureau of Economic Affairs

The Bureau of Economic Affairs, under direction of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, is responsible for the development of economic aspects of overall United States foreign policy, assuring consistency among the various components of economic policy.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT AFFAIRS.—This office has responsibility with respect to policies concerning foreign assistance, private investment, foreign economic development, international finance, lend-lease, and surplus and excess property abroad. This office comprises the following units: the Economic Development Division, the International Finance Division, and the Lend-lease and Surplus Property Division.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES.—This office has responsibility for the development of policy recommendations and for the administration of approved policies and programs relating to international commodity problems, including fuels and economic defense. The work of this office is performed by the following units: the Commodities Division, the Economic Defense Division, and the Fuels Division.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.—This office has responsibility for the development of policy recommendations and for the administration of approved policies and programs relating to international trade, restrictive business practices affecting American interests abroad, and the international aspects of industrial property rights. This office comprises the International Business Practices Division and the Trade Agreements and Treaties Division.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.—This office has responsibility with respect to international aviation, shipping, inland transport, and communications policies. It functions through the Aviation Division, the Shipping Division, and the Telecommunications Division.

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE CONTROL STAFF.—This staff, under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Administrator for Mutual Defense Assistance Control, is responsible for

administering the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951.

Bureau of Administration

Under the general direction of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, the Assistant Secretary for Administration establishes and promulgates the organizational structure and assignment of functions in the Department and the Foreign Service; administers the Department's personnel, budget, and foreign buildings programs; directs and provides procurement, communication, transportation, fiscal, and other administrative services; directs the development of administrative management controls and prescribes rules and regulations necessary for effective administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN BUILDINGS.—Under the direction of the Director, Office of Foreign Buildings, this office provides and maintains office and residential quarters for the Foreign Service and other Federal agencies abroad.

MANAGEMENT STAFF.—The Management Staff assists in the solution of managerial, operational, and organizational problems at the departmental and interdepartmental level.

REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES STAFF.—This staff is the Department's central coordinating point for the issuance of regulations and procedures governing departmental and Foreign Service operations and for the documentation of the Department's organizational structure and assignment of functions. The staff controls Foreign Service administrative reporting schedules, and administers the forms control program of the Department and the Foreign Service. The staff has responsibility for liaison with the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, with the Bureau of the

Budget regarding Regulation A, Federal Reports Act of 1942, and with the Office of Administrative Procedures, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

FINANCIAL INTERNAL AUDIT STAFF.—The Financial Internal Audit Staff has primary responsibility for the performance of financial internal audits made pursuant to section 113 (a) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PERSONNEL.—This office is responsible for the development and execution of the personnel programs of the Department, the Foreign Service, and certain other organizations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State. The Deputy Assistant Secretary directs the activities of the Office of Personnel.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL.—This office is responsible for the personnel administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

The Personnel Project Staff develops personnel policies and programs, and reviews the effectiveness of existing personnel management policies in the Department and the Foreign Service.

The Career Development and Counseling Staff maintains an inventory of evaluated skills within the Foreign Service, relates them to manpower requirements, and counsels individual Foreign Service officers with respect to their career interests and capabilities.

The Management and Services Division provides management, administrative, and budgetary and fiscal services to the Office of Personnel and maintains central personnel files and records for the Department and the Foreign Service.

The Employment Division develops and executes the policies, plans, and procedures affecting recruitment and appointment to the Departmental

Service, the Foreign Service Staff Corps, and the Foreign Service Reserve Corps, whereas these activities, as they pertain to Foreign Service Officer recruitment and examination, are conducted by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

The Personnel Operations Division develops and administers the personnel programs, policies, and procedures of the Department and the Foreign Service as they relate to placement, transfer between Services, employee relations, and performance evaluation.

The Allowances Division develops and administers the governmentwide programs of allowances and hardship differentials in foreign areas.

The Classification and Wage Administration Division develops and administers the personnel programs of the Department and the Foreign Service as they relate to classification and allocation of positions; control of the use of established positions; and salary and wage administration including salaries of local employees.

The Medical Division develops and administers the health program for the Department and the Foreign Service.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS.—Under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations formulates policies relating to and provides, maintains, and operates facilities and services required to support the substantive operations of the Department and the Foreign Service.

CRYPTOGRAPHY STAFF.—This staff develops and administers the cryptographic program of the Department and the Foreign Service, including the preparation and distribution of cryptographic material and the security of cryptographic operations.

FOREIGN REPORTING STAFF.—This staff develops, directs, and analyzes

Foreign Service economic and politico-economic reporting programs.

SAFETY DIRECTOR.—Develops, directs, and coordinates the accident prevention and the fire prevention programs and the civil defense activities of the Department and the Foreign Service.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES.—Plans and directs specialized and technical services for the Department and Foreign Service posts. It is composed of four divisions with responsibilities as follows:

The Division of Communication Services provides and maintains worldwide communication facilities for the Department and Foreign Service posts.

The Division of Visual Services designs and prepares visual communication materials for the Department and, by special arrangement, certain other agencies.

The Division of Publishing Services provides a complete publishing service and performs all editing functions for publications and reports issued by or on behalf of the Department.

The Division of Language Services provides interpreting, translating and other language services for the Department and the White House and, by special arrangement, for other Government agencies.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES.—Plans and directs a general services program serving the Department and, as appropriate, the Foreign Service. It is composed of four divisions with responsibilities as follows:

The Division of Operating Facilities is responsible for administrative facilities for Department offices in the United States, including space; printing, reproduction, and distribution; telephone; motor-operations; relocation center; statistical management services and tabulating machine oper-

ations; and authentication of documents.

The Division of Supply Management formulates and implements policy on supply and property management for the Department and the Foreign Service, including procurement, property utilization and maintenance, inventory and disposition practices, specifications and use standards, and programs for commissary and mess services and recreational facilities at Foreign Service posts.

The Division of Records Management is responsible for an overall records management program including the establishment, custody, maintenance, use, and disposition of records for the Department and the Foreign Service.

The Division of Transportation Management plans, directs, coordinates, and is responsible for overall policy and operation of travel and transportation services for the Department, Foreign Service, and, in accordance with established arrangements, for those Federal departments, agencies, and establishments utilizing departmental facilities.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND FINANCE.—The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget and Finance serves as Budget Officer of the Department; formulates and executes budget and fiscal policies for the Department and the Foreign Service; and directs the activities of the Office of Budget and the Office of Finance.

OFFICE OF BUDGET.—This office is the Department's central budgetary planning and programing staff, having primary responsibility for the development and execution of all budgetary plans, and for relating program plans to the fund requirements of the Department, the Foreign Service, and attached organizations. The Office comprises the Office of the Director, the Division of Financial Man-

agement, and the Division of Program Review.

OFFICE OF FINANCE.—This office is responsible for providing coordination and supervision of the fiscal functions of the Department and the Foreign Service, including accounting, auditing, and financial reporting. It also plans, evaluates, and installs fiscal systems and procedures and provides liaison on such matters with the General Accounting Office, Treasury Department, and other governmental agencies.

The Procedures and Review Staff plans the development, design, and installation of auditing, accounting, and financial reporting methods and procedures for the Department and the Foreign Service, including regular and special programs.

The Division of Audit performs the audit of all departmental vouchers prior to payment, the preparation of departmental payrolls, and the examination and approval of claims.

The Division of Accounts maintains the general accounts of the Department; collects amounts owed to the Department; coordinates the preparation and rendition of accounts and fiscal reports of the Foreign Service posts; and clears exceptions in the accounts of certifying and disbursing officers.

Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

This Bureau, under direction of the Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, with rank equal to that of an Assistant Secretary, directs the security program of the Department and the Foreign Service, provides technical direction for the consular program of the Foreign Service, and directs related work in the Department, as well as activities related to the control of international traffic in arms. The Administrator of this

Bureau is also the Administrator of the Refugee and Migration Programs.

OFFICE OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION AFFAIRS.—This office is responsible for developing, coordinating, and, in consultation with the concerned bureaus and offices of the Department, determining departmental policies and positions on problems concerning refugees, displaced persons, and migrants, but excluding such policies and positions with respect to these matters arising in the United Nations, its organs, and the specialized agencies of the United States.

PASSPORT OFFICE.—This office administers laws, and develops regulations and policy relating to nationality and to protection, documentation, and control of travel of United States citizens and nationals. It directs and coordinates the work of the Foreign Service in these fields.

VISA OFFICE.—This office discharges responsibilities under the immigration

laws and regulations in matters relating to the issuance of visas and exit permits to aliens.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES.—This office formulates and coordinates policy respecting the welfare and protection of American citizens and interests abroad, including protective services rendered to American ships and seamen in foreign ports.

OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL.—This office develops, coordinates, and implements policy relating to the export and import control of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, including technical data relating to such items.

OFFICE OF SECURITY.—This office develops and directs the physical, technical, procedural, and personnel security program of the Department and the Foreign Service and provides investigative services in support of passport, visa, munitions control, and other activities of the Department.

International Cooperation Administration

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Cooperation Administration was established by State Department Delegation of Authority 85 as a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of State. The Secretary of State acted pursuant to direction and authority contained in Executive Order 10610 of May 9, 1955, which was promulgated by the President under authority contained in sections 521 and 525 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832; 22 U. S. C. 1751). It is the successor of the Foreign Operations Administration (See Appendix A)

ACTIVITIES.—The International Cooperation Administration has the responsibility for the conduct of mutual security programs, except those which provide military assistance, those concerning refugees and escapees, and

those involving contributions to international organizations. It also has certain responsibilities under the Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. It performs these functions as a semi-autonomous organizational unit of the Department of State and subject to policy guidance within their respective spheres from the Secretaries of Defense and Treasury. The Agency is organized on a regional basis with supporting technical and management staffs. The four regional offices are Africa and Europe; Latin America; Near East and South Asia; and Far East. The headquarters office in Washington is responsible for the coordination and support of the various programs which are carried on in cooperation with other countries of the free world. There is a United States

Operations Mission in most participating countries which initially develops the country program in co-operation with the local government and works closely with the local government officials in program execution.

The programs which ICA operates fall into the following major categories:

DEFENSE SUPPORT.—These programs provide the economic assistance required, in addition to military assistance, in order to secure a specific contribution to the common defense by another country in which U. S. military aid is helping to support significant military forces. The need for defense support is based on the proposition that the security of the United States will be materially enhanced by securing certain contributions to the common defense by other nations which do not, because of either economic or political circumstances, have the capacity to make such contributions without outside assistance.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION.—These programs are designed for the sharing of our knowledge, experience, techniques, and skills with the peoples of the less developed areas of the world for the purpose of helping them to further their economic development and increase their standard of living. These programs emphasize, and consist largely of, advice, teaching, training, and the exchange of information; and they do not include the provision of supplies and equipment beyond that

which is required for effective teaching and demonstration purposes.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND.—These programs are designed to encourage the economic development of the less developed countries of the free world. It participates in the financing of projects essential to the economic growth of these countries and in financing investments that can spark the mobilization of unused resources.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE.—These programs are designed to achieve any of the variety of political, economic, or other objectives which the United States may have in any country where the United States is not providing assistance in support of significant military forces and where the assistance rendered cannot appropriately be provided either as technical assistance or from the Development Loan Fund. The objectives served by Special Assistance can generally be encompassed by the term "the maintenance or promotion of political or economic stability" as stipulated in section 400 (a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS.—The International Cooperation Administration is assigned responsibility for United States participation in numerous international programs or projects and for administering certain special purpose programs, such as special assistance in joint control areas, voluntary foreign relief programs, disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, and famine and disaster relief.

United States Mission to the United Nations

The United States Mission to the United Nations represents the United States at the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in New York City under the terms of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 as amended by the act approved October 10, 1949 (59 Stat 619, as amended;

22 U. S. C. 287-287e), and Executive Order 9844 of April 28, 1947, as amended by Executive Order 10108 of February 9, 1950. The Mission carries out the instructions of the President as transmitted by the Department of State in conducting United States participation in the United Nations. The Mission furnishes a base of operations

for the delegations representing the United States at meetings of the United Nations and serves as the main channel between the Department of State and

the various United Nations organs, agencies, and commissions at the headquarters, as well as missions and delegations of other member nations.

United States National Commission for UNESCO

The United States National Commission for UNESCO was established by the act approved July 30, 1946 (60 Stat 712; 22 U. S. C. 287m-287t). The National Commission consists of 100 members, representing national voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters, local, State, and Federal officials; and other distinguished citizens. The National Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the delegations to

the General Conference of UNESCO, and to the United States Government in matters relating to UNESCO. It is the principal agency of liaison on UNESCO matters.

The National Commission meets at least once a year and holds biennial national conferences on UNESCO. In addition, it has sponsored regional conferences on UNESCO and meetings of experts. Its secretariat is furnished by the Department of State.

Office of the United States Commissioner General Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, 1958

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—United States participation in the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, 1958, was authorized by the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (sec. 3, 70 Stat 778; 22 U. S. C. 1991 note). The United States Commissioner General exercises the authorities vested in, and discharges the responsibilities placed upon, the Secretary of State or the Department of State with respect to such participation.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of United States participation in the Brussels Exhibition of 1958 is to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States, and the contributions being made by the United States economic and social

system toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for its own people and other people throughout the world; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.

ORGANIZATION.—The President is authorized to appoint the United States Commissioner General, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and two deputies. The organization has been developed along functional lines, consisting of divisions for United States Building Design and Construction, United States Government Building Exhibits, Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Science, Public Affairs, and Administration.

Approved.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY¹

Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW,
EXecutive 3-6400

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Treasury.....	ROBERT B. ANDERSON.
Secretary to the Secretary.....	NEVA V. RENNER.
Under Secretary of the Treasury.....	FRED C. SCRIBNER, JR.
Assistant to the Under Secretary.....	ROBERT D. HARTSHORNE, JR.
Administrative Assistant Secretary.....	WILLIAM W. PARSONS.
Head, Management Analysis Staff.....	JAMES H. STOVER.
Director, Office of Administrative Services.....	PAUL McDONALD.
Assistant Director of Administrative Services.....	JOHN D. LARSON.
Budget Officer.....	WILLARD L. JOHNSON.
Assistant Budget Officer.....	HOWARD M. NELSON.
Director of Personnel.....	S. T. ADAMS.
Assistant to the Secretary (for Public Affairs).....	NILS A. LENNARTSON.
Deputy to Assistant to the Secretary (for Public Affairs).....	
Assistant to the Secretary and Personnel Security Officer.....	STEPHEN C. MANNINO, JR.
Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.....	FRANCIS J. GAFFORD.
Assistant to the Secretary.....	JULIAN B. BAIRD.
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.....	CHARLES J. GABLE, JR.
Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.....	WILLIAM T. HEFFELFINGER.
Technical Assistant (Systems and Methods Staff).....	MARTIN L. MOORE.
Technical Assistant.....	GEORGE F. STICKNEY.
Technical Assistant.....	BOYD A. EVANS.
Technical Assistant.....	FRANK F. DIETRICH.
Chief, Debt Analysis Staff.....	HAMPTON A. RABON, JR.
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	ROBERT P. MAYO.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.....	FRANK A. SOUTHWARD, JR.
Assistant to Assistant Secretary.....	LAURENCE B. ROBBINS.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.....	ROBERT W. BENNER.
Director, Office of International Finance, and Secretary, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.....	TOM B. COUGHRAN.
Assistant Director.....	GEORGE H. WILLIS.
Director, Foreign Assets Control.....	PHILIP P. SCHAPFNER.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.....	ELTING ARNOLD, Acting.
Assistant to the Secretary.....	A. GILMORY FLUES.
Assistant to the Secretary (for Law Enforcement).....	JAMES P. HENDRICK.
Aide to the Assistant Secretary.....	MYLES J. AMBROSE.
General Counsel.....	CAPT. Q. R. WALSH, USCG
Assistant to the Secretary (for Tax Legislation).....	NELSON P. ROSE.
Deputy to the Secretary (in charge of Tax Policy).....	DAVID A. LINDVAY.
Chief, Tax Analysis Staff.....	DAN THROOP SMITH.
Chief, International Tax Staff.....	DOUGLAS H. FLIMMIDGE.
Employment Policy Officer.....	NATHAN N. GORDON.
Office of the General Counsel for the Treasury:	WILLARD E. SCOTT.
General Counsel.....	NELSON P. ROSE
Assistant General Counsel (Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service).....	ARCH M. CANTRALL

¹ Organization chart on page 590

Office of the General Counsel for the Treasury—Con.

Assistant General Counsel.....	ELTING ARNOLD.
Assistant General Counsel.....	JOHN K. CARLOCK.
Assistant General Counsel.....	JOHN P. WEITZEL.
Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Assistant to the Secretary).....	DAVID A. LINDSAY.
Associate Head, Legal Advisory Staff.....	RAPHAEL SHERFY.
Assistant Head, Legal Advisory Staff.....	EDWARD C. RUSTIGAN.
Assistant Head, Legal Advisory Staff.....	FREDERICK C. LUSK.
Assistant to the General Counsel.....	HUGO A. RANTA.
Special Assistant to the General Counsel.....	LAWRENCE LINVILLE.
Chief Counsel, Office of Fiscal Assistant Secretary.....	GEORGE F. REEVES.
Chief Counsel, Foreign Assets Control.....	EDWIN F. RAINS.
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:	
Comptroller.....	RAY M. GIDNEY.
Deputy Comptroller.....	L. A. JENNINGS.
Deputy Comptroller.....	WILLIAM M. TAYLOR.
Deputy Comptroller.....	GRIFFITH W. GARWOOD.
Office of Defense Lending:	
Director.....	EDWARD T. STEIN.
Assistant Director.....	ROBERT M. SEABURY.
Bureau of Customs:	
Commissioner of Customs.....	RALPH KELLY.
Assistant Commissioner.....	DAVID B. STRUBINGER.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:	
Director.....	HENRY J. HOLTZCLAW.
Internal Revenue Service:	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	RUSSELL C. HARRINGTON.
Deputy Commissioner.....	O. GORDON DELK.
Assistant Commissioner (Operations).....	L. ALFRED CHAMBERLIN.
Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).....	HARRY J. TRAINOR.
Assistant Commissioner (Technical).....	JUSTIN F. WINKLE.
Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner.....	W. A. GALLAHAN.
Assistant to the Commissioner.....	R. W. NELSON.
Director of Practice.....	GEORGE C. LEA.
Chief Counsel.....	ARCH M. CANTRALL.
Bureau of the Mint:	
Director of the Mint.....	WILLIAM H. BRETT.
Assistant Director.....	F. LELAND HOWARD.
Bureau of Narcotics:	
Commissioner of Narcotics.....	HARRY J. ANSLINGER.
Deputy Commissioner.....	GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM.
Assistant to the Commissioner.....	HENRY L. GIORDANO.
Bureau of Accounts:	
Commissioner of Accounts.....	ROBERT W. MAXWELL.
Assistant Commissioner.....	HAROLD R. GEARHART.
Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement.....	JULIAN F. CANNON.
Deputy Commissioner for Division of Central Accounts.....	HOWARD A. TURNER.
Deputy Commissioner for Accounting Systems Division.....	RAY T. BATH.
Chief Auditor, Division of Internal Audits.....	HAROLD A. BALL.
Deputy Commissioner for Division of Central Reports.....	SAMUEL J. ELSON.
Deputy Commissioner for Division of Deposits and Investments.....	EDMUND C. NUSSEAR.
Assistant Commissioner for Administration.....	WALLACE E. BARKER, JR.
Executive Assistant to the Commissioner.....	LOUIS L. COLLIE.
Staff Assistant to the Commissioner.....	GEORGE FRIEDMAN.

Bureau of the Public Debt:

Commissioner of the Public Debt	EDWIN L. KILBY.
Assistant Commissioner	DONALD M. MERRITT.
Deputy Commissioner in charge, Washington Office	ROSS A. HEFFELFINGER, JR.
Chief, Division of Retired Securities	SETTLE HEADLEY.
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency	HAROLD M. STEPHENSON.
Chief, Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit	GEORGE C. DANFORTH.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States:

Treasurer of the United States	MRS. IVY BAKER PRIEST.
Deputy Treasurer	WILLIAM T. HOWELL.

United States Savings Bonds Division:

National Director	JAMES F. STILES, JR.
Assistant National Director	BILL McDONALD.
Director of Sales	ELMER L. RUSTAD.
Director of Planning	HAROLD B. MASTER.
Director of Advertising and Promotion	EDMUND J. LINEHAN.

United States Secret Service, Chief:

U. E. BAUGHMAN.	
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United States Coast Guard:

Commandant	VICE ADM. ALFRED C. RICHMOND.
Assistant Commandant	REAR ADM. JAMES A. HIRSHFIELD.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Treasury Department was created by act of Congress approved September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 241). Many subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions which now compose the Treasury.

PURPOSE.—The original act established the Department to superintend and manage the national finances. This act charged the Secretary of the Treasury with the preparation of plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of the public credit. It further provided that he should prescribe the forms for keeping and rendering all manner of public accounts and for the making of returns. He was empowered to grant, subject to the limitations of the amended act, all warrants for moneys to be issued from the Treasury pursuant to legal appropriations, and to furnish information, upon request, to either or both branches of Congress on any matter referred to him or pertaining to his office.

The act further stated it to be the duty of the Secretary "generally to perform all such services relative to the finances as he shall be directed to perform" (1 Stat. 65; 5 U. S. C. 242).

With the expansion of the country and its financial structure, frequent revisions and amendments to the act have so broadened the scope of the Treasury Department that it now embraces a score or more of diversified bureaus, divisions, and offices, and many new duties have been delegated to its charge. Besides managing the financial affairs of the Nation, the Department now controls the coinage and printing of money. The Coast Guard, the Bureau of Narcotics, and the Secret Service have been placed under the supervision and jurisdiction of the Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to submit an annual report to Congress upon the condition of the finances, and to make public the first of each month the last preceding weekly statement of the Treasury (5 Stat. 696; 5 U. S. C. 271).

The Secretary of the Treasury is Honorary Treasurer of the American Red Cross; Chairman, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; Chairman, Advisory Council on Group Insurance; U. S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Co-Chairman of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee; member of the Council on Foreign Economic Policy; and managing trustee, Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. He is ex officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, the Smithsonian Institution, the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, the National Park Trust Fund Board, the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, the Defense Mobilization Board, the Loan Policy Board of the Small Business Administration, and the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

ORGANIZATION.—Affairs of the Treasury Department are generally supervised by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is assisted in the management and direction of the Department's numerous and varied branches

by two Under Secretaries of the Treasury, three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrative Assistant Secretary, the General Counsel, and a staff of administrative, special, and technical assistants who supervise and correlate the activities of the different bureaus, offices, and divisions. Each bureau is under the general direction of a chief, who reports to the Secretary and his immediate assistants.

The principal branches of the Department are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

Office of Administrative Assistant Secretary

Office of the General Counsel

Debt Analysis Staff

Tax Analysis Staff

International Tax Staff

Office of International Finance

Personnel Security Office

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Office of Defense Lending

Bureau of Customs

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Internal Revenue Service

Bureau of the Mint

Bureau of Narcotics

Fiscal Service:

Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary

Bureau of Accounts

Bureau of the Public Debt

Office of the Treasurer of the United States

United States Savings Bonds Division

United States Secret Service

United States Coast Guard

Office of the Secretary

Office of Administrative Assistant Secretary

The Administrative Assistant Secretary exercises direction over all of the Department's matters of administration, including budgetary, organization and methods, personnel matters, and employee award programs. He is chairman of the Departmental Management Committee and super-

vises the Office of Budget, Office of Personnel, Office of Administrative Services, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE OF BUDGET.—The Office of Budget is under the supervision of the departmental Budget Officer who is responsible for the formulation, presentation, and justification of estimates of appropriations necessary for the Department's operations. In

corporation taxes, the individual income taxes, excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, social security taxes, and Federal-State-local fiscal relations. The Staff prepares analytical reports on economic problems in these fields for use by Treasury officials in supplying information requested by the President, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Finance Committee of the Senate, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, individual Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and the public.

The Tax Analysis Staff also prepares the official estimates of Government receipts for incorporation in the President's annual budget message and in intervening budget revisions, and estimates of the revenue effects of proposed and pending tax legislation.

DEBT ANALYSIS STAFF.—The Debt Analysis Staff provides technical assistance and data on matters relating to Treasury financing, public debt management, and various general economic problems arising in connection with Treasury activities. Analyses are made on such matters as: the probable fiscal position of the Treasury (both for the immediate period ahead and for the longer run), with particular reference to Federal borrowing needs; the ownership structure of the public debt; the investment position and needs of the various investor classes; terms and conditions required of new security issues in order to effect successful refunding and new borrowing operations; the impact on financial markets and on the economy generally of (1) Treasury financing programs already in existence, and (2) various alternatives as to proposed financing measures; and current trends and interrelationships in investment and capital markets and in the interest rate structure, both public and private.

The Debt Analysis Staff also prepares analyses relating to the general economic outlook as it pertains specifi-

cally to Treasury fiscal planning. This involves current appraisal of business trends and the preparation of projections of national income and associated factors which are relevant to (1) estimating revenues of the Federal Government, (2) tax planning, and (3) analyses of sources of funds for Federal borrowing.

INTERNATIONAL TAX STAFF.—The International Tax Staff is responsible for the analytical activities relating to international tax matters and for the negotiation of international tax agreements. It prepares economic, legal, and statistical analyses of proposed tax legislation affecting international investment and trade for the use of Treasury officials, congressional committees, and other Government agencies. Within prescribed policy limits, the Staff, in association with representatives of the State Department, conducts the negotiation of tax treaties with other countries to eliminate double taxation and other obstacles to trade and investment. It reviews the income tax regulations as they affect nonresident citizens, aliens, and international transactions, and provides technical assistance to other agencies in connection with tax matters arising at international conferences.

Office of International Finance

The Office of International Finance was established July 15, 1947, by Treasury Department Order 86, of July 10, 1947. The Office is headed by a Director who reports to an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The function of the Office is to advise and assist the Secretary of the Treasury in the formulation and execution of policies and programs relating to the international financial and monetary field, including in particular the policies and programs arising in connection with:

1. The Bretton Woods Agreement Act, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other matters relating to foreign financial, monetary, or exchange activities.

2. International loans and financial assistance programs of this Government.

3. Matters relating to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended.

4. Administration and operation of the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund.

5. Statutes and regulations relating to gold, silver, exchange rates, exchange stabilization operations and agreements, acquisition and disposition of foreign currencies, international capital movements, monetary policy, the position of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies, and international trade and commercial policy, including trade agreements, antidumping measures, and countervailing duties.

6. The financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, organizations, or operations in which the United States Government participates.

7. Financial and monetary problems in foreign areas controlled or administered by the United States Government.

The Office collects and analyzes current information concerning the financial and economic positions and policies of foreign countries having a bearing upon United States financial or monetary policy, and prepares recommendations on the basis of these analyses.

The Office participates in negotiations with foreign governments involving international financial and monetary matters. To assist in discharging its responsibilities, the Office also maintains Treasury representatives abroad

and directs and coordinates their activities.

The Division of Foreign Assets Control administers the Foreign Assets Control Regulations which were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury December 17, 1950, under the authority of section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. These regulations block the assets in the United States of Communist China, North Korea, and nationals thereof, and prohibit, except pursuant to license, trade and financial transactions on behalf of such countries and their nationals or involving their property. Licenses are issued authorizing prohibited transactions which are not considered inimical to the interests of the United States. The major purpose of the regulations is to prevent the Chinese Communist authorities from utilizing their dollar assets in the United States and to preclude the acquisition by those authorities of foreign exchange. This Division also administers regulations which prohibit persons in the United States from engaging in certain transactions involving the shipment of merchandise from foreign countries to Russia or other Communist countries.

Legal Division

The General Counsel is by statute (5 U. S. C. 248a) the chief law officer of the Treasury Department, responsible to the Secretary for the legal advice upon which he acts and for all legal work in the Department. In carrying out this responsibility the General Counsel is assisted by the Legal Division, over which he has supervision. The Legal Division is made up of the General Counsel's immediate staff and the Legal Advisory Staff in the Office of the General Counsel and the offices of the chief counsels in the major bureaus.

The bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department which have chief

councils are Coast Guard, Comptroller of the Currency, Customs, Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Foreign Assets Control, Internal Revenue, International Finance, Narcotics, and Public Debt. The staff in the immediate Office of the General Counsel provides legal advice for the branches of the Department not having legal staffs. The Legal Advisory Staff, which operates under the immediate supervision of an Assistant to the Secretary (Head, Legal Advisory Staff), analyzes and prepares reports on the legal aspects of proposed tax legislation and regulations.

As legal adviser to the Secretary the activities of the General Counsel and his staff include consideration of legal problems relating to the broadest aspects of management of the public debt, the administration of the internal revenue laws, international cooperation in the monetary and financial fields, and similar matters with which the Secretary is concerned as chief financial officer of the Government. Other activities of the Legal Division embrace legal matters arising in connection with the duties and functions of every branch of the Department.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency was created by act of Congress approved February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as an integral part of the National Banking System. The Comptroller is required by law to report directly to Congress annually.

The most important functions of the Comptroller of the Currency relate to the organization, operation, and liquidation of national banks. His approval is required by law in connection with the organization of new national banks, the conversion of State-chartered banks into national banks, and consolidations or mergers of national banks with national banks or of State banks with national banks where the continuing institution is a national bank. The establishment of branches by national banks also requires approval by the Comptroller.

The Office exercises general supervision over the operations of national banks. Each national bank is required to publish and file reports of condition not less than three times a year. National bank examiners under the direction of the Comptroller examine each national bank at least 3 times each 2 years. Such examinations are for the purpose of determining the financial condition of national banks, the sound-

ness of their operations, and their compliance with the requirements of the National Bank Act and other applicable statutes.

In case of deliberate violation of law by a national bank, suit may be brought in the name of the Comptroller for the forfeiture of the bank's charter. If it appears to the Comptroller that a national bank is in an insolvent condition, he is empowered to appoint a receiver, which must be the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to take over its affairs.

In accordance with statutory direction, the Comptroller of the Currency promulgates regulations governing the operations of national banks in several important fields of activity. The Office assists national banks in the interpretation of governing laws and regulations, and publishes a *Digest of Opinions* for their guidance. The Office also publishes authoritative compilations of banking statistics, particularly in connection with the Comptroller's annual report to Congress.

In addition, the Office participates, in the issue, custody, and redemption of Federal Reserve notes. Although new national bank notes are no longer issued, the Office is responsible for the

receipt, verification, and certification for destruction of all national bank notes as they are retired from circulation.

The Comptroller of the Currency is an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Office of Defense Lending

The Office of Defense Lending, established July 1, 1957, by Treasury Order 185, is headed by a Director who reports to an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The function of the Office is to administer the following programs which were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 230; 50 U. S. C. App. 2261 note), Executive Order 10489, and Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957.

1. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund—continuing

the liquidation of the functions of the former Reconstruction Finance Corporation transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury: business loans with individual balances of \$250,000 or more; securities of and loans to railroads; and securities of financial institutions.

2. Lending programs—administering the lending programs conducted under section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 and section 302 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Bureau of Customs

(Internal Revenue Building, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW;
EXecutive 3-6400)

The Bureau of Customs was created by the act approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1381; 5 U. S. C. 281).

GENERAL DUTIES.—The Bureau of Customs, under the Commissioner, administers powers and duties vested in the Secretary of the Treasury pertaining to the importation and entry of merchandise into and the exportation of merchandise from the United States, and the regulation of certain marine activities.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Bureau's principal function is the assessment and collection of import duties and, incident to this, the prevention of smuggling, including the smuggling of contraband, such as narcotics. The Bureau cooperates with other Government agencies in enforcing the preventive, sanitary, and other laws relating to articles brought into the United States, and in some cases to outgoing articles. It

maintains a service which investigates smuggling activities, compliance with the customs and navigation laws, and such administrative matters as may require investigation.

MARINE ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau handles the registry, enrollment, and licensing of vessels; admeasurement of vessels; collection of tonnage taxes; entrance and clearance of vessels and aircraft; regulation of vessels in the coasting and fishing trades; use of foreign vessels in the territorial waters of the United States; recording of mortgages and sales of vessels; protection of steerage passengers; and the remission and mitigation of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws governing these matters.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In connection with the export control program, the Bureau of Customs is charged with inspection of all export declarations and

DISTRICT OFFICES—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

District	Collector	Address
No 1 Maine, New Hampshire	Leslie A. Blake	U. S. Customhouse, 312 Fore St., Portland 3, Maine.
No 2 Vermont	John G. Kassane	U. S. Post Office and Customhouse, St. Albans
No 4 Massachusetts	Maynard Hutchinson	U. S. Customhouse, 2 India St., Boston 9
No 5 Rhode Island	Emile A. Pepin	U. S. Customhouse, 24 Weybosset St., Providence 3.
No 6 Connecticut	Mrs. Anne A. Mitchell	U. S. Customhouse, 120 Middle St., Bridgeport 9
No 7 St. Lawrence	Bligh A. Dodge	127 North Water St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
No 8 Rochester	Norman A. Kreckman	Federal Bldg., Church and Fitzhugh Sts., Rochester 14, N. Y.
No 9 Buffalo	Harold R. Becker	Post Office Bldg., 115 Ellicott St., Buffalo 3, N. Y.
No 10 New York	Robert W. Dill	U. S. Customhouse, Bowling Green, New York City 4
No 11 Philadelphia	Frederick C. Peters	U. S. Customhouse, 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No 12 Pittsburgh	Wilbert H. Beachy	New Federal Bldg., 7th Ave. and Grant St., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
No 13 Maryland	W. Rae Dempsey, Jr.	U. S. Customhouse, Gay and Lombard Sts., Baltimore 2
No 14 Virginia	William A. Dickinson	101 E. Main St., Norfolk 10.
No 15 North Carolina	Josiah A. Maultsby, Sr.	Customhouse, Princess and Water Sts., Wilmington.
No 16 South Carolina	Gustav F. Doscher, Jr.	U. S. Customhouse, 200-6 East Bay St., Charleston 8
No 17 Georgia	Mrs. Jessie Dixon Sayler	Customhouse Bldg., Savannah
No 18 Florida	Merrill D. White	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Florida Ave. and Zach St., Tampa 1.
No 19 Mobile	John E. Paterson	Courthouse and Customhouse, 113 St. Joseph St., Mobile 4, Ala.
No 20 New Orleans	Theodore H. Lyons	U. S. Customhouse, 423 Canal St., New Orleans 16, La.
No 21 Sabine	James L. Latimer	Federal Bldg., Port Arthur, Tex.
No 22 Galveston	Charles J. Walker, Sr.	U. S. Customhouse, Galveston, Tex.
No 23 Laredo	Frank D. Yturria	P. O. Box 758, Laredo, Tex.
No 24 El Paso	Douglas Butler	108 U. S. Courthouse, El Paso, Tex.
No 25 San Diego	Frank A. Thornton	325 W. F. St., San Diego 1, Calif.
No 26 Arizona	Jeremiah A. McGlimsey	P. O. Bldg., Nogales.
No 27 Los Angeles	Carl F. White	H. W. Hellman Bldg., 354 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
No 28 San Francisco	Chester B. MacPhee	U. S. Customhouse, 555 Battery St., San Francisco 26, Calif.
No 29 Oregon	George F. Jameson	220 Northwest 8th Ave., Portland 9.
No 30 Washington	Frank W. Hull	Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 4
No 31 Alaska	Walter B. Heisel	Federal and Territorial Bldg., 4th and Main Sts., Juneau
No 32 Hawaii	James P. Winne	Federal Bldg., Richard and Merchant Sts., Honolulu 6, T. H.
No 33 Montana, Idaho	William J. Nixon	239 Federal Bldg., Great Falls, Mont.
No 34 Dakota	Phillip A. Hoghaug	Federal Bldg., Stuteman and Cavalier Sts., Pembina, N. Dak.
No 35 Minnesota	Mrs. Olivia C. Erpenbach	218 U. S. Courthouse, Minneapolis 1.
No 36 Duluth and Superior	William N. Kerfoot	615 West First St., Duluth 2, Minn.
No 37 Wisconsin	Bernhard Gettelman	628 East Michigan St., Milwaukee 2.
No 38 Michigan	Frank Abelman	100 W. Larned St., Detroit 26
No 39 Chicago	Frank Peska	U. S. Customhouse, 610 S. Canal St., Chicago 7, Ill.
No 40 Indiana	Harry D. Youse	315 Federal Bldg., Pennsylvania and Ohio Sts., Indianapolis 4.
No 41 Ohio	Albina R. Cermak	212 Federal Bldg., Cleveland 14
No 42 Kentucky	Charles F. Brown, Jr.	623 Federal Bldg., Louisville 2
No 43 Tennessee	Arthur Rogers	249 U. S. Customhouse, Memphis 3
No 45 St. Louis	Cleta M. Smith	514 New Federal Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.
No 47 Colorado	Orley McGlothlin	New Customhouse, 19th and Stout Sts., Denver 2.
No 49 Puerto Rico	James G. McLaughlin, Acting	1 Puntilla St., La Marina, San Juan 9.
No 50 New Mexico	George W. O'Sullivan	P. O. Box 28, Columbus
No 51 Virgin Islands	John H. Moseley, Acting	Post Office and Customhouse, Norris Gade and King's Wharf, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

permits presented as a prerequisite to export in order to insure compliance with the licensing provisions of the State Department, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the Department of Commerce, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies of the Government to prevent the exportation of

controlled materials of every description except under proper license or permit. When deemed necessary, an actual examination of export articles is made by customs officers to insure compliance with export control requirements. The customs investigative unit conducts field investigations of suspected irregular exports.

The Bureau examines, on behalf of the State Department, passports of American citizens departing from the United States at seaports and airports for certain countries.

The persons and baggage of suspects entering the United States are searched to prevent the bringing of gold into

this country in violation of the Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 337; U. S. C. titles 12 and 31). The Bureau also cooperates with the Department of Agriculture and other agencies in connection with restrictions on the importation of certain articles.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

(Fourteenth and C Streets SW.; EXecutive 3-6400)

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints all major items of a financial character issued by the United States Government. It is the sole source of such items as paper currency, bonds (except the bulk of U. S. Savings Bonds, Series E), notes, certificates, Federal Reserve notes, as well as such items of a minor financial nature as postage, internal revenue, customs and savings stamps. In addition, the Bureau produces paper checks, commissions, certificates of awards, permits, and a wide variety of similar items for various governmental agencies. It also executes printings as needed for the District of Columbia and the United States possessions particularly with respect to bonds, postage, and revenue stamps.

In connection with its responsibility for the production of securities, the Bureau conducts an extensive research and development program for improvement of the quality of its products, as well as developing new deterrents to the counterfeiting of United States securities; develops, repairs, and rebuilds plant machinery; manufactures its own ink and gum; procures the distinctive paper used in the printing of currency and bonds; and maintains its own buildings.

Though there is no specific legislative authority relating to the creation of the Bureau, it operates on basic authorities conferred by the acts of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532), March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 353; 31 U. S. C. 415), July 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 18; 31 U. S. C. 171), and additional author-

ities contained in appropriations for work to be undertaken.

The Bureau operates on a working capital fund of \$3,250,000 established in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 4, 1950 (64 Stat. 409; 31 U. S. C. 181a). Except for a small force of employees engaged in control and accountability and who are located at the plant of the distinctive paper manufacturer, all Bureau operations are conducted in Washington.

The affairs of the Bureau are administered by a Director who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. An Assistant Director supervises and is responsible to the Director for the administration of three major organizational components of the agency: the Office of Research and Development Engineering, the Office of Industrial Relations, and the Office of Plant Facilities and Industrial Procurement which includes the Construction and Maintenance Division and the Operating Facilities Division. The other major components comprise the Offices of the Controller; Industrial Services; Currency and Stamp Manufacturing which embodies the Plate Printing, Postage Stamp, and Examining Divisions; and the Office of Reproduction and Surface Printing embodying the Engraving Ink Manufacturing and Testing and Surface Printing Divisions. There is also an Internal Audit Staff, engaged in both financial and management type audits, which reports to the Director.

Internal Revenue Service

(Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.; STerling 3-8400)

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was created by the act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 432; 26 U. S. C. 3900).

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

The headquarters organization of the Internal Revenue Service is located in Washington, D. C. The Service is decentralized, and the function of the headquarters organization, or national office, is to develop nationwide policies and programs for the administration of the internal revenue laws, and to provide over-all direction to the field organization. The headquarters organization is composed of the Office of the Commissioner, the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Operations), the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Technical), the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), and the Office of the Chief Counsel, with subparts commonly called divisions or branches. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue directs the national office as well as the field organization.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has general superintendence of the assessment and collection of all taxes imposed by any law providing internal revenue. The Commissioner also has responsibilities under statutes designed to protect the revenue or otherwise related to internal revenue. He is charged with the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and firearms. This involves the regulation of firms and individuals operating under those laws.

The Office of the Commissioner consists of the Commissioner's immediate office, which includes the Deputy Commissioner and the Technical Adviser to the Commissioner, the Office of Assistant to the Commissioner, the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner, the Fiscal Management Division, the Public Information Division, and the Director of Practice.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—The Deputy Commissioner assists and acts for the Commissioner in giving over-all executive leadership to the activities of the Service, and acts as Commissioner during the absence or disability of the Commissioner, or when otherwise designated to assume that capacity. He supervises the offices of Regional Commissioners and allocates funds and personnel to them.

TECHNICAL ADVISER.—The Technical adviser reviews and takes final action for the Commissioner on documents of a technical nature prepared for the Commissioner's signature or approval such as proposed regulations, reports on proposed legislation, rulings, correspondence authorizing or relating to litigation, compromises, and reports to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation covering refunds or credits of any income, war profits, excess profits, estate, or gift taxes in excess of \$100,000.

ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER.—The Assistant to the Commissioner acts as the principal assistant to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in the advance research and program and management planning activities of the Internal Revenue Service, and in the performance of related duties. These duties include long-range program planning to anticipate the course to be taken by the Service in view of economic and scientific developments;

more immediate planning to recommend adjustments in program emphasis in view of changing legislation or circumstances; the handling of special problems and the making of related studies, such as the conduct of Service-wide surveys germane to important policy matters; the furnishing of guidance and the coordination of management programs and projects having Service-wide application; the preparation of reports required by congressional committees, as assigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, and the preparation of other reports and policy statements relating to revenue administration; the general coordination of congressional liaison matters; general direction of the system of operational reports of the entire Service; analysis of the status of the Service's operating programs and the preparation of reports thereon for the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner; and supervision of the statistical programs of the Service, including the review of statistical releases. He is responsible for and supervises the activities of the Planning Staff and the Statistics Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER.—The Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner acts as the principal assistant to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner in planning and coordinating the functions of personnel management, training, procurement and supply of facilities, services and property, and printing and reproduction. He is responsible for the development and establishment of Service policies, procedures, and standards governing those functions. He supervises the Operating Facilities Division, Personnel Division, and Training Division.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION.—The Fiscal Management Officer serves as the chief adviser to the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and the principal assistants on all mat-

ters concerning budget and the fiscal management of funds appropriated for the administration of the Internal Revenue Service. He is responsible for the development and coordination of budgetary policies and programs. He develops and assists in the justification of the Service's budget, advises on its execution, establishes policies and procedures covering the accounting system for appropriated funds, and directs the budget and fiscal activities carried out at the National Office in connection with his responsibilities. The Division consists of the Accounting Branch and the Budget Branch.

PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION.—The Public Information Division develops and coordinates the policies and program for providing information to the public to improve general knowledge and understanding of the Federal tax laws and their administration, and to increase voluntary compliance with the tax laws. This Division carries out the public information program at the National Office.

DIRECTOR OF PRACTICE.—The Director of Practice processes the applications to practice before the Treasury Department, except those relating to customhouse brokers. He is also responsible for the consideration of and action upon charges that any enrolled person has violated any provision of the laws or regulations governing practice before the Department.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER (OPERATIONS).—The Assistant Commissioner (Operations) acts as the principal assistant to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner in planning, coordinating, and supervising the operations programs of the Service. These include the collection of taxes, the audit and investigation of returns, criminal fraud and enrollment investigations, the administrative system of tax appeals, the administration of laws relating to alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and firearms, and

the administration of United States internal revenue laws in all areas outside of the continental United States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The Assistant Commissioner (Operations) is responsible for and supervises the activities of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Appellate Division, Audit Division, Collection Division, Intelligence Division, and the International Operations Division of the National Office, and is responsible for the functional supervision of these activities in the field.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER (TECHNICAL).—The Assistant Commissioner (Technical) acts as the principal assistant to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner in providing basic principles and rules for the application of the tax laws (other than alcohol, tobacco, and certain firearms taxes). His duties include the preparation and issuance of rulings and advisory statements to the public and Revenue officials, the preparation of regulations and other tax guide materials, technical advice and assistance in the preparation and issuance of tax forms, the direction of programs for clarification and simplification of tax rules, and the negotiation of tax treaties and agreements with foreign governments. He also is responsible for providing technical assistance in programs for legislative revision and providing other technical services required in connection with Revenue administration. The Assistant Commissioner (Technical) is responsible for and supervises the activities of four divisions: International Tax Relations Division, Special Technical Services Division, Tax Rulings Division, and Technical Planning Division.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER (INSPECTION).—The Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) acts as the principal assistant to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner in plan-

ning and carrying out the inspection program of the Internal Revenue Service. This includes the independent review and appraisal of all Internal Revenue Service activities as a basis for protective and constructive service to management, and the carrying out of a program for assisting management to maintain the highest standards of honesty and integrity among its employees. The Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) plans and directs the inspection program at both the national and regional levels. At the National Office level he supervises the Internal Audit Division and the Internal Security Division.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL.—The Chief Counsel, an Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, serves as a member of the Commissioner's executive staff and as counsel and legal officer to the Commissioner on all matters pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws and related statutes. The several Assistants Chief Counsel under his supervision are: Assistant Chief Counsel (Administration), Assistant Chief Counsel (Claims), Assistant Chief Counsel (Enforcement), Assistant Chief Counsel (Litigation), and Assistant Chief Counsel (Technical). In addition, the Chief Counsel is responsible for and supervises a field organization consisting of the offices of 9 regional counsels, with branch offices in more than 20 major cities.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

Since the Internal Revenue Service is decentralized, most of its personnel is located and most of its work is performed in the field.

OFFICES OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS.—There are nine geographical areas, known as regions, each of which is headed by a Regional Commissioner who reports to the Deputy

INTERNAL REVENUE REGIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
ATLANTA. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Canal Zone	William H. Loeb	275 Peachtree St. NE.
BOSTON. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Donald W. Bacon	55 Tremont St.
CHICAGO. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	Norman B. Eshleman	P. O. Box 1144, Post Office Bldg.
CINCINNATI. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia	Ernest H. Vaughn	
DALLAS. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas	B. Frank White	1114 Commerce St.
NEW YORK CITY. New York, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	Alfred W. Fleming	90 Church St.
OMAHA. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming	Harold Hawkins	100 Elks Club Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia	(Vacancy)	1700 Widener Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO. Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii	Ernest C. Wright	Flood Bldg., 870 Market St.

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

District	Director's Office	Director
Alabama	1331 Third Ave. N., Birmingham 3	George D. Patterson, Jr.
Alaska (Part of Seattle District)		
Arizona	140 W. Monroe St., Phoenix	Wilson B. Wood
Arkansas	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Little Rock	Curtis R. Mathis
California		
San Francisco	100 McAllister St.	Joseph M. Cullen
Los Angeles	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse	Robert A. Riddell
Colorado	165 New Customhouse, Denver 2	George H. Allan
Connecticut	480 Capitol Ave., Hartford	Harold R. Ail
Delaware	Post Office Bldg., Wilmington 99	Horace L. Brown
District of Columbia (Part of Baltimore District)		
Florida	U. S. Post Office Bldg., Jacksonville	Laurie W. Tomlinson
Georgia	275 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta 3	Win J. Bockholt
Hawaii	Federal Bldg., Honolulu 13	Henry Robinson
Idaho	314 Jefferson St., Boise	Calvin E. Wright
Illinois		
Chicago 1	22 W. Madison St.	H. Alan Long
Springfield	621 E. Adams St.	H. J. White
Indiana	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Indianapolis	Sterling M. Dietrich
Iowa	Courthouse Bldg., Des Moines 8	V. Lee Phillips
Kansas	412 S. Main St., Wichita 21	Gustave F. Koehler
Kentucky	313 Post Office Bldg., Louisville 2	William M. Gray
Louisiana	Federal Bldg., New Orleans	Chester A. Urry
Maine	221 State St., Augusta	Whitney L. Wheeler
Maryland	Customhouse, Baltimore 2	Clarence J. Fox, Jr.
Massachusetts	174 Ipswich St., Boston 15	Frank J. Cavanagh
Michigan	New Federal Bldg., Detroit 31	Albert M. Menninger
Minnesota	610 Post Office and Customhouse Bldg., St. Paul 1	Arthur R. Knox
Mississippi	Post Office and Courthouse, Jackson 6	James L. Enache
Missouri		
St. Louis 1	200 New Federal Bldg	Ernest M. Flinn
Kansas City 4	U. S. Courthouse	Edwin O. Bookwalter
Montana	209 Federal Bldg., Helena	Frank J. Healy
Nebraska	15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha 2	James L. McGroarty
Nevada	Post Office Bldg., Reno	Vaughn W. Evans
New Hampshire	600 State St., Portsmouth	Charles W. Emlet
New Jersey		
Camden	Service Bldg., 808 Market St.	Chris L. Gross
Newark 2	1060 Broad St.	Joseph F. J. Mayer
New Mexico	U. S. Courthouse, Albuquerque	Steven P. Vial

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE—Continued

District	Director's Office	Director
New York		
Brooklyn 1	210 Livingston St.	Thomas E. Scanlon.
Lower Manhattan	215 West Houston St., New York 11.	Nathaniel Meisels.
Upper Manhattan	444 Lexington Ave., New York 17.	Kenneth W. Moe.
Albany 101.	161 Washington Ave.	James A. O'Hara.
Syracuse 1	169 W. Onondaga St.	Alra M. Meyers.
Buffalo 2	34 West Mohawk St.	Forene C. Corle, Jr.
North Carolina	326 S. Ashe St., Greensboro.	Philip K. Sanders.
North Dakota	203 North 16th St., Fargo.	Byron J. Rockwood.
Ohio		
Cincinnati 1	Post Office Bldg.	Russell A. Welch.
Toledo 1	U. S. Court and Customhouse.	Gilbert C. Hooks.
Columbus 15.	110 W. Long St.	Nathaniel Looker.
Cleveland 15	626 Huron Rd.	Melvin J. Burton.
Oklahoma	78 Harvey St., Oklahoma City.	Fart R. Wlesman.
Oregon	890 NE Holladay St., Portland 9.	Ralph C. Granquist.
Pennsylvania		
Philadelphia 7.	U. S. Courthouse, 9th and Chestnut Sts.	Edgar A. McGinnis.
Penn. 14.	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg.	Richard P. Brownell.
Pittsburgh 30	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg.	John H. Binger.
Puerto Rico (Part of Lower Manhattan District)		
Rhode Island	544 Elmwood Ave., Providence 2.	John A. O'Connell.
South Carolina	901 Sumter St., Columbia 1.	Francis O. Dunhay.
South Dakota	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Aberdeen.	William C. Welsh.
Tennessee	141 Federal Office Bldg., Nashville 3.	James M. Rountree.
Texas		
Austin 14	314 W. 11th St.	R. L. Phtnoey.
Dallas 1	414 Lynch Bldg., 2101 Pacific Ave.	Flis Campbell, Jr.
Utah	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Salt Lake City.	Charles L. Fox.
Vermont	80 St. Paul St., Burlington.	John W. Gaynor.
Virginia	11 South 7th St., Richmond.	Clifford W. Glotzbach.
Virgin Islands (Part of Lower Manhattan District)		
Washington	109 Marion St., Seattle 4.	William E. Frank.
West Virginia	4th and Juliana sts., Parkersburg.	Philip L. Charles.
Wisconsin	Federal Buiding, Milwaukee 2.	Emil J. Nelson.
Wyoming	Federal Office Bldg., Cheyenne.	Frank G. Clark.

Commissioner. There are in each region six Assistant Regional Commissioners who are responsible for the administrative, collection, audit, intelligence, alcohol and tobacco tax, and appellate activities, respectively. Each Regional Commissioner administers within an assigned regional area the collection, audit, intelligence, appellate, alcohol and tobacco tax, and administration programs of the Internal Revenue Service. He carries out Service-wide policies and programs in conformity with delegations of authority and, in this connection, establishes regional standards and programs to assure proper and effective implementation of Service-wide policies and programs within his region. The Regional Commissioner supervises and coordinates the work of the staff of the Regional Office and the District Directors of Internal Revenue within his

region to assure that work is processed in an orderly and timely manner, and that proper and equable emphasis is placed and directed toward the accomplishment of current program objectives. As the principal field official, he evaluates the effectiveness of Service policies and programs, and advises the National Office as to the need for revising such policies and programs to bring about improved operations or service.

In administering the alcohol and tobacco tax and appellate functions direct from the Regional Office, the Regional Commissioner maintains and supervises several branch offices. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax branch offices are headed by Supervisors in Charge who report to the Assistant Regional Commissioner (Alcohol and Tobacco Tax). The Appellate branch offices are headed by Associate Chiefs

or Assistant Chiefs, Appellate Division, who report to the Assistant Regional Commissioner (Appellate) who also carries the title of Chief, Appellate Division.

OFFICES OF ASSISTANT REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS.—Each Assistant Regional Commissioner within his assigned activity (administration, collection, audit, intelligence, alcohol and tobacco tax, and appellate) acts as the principal assistant to the Regional Commissioner in planning, coordinating, and evaluating that activity of the Service under the jurisdiction of the Regional Commissioner to assure that policies and programs are properly executed and, where appropriate, that equal emphasis is placed and uniform effort directed toward the accomplishment of current program objectives and that required standards for uniformity are being maintained. In conformity with policies and programs established by the National Office, each Assistant Regional Commissioner develops regional programs, standards, and other measures necessary to implement most effectively the program of the Service. Under the Regional Commissioner, each Assistant Regional Commissioner within his activity serves as the primary source of information to the National Office as to the effectiveness of its policies, programs, procedures, and standards in terms of regional and district requirements, provides reports and factual information upon which the National Office can base its policy and program considerations, and recommends appropriate action with respect to problems encountered in observing and evaluating operations.

SERVICE CENTERS.—There are three Internal Revenue Service Centers, designated as the Midwest Service Center, the Northeast Service Center, and the Western Service Center. The Midwest Center, located at Kansas City,

Mo., services all district offices in the Cincinnati and Chicago Regions. The Northeast Center, located at Lawrence, Mass., services all district offices in the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia Regions. The Western Center, located at Ogden, Utah, services all district offices in the Omaha and San Francisco (except Honolulu) Regions.

The policies governing and work programs performed in each service center are prescribed and assigned by the National Office.

Each service center is headed by a Director who operates under the general direction of the Regional Commissioner in whose region the center is located. The Service Center Director is responsible to the National Office, through the Regional Commissioner, for implementing the programs assigned to the center. He is responsible for budget, fiscal, and personnel operations of the center under policies and procedures of the Regional Commissioner. He also participates with the National Office, through the Regional Commissioner, in planning, coordinating, and evaluating experimental projects to develop improved techniques and methods for processing tax returns. The Regional Commissioner, in turn, is responsible to the National Office for supervising the execution of the service center's program and for recommending adjustments to or modifications of the program. The Regional Commissioner also exercises general supervision over the activities of the service center director in coordinating and maintaining liaison with the several Regional Commissioners, District Directors, and the National Office in carrying out the policies and programs prescribed for the centers by the National Office.

The district offices served by the service centers receive the returns filed by the taxpayers, deposit all remit-

tances, and settle all questions about the returns (including notices of change of address) before sending the returns to the centers for processing. They also endorse all notices of tax due issued by the center on which payment is made, and send them to the center for posting. The center, in turn, lists the returns on assessment lists, sends out even notices to taxpayers, prepares check-issue cards for the Disbursing Office, sends out bills (first notices) on taxable-assessable and underpaid returns, prepares taxpayer delinquent account assemblies and unit ledger cards, and turns over unpaid accounts to District Directors, all under proper memorandum accounting controls. These service center operations are performed in the name of the appropriate District Director.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—Each District Director administers, within an Internal Revenue district, of which there are 64, the collection, audit, intelligence, and ad-

ministrative programs of the Internal Revenue Service. He is responsible for the determination of tax liability, the assessment of such liability, the scheduling and certification of refunds, and the investigation of certain criminal and civil violations of internal revenue tax laws (except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, and firearms). He is also responsible for the collection and deposit of all internal revenue taxes and the investigation of applications of agents and attorneys for admission to practice before the Treasury Department.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.—The public may secure from the principal and local offices of District Directors of Internal Revenue information as to the application of internal revenue laws. Requests for extensions of time for filing returns and requests for information as to cases in their charge, offers in compromise, and claims for abatement, credit, or refund of taxes may be submitted to District Directors.

Bureau of the Mint

The Mint of the United States was established by act of Congress April 2, 1792 (1 Stat. 246). The Bureau of the Mint was established by act of Congress February 12, 1873 (17 Stat. 424; 31 U. S. C. 251-273), and consists of the Office of the Director in Washington, and six field institutions.

SUPERVISION OF MINTS, ASSAY OFFICE, AND DEPOSITORIES.—The Director of the Mint establishes the general policies and directs the activities of the Mint field institutions in the production of coin, both domestic and foreign, the manufacture of medals of a national character, and the custody, processing, and movement of bullion. The Director administers the regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of

1934 and section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, including the issuance and denial of licenses, the purchase of gold and the sale of gold bullion for industrial use; administers the regulations concerning newly mined domestic silver; directs the distribution of coins from the Mints and among the Federal Reserve Banks; compiles and analyzes general data of worldwide scope relative to gold and silver; and performs such other functions relating to accounting, budgeting, and personnel as necessarily pertain to a central administrative office.

MINT PUBLICATIONS.—The Bureau of the Mint reports annually to the Sec-

retary all Mint operations for the fiscal year, including in this report estimates of domestic and foreign production of

gold and silver and monetary statistics pertaining to the United States and to most of the countries of the world.

FIELD INSTITUTIONS—BUREAU OF THE MINT

Address	Officer in Charge
United States Mint, Philadelphia 30, Pa.	Mrs. Rae V. Blester, Superintendent.
United States Mint, Denver 2, Colo.	Alina K. Schneider, Superintendent.
United States Mint, San Francisco 2, Calif.	Arthur C. Carmichael, Superintendent.
United States Assay Office, New York 5, N. Y.	Charles E. Dusenberry, Superintendent.
United States Bullion Depository (Gold), Fort Knox, Ky.	Albert B. Evans, Officer in Charge.
United States Bullion Depository (Silver), West Point, N. Y.	Charles E. Dusenberry, Superintendent, U. S. Assay Office, New York, N. Y.

Bureau of Narcotics

(1300 E Street NW.; EXecutive 3-6400)

The act of June 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 585; 5 U. S. C. 282-282a), created in the Treasury Department a bureau known as the Bureau of Narcotics, the law providing that the Commissioner of Narcotics shall be in charge thereof and perform such duties in respect to its activities as are prescribed by the Secretary or required by law.

ADMINISTRATION OF NARCOTIC LAWS.—The Bureau of Narcotics, under the Commissioner, supervises the administration of those sections of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana, the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, and related statutes, including the administration of the permissive features of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. It cooperates with the Bureau of Customs in enforcing prohibitive features of the latter act.

ENFORCEMENT, AND ISSUANCE OF NARCOTIC EXPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS.—It is charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of violations of the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws, and of the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942. It issues permits to import the crude narcotic drugs and to export drugs and prepa-

rations manufactured therefrom under the laws and regulations, and determines the quantities of narcotic drugs to be manufactured in the United States for medical purposes. The Bureau also has the authority to issue licenses for production of poppies and for the manufacture of opium products therefrom, under the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, whenever such production and manufacture become necessary to supply medical and scientific needs.

DETERMINATION OF NARCOTIC IMPORT QUOTAS.—In cooperation with the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Narcotics determines the quantities of crude opium and coca leaves to be imported into the United States for medical and scientific uses.

COOPERATION WITH STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—It cooperates with the Department of State in the discharge of the international obligations of the United States concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs and with the several States in the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs and marihuana in their respective jurisdictions.

DISTRICT OFFICES—BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

District	Headquarters Office, District Supervisor
No. 1 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	1120 Post Office Bldg., Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2 New York State and the 5th Internal Revenue Collection District of New Jersey	Suite 603, 90 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.
No. 3 Delaware, New Jersey (except the 5th Internal Revenue District), Pennsylvania	605 U. S. Customhouse, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No. 4 District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	318 Post Office Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.
No. 6 Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	840 Peachtree-Baker Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 7 Kentucky, Tennessee	418 Federal Bldg., Louisville 1, Ky.
No. 8 Michigan, Ohio	802 Federal Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
No. 9 Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	817 U. S. Post Office Bldg., Chicago 7, Ill.
No. 10 Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi	1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
No. 11 Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma	1502 Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 12 Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	201 U. S. Courthouse Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
No. 13 Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico	106 U. S. Customhouse, Denver 1, Colo.
No. 14 California, Nevada, Arizona	144 Federal Office Bldg., San Francisco 2, Calif.
No. 15 Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Territories of Alaska and Hawaii	311 U. S. Courthouse, Seattle 4, Wash.
No. 17 Europe	% American Embassy, Narcotics Division, Rome, Italy. (APO 794, % Postmaster, New York, N. Y.)

Fiscal Service

The Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department was created by Reorganization Plan III, dated April 2, 1940, under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561-566; 5 U. S. C. 133-133r). This plan was made effective June 30, 1940, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 231; 5 U. S. C. 133u). The Fiscal Service consists of the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary, under the direction of the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, performs all functions pertaining to (1) the administration of fiscal activities; (2) the general supervision of the functions and activities of the bureaus grouped under the Fiscal Service; (3) direction of the Department's participation in the joint program to improve accounting in the entire Federal Government;

(4) supervision of the administration of accounting functions and activities in the Treasury Department and all its bureaus, divisions, and offices, through the Commissioner of Accounts.

It is the duty of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary to maintain contacts with all other departments, corporations, and agencies of the Government with respect to their financial operations and to coordinate such operations with those of the Treasury.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary prepares periodic estimates of the future cash position of the Treasury for use of the Department in connection with its financing; supervises cash position of the Treasury and the distribution of funds between Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositories; prepares calls for the withdrawal of funds from special depositories to meet current expenditures; and directs fiscal agency functions in general.

Bureau of Accounts

The Bureau of Accounts, under the Commissioner of Accounts, was cre-

ated and established as a part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department by Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940.

The Bureau consists of the immediate Office of the Commissioner of Accounts, the Accounting Systems Division, the Division of Internal Audits, the Division of Central Accounts, the Division of Central Reports, the Division of Disbursement, the Division of Deposits and Investments, and the Administrative Division. All activities of the Bureau are under the direction of the Commissioner of Accounts.

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES DEVELOPMENT.—The Bureau, through its Accounting Systems Division, renders technical assistance and guidance on accounting and reporting matters to the individual bureaus and offices of the Treasury and collaborates with such bureaus and offices in effecting major revisions of their accounting systems in line with section 113 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950; participates with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary in the joint program for the improvement of financial accounting and reporting in the Government; and develops plans, in collaboration with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the General Accounting Office, and the Bureau of the Budget, for implementing section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 dealing with central accounting and reporting responsibilities of the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERNAL AUDIT.—The Bureau, through the Division of Internal Audits, has general supervision over fiscal internal auditing in the several bureaus of the Treasury Department. This includes the development of principles and standards and the appraisal of internal audit systems in operation. The Division also performs the annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Secretary of the Treasury, pursu-

ant to the act of March 8, 1938, as amended.

CENTRAL ACCOUNTING.—Under the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 208, 210; 5 U. S. C. 255), and section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, through the Division of Central Accounts, the Bureau maintains for the Federal Government a unified system of central accounting including summary controlling accounts comprising cash assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures and a related set of subsidiary budgetary records classified according to appropriation, fund, and receipt account. Through this system the central accounts of the Federal Government are integrated with the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States and those of other administrative agencies of the Government. The Division prescribes official appropriation, other fund, and receipt account symbols and titles, and issues all Treasury warrants establishing amounts appropriated pursuant to law.

CENTRAL REPORTING.—The Bureau, through the Division of Central Reports and pursuant to several provisions of law, plans, compiles, and prepares for publication or submission to Congress, other Government officials, and the public a number of periodic and special reports, presenting the results of the financial operations of the Government. Annual reports include the "Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government" in accordance with the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 210; 5 U. S. C. 264), and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, under the act of May 10, 1800 (2 Stat. 79; 5 U. S. C. 262). Monthly reports include the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government" and the "Treasury Bulletin." Other periodic reports and statements prepared under the provisions of Executive orders and various acts of

Congress, particularly section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 832) and Treasury regulations issued thereunder, include the financial statements of public enterprise and intragovernmental funds, transactions of Government agencies in foreign currencies, and miscellaneous financial statements. Under Executive Order 10488 of September 23, 1953, the Secretary of the Treasury has the responsibility for the control over the purchase, custody, transfer, or sale of all foreign currencies; the Division performs the administrative functions centrally of maintaining the necessary accounts, examining the documents and accountable statements of the Disbursing Officers, and preparing the necessary periodical reports. Technical assistance and general direction is provided to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States in the preparation of the "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury." Continuous liaison is maintained with Government agencies in connection with reporting regulations and requirements, assisting them with technical problems and insuring continuous improvements in the reliability and usefulness of central financial reports.

CENTRAL DISBURSING.—The Division of Disbursement, under administrative supervision of the Office of the Commissioner, was created by Executive Order 6166, on June 10, 1933, issued pursuant to the Reorganization Act of March 20, 1933. It disburses, through its 21 regional offices in the continental United States, Territories, and Manila, Philippine Islands, all moneys of the executive branch of the United States Government (with certain exceptions, as follows: the Panama Canal, the military services of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, the Postal Service, and United States marshals).

The Division of Disbursement also issues United States savings bonds un-

der the payroll allotment plan to employees of the Federal Government.

FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS.—The duties relating to foreign obligations consist generally of the collection of the principal and interest on obligations due by foreign governments under lend-lease and surplus property agreements, and the keeping of related accounts.

WAR CLAIMS AND OTHER AWARDS.—The duties include the payment, keeping of accounts, and handling generally of matters relating to awards under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, the act of December 18, 1942, covering claims against the Republic of Mexico, and the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended by the act of August 9, 1955.

INVESTMENTS.—The Bureau, through the Division of Deposits and Investments, handles the investment accounts of the Government and loans to Government agencies made pursuant to various laws. In connection therewith, it directs the custody of investments and securities held by the Treasurer and by Federal Reserve Banks for which the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES AND FISCAL AGENTS.—The Bureau, through the Division of Deposits and Investments, administers matters relating to the designation of Government depositaries and the deposit of Government funds with them. The depositaries include Federal Reserve Banks, general and limited bank depositaries, special depositaries under the Liberty Loan Acts, and foreign depositaries.

DEPOSITARIES FOR WITHHELD TAXES.—Under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 (57 Stat. 126, as amended; section 6302 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), it is provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize incorporated banks or trust companies which are depositaries or financial agents of the

United States to receive employers' deposits of Federal taxes. Designated depositaries for withheld taxes are required to comply with the terms of Department Circular 848 before acting as depositaries. The circular provides that details governing qualification of depositaries, and the functions of depositaries under such qualification, be handled by the various Federal Reserve banks as fiscal agents of the United States. The Treasury Department through the Bureau of Accounts exercises general supervision of the program.

GOVERNMENT LOSSES IN SHIPMENT.—The Bureau also has charge of certain of the duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Treasury relating to shipment of valuables and handling claims for losses under the Government Losses in Shipment Act of July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 479, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 134-134h).

SURETY BONDS.—The Surety Bonds Branch supervises matters relating to surety companies authorized as acceptable sureties on Federal bonds, including the examination of applications of companies requesting authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to write such bonds, and the review of the financial statements of companies so authorized, in order to determine their underwriting limitations. It also examines and approves as to corporate surety practically all bonds running to the United States, and holds in custody a large portion of the bonds examined, with the exception of contract bonds.

Bureau of the Public Debt

The Bureau of the Public Debt, under the Commissioner of the Public Debt was created and established by Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, as a part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is charged generally with the conduct or direction of transactions in the public

debt issues of the United States and in those of the former governments of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands and of the Government-owned corporations for which the Treasury acts as agent.

The Bureau organization in Washington consists of the Office of the Commissioner, the Division of Loans and Currency, the Division of Retired Securities, and the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.

Two principal offices are maintained, the main office in Washington and a branch office in Chicago. All assigned functions are conducted by the Washington office except those relating to savings bonds after their issue to the public, which are largely conducted by the Chicago office. A savings bond audit branch of the Bureau located at Cincinnati, Ohio, which is administered by the Division of Retired Securities, handles the audit of all retired savings bonds, except Series E Savings Bonds in punch card form. Retired bonds of the latter type are audited by an office of the Bureau located at Parkersburg, W. Va., which is also responsible for recording the issue and retirement of those bonds. Associated with the Bureau in public debt work are the Federal Reserve Banks, fiscal agents of the United States, the Post Office Department, and certain Treasury offices.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.—

This Office prepares the necessary documents incident to the offering of new issues of public debt securities; directs the handling of subscriptions for and allotments of the securities to be issued; formulates regulations governing transactions in public debt securities after issue; and exercises general supervision over the sale of, and the conduct of transactions in, securities after issue, either by the units of the Bureau, other branches of the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States, or the Postal Service. Instructions and

orders are given for the preparation of United States securities, except punch card E bonds, by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Punch card bonds are printed commercially under a contract awarded by the Commissioner of the Public Debt. Authorized destruction of canceled and retired public debt securities is under this Office.

DIVISION OF RETIRED SECURITIES.—This Division is the auditing branch of the Bureau of the Public Debt for redeemed or retired securities, except punch card E bonds. It is charged with the receipt of paid, redeemed, or exchanged securities, including interest coupons, canceled and retired on any account and from any sources whatever, and with their audit, certification, and custody.

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.—This Division is the issuing branch of the Bureau of the Public Debt. It is charged with the receipt and custody of all new securities, and their issuance directly or to the Federal Reserve Banks or other authorized issuing agents. Excepting for savings bonds, the Division conducts transactions in the outstanding debt, including exchanges and transfers, maintains registered accounts and authorizes the issuance of checks for interest thereon and settles claims on account of lost or destroyed securities, and of those held in the estates of deceased owners.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEBT ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT—This Division maintains accounting controls over all public debt securities and over all public debt security transactions conducted by various Government offices and by the Federal Reserve Banks acting in their capacities as fiscal agents of the United States. The Division also computes interest which becomes due and payable on such securities and maintains accounting controls over all public debt interest. It also conducts an internal audit program, including both on-site and administrative audits, re-

lating to the security transaction accounts and to the securities involved in those transactions.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE.—Because of the large volume of business, a branch office of the Bureau of the Public Debt was established in Chicago in 1942 to maintain the necessary records and handle the transactions arising from the sale of United States savings bonds. Information desired by the public relating to holdings of all series of savings bonds, including punch card E bonds, should be addressed to: Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Chicago Office, Bureau of the Public Debt, 536 S. Clark Street, Chicago 5, Ill.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States

The Office of the Treasurer of the United States was created by the act of September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 31 U. S. C. 141), and was established as part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department pursuant to Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940.

The Office of the Treasurer of the United States is essentially the banking facility for the Government and is required under law to service practically the entire Federal establishment, being particularly charged with the receipt, disbursement, and accounting for public moneys; the procurement, custody, issue, and redemption of United States paper currency; the furnishing of checking account facilities to all agencies of the Government; the payment of Treasury checks and reconciliation of such payments against reports of issues; the handling of claims for the proceeds of forged Treasury checks; the payment of principal and interest on public debt obligations; and the safekeeping of securities deposited as collateral and otherwise.

The Bureau organization consists of the Treasurer and immediate staff,

three offices performing administrative or technical type functions, and six major operating divisions: Cash, Check Claims, Check Payment and Reconciliation, Currency Redemption, General Accounts, and Securities. The Treasurer and immediate staff prescribe the policies to be applied within the area of the Treasurer's duties and responsibilities and direct the performance of various administrative functions and services.

CASH DIVISION.—This Division performs, for the Government officers and for local banks, practically all the major functions of a general banking institution, including (1) the cashing of Government checks in Washington, D. C.; (2) the receipt of funds for deposit to accounts of the various Government agencies; (3) collection of commercial checks, drafts, and postal money orders; (4) the receipt, redemption, and accounting for coin from local areas; (5) over-the-counter sales and redemptions of savings bonds and stamps; and (6) the procurement, stocking, issue, and accounting for all new United States paper currency.

CHECK CLAIMS DIVISION.—This Division adjudicates and settles claims against the United States resulting from the forgery of Government checks and related irregularities; recovers moneys for the benefit of the United States from banks, endorsers, or other parties having liability to the United States as a result of improper negotiation of Government checks; adjudicates and settles claims for substitutes of lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated Government checks; and administers regulations governing the endorsement and payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

CHECK PAYMENT AND RECONCILIATION DIVISION.—This Division establishes and maintains checking accounts for disbursing officers; pays checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United

States by disbursing officers; reconciles checking account transactions as reported by disbursing officers with the entries on the Treasurer's books; renders reconciliation statements to disbursing officers who maintain funded checking accounts; proves all charges and credits entered in the Treasurer's general account by Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositaries; and classifies and prepares data which are included in financial reports prepared by the Treasurer.

CURRENCY REDEMPTION DIVISION.—This Division performs for the Treasurer the functions of exchange and retirement of Federal Reserve bank and national bank currency and of the United States currency for local banks in the Washington, D. C., area. It also examines and determines the redemption value of all mutilated and burned paper currency presented, and issues checks in payment thereof.

GENERAL ACCOUNTS DIVISION.—This Division performs for the Treasurer the following functions: maintains the general Treasury ledger asset, liability, and general fund balance accounts, and certain detail accounts including depositary, transit, and U. S. paper currency accounts; and prepares the Treasurer's Account Current, the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, and the monthly statement of the United States currency in circulation.

SECURITIES DIVISION.—This Division conducts over-the-counter transactions in public debt obligations of the United States, Government corporations and agencies, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico including issues, exchanges, reissues, and the payment of principal and interest; and holds in custody miscellaneous securities and trust funds, including those held to secure postal savings and public deposits in Government depositaries.

United States Savings Bonds Division

(Internal Revenue Building, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.;
EXecutive 3-6400)

The United States Savings Bonds Division of the Office of the Secretary promotes the sale and holding of United States savings bonds and the sale of United States savings stamps. Under Treasury Order 62, dated December 26, 1945, the Division is successor to the War Finance Division, War Savings Staff, and Defense Savings Staff created originally in Treasury Order 39, dated March 19, 1941.

The Treasury is currently offering two series of Savings Bonds, E and H. Eight other Savings Bond series have been issued. Series A-D were sold between March 1935 and April 1941; Series F and G, from May 1941-April 1952; and Series J and K, from May 1952-April 1957.

Series E Savings Bonds have been offered continuously since May 1941 at 75 percent of face value. Meanwhile the interest return has been increased twice from the original rate of 2.9 percent, compounded semiannually, on bonds held to maturity, 10 years from issue. Effective May 1, 1952, the rate was increased to 3 percent. This was accomplished by reducing the term of the bond to 9 years and 8 months. There was a corresponding rate increase for E bonds dated May 1942 and thereafter which are held after maturity under the optional 10-year automatic extension program.

Effective February 1, 1957, the interest return on E bonds was improved further, from 3 percent to $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent, compounded semiannually by shortening the term from 9 years and 8 months to 8 years and 11 months. A revised 10-year Series H Savings Bond was offered, paying interest each 6 months

by check, with investment yields generally comparable to the new E bond. Series H Savings Bonds were first issued June 1, 1952.

The Division has six regional offices. There are savings bond offices in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. Through these field offices sales materials are disseminated, and personal contact is maintained with banks and other financial institutions, business, labor, farm, school, and other community leaders whose volunteer services are enlisted to further the sales of savings bonds at banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, post offices in communities where there is no other sales outlet, and other issuing agencies, and at places of employment on the popular payroll savings plan.

The small Washington headquarters staff comprises the following principal divisions: Office of the National Director, Sales Branch, Advertising and Promotion Branch, Planning Branch, and Administration Branch. A Distribution Center for sales promotion materials is located in Chicago, Ill. Cooperation is enlisted from all advertising media, including newspapers, radio and television stations, magazines, business and trade publications, outdoor poster boards, transportation car cards, and motion pictures. The value of contributed space, time, and talent is currently estimated at over \$50 million annually.

United States savings bonds are continuously on sale at approximately 23,000 issuing agencies and their branches in virtually every locality in the United States. Descriptive information is available on request, without charge.

Stat. 102), which provides for the suppression of counterfeiting of United States coins. This authority was extended to include the counterfeiting of notes and other obligations and securities of the Government by the act of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 533) and the Appropriation Act approved July 2, 1864. The first Chief of the Secret Service was appointed July 5, 1865.

POWERS AND DUTIES—The powers and duties of the Secret Service are

outlined in the act approved July 16, 1951 (65 Stat. 121), which amends sec. 3056 of title 18, U. S. Code. Under provisions of the law the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the person of the President of the United States and members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President at his request; and to detect and arrest any person committing any offense against the laws of the United States

DISTRICT OFFICES—UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

District	Special Agent in Charge	Address
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Lidburn E. Boggs	218 U. S. Post Office
Atlanta, Ga.	A. B. Wentz	704 Atlanta National Bldg
Baltimore, Md.	John H. Hanly	336 Post Office Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala.	Adolph M. Downing	290 Post Office Bldg.
Boston, Mass.	Maurice R. Allen	1037 Post Office and Courthouse.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Edwin Manning	320 U. S. Courthouse.
Charleston, W. Va.	Norwood O. Greene	401 U. S. Courthouse.
Charlotte, N. C.	Vernon D. Spicer	211 Post Office Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.	Paul J. Paterni	428 Federal Courthouse
Cincinnati, Ohio	Gerald B. McCann	737 Federal Bldg
Cleveland, Ohio	Michael P. Burger	524 Federal Bldg
Columbus, Ohio	Arvid J. Dahlquist	502 New Post Office Bldg.
Columbia, S. C.	Lewis T. Huff	160 Courthouse Bldg.
Dallas, Tex.	Forrest V. Borrells	250 Post Office Bldg.
Denver, Colo.	Earl E. Schoel	428 Customhouse.
Detroit, Mich.	William A. Carlson	1044 Federal Bldg.
El Paso, Tex.	John W. Rice	142 U. S. Courthouse Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Henry W. Cohen	319 Houseman Bldg.
Honolulu, T. H.	Fred A. Irwin	601 Federal Bldg.
Houston, Tex.	Lane Bertram	702 Federal Office Bldg
Indianapolis, Ind.	George B. Loy	429 Federal Bldg.
Jackson, Miss.	Arthur W. Herman	505 U. S. Post Office Bldg.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Rudolph M. McDavid	538 Court and Federal Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.	Howard R. Hyatt	809 U. S. Courthouse.
Little Rock, Ark.	James L. Lewis	381 Federal Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Guy H. Spaman	754 Post Office and Courthouse.
Louisville, Ky.	Harry W. Geislein	425 Post Office Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn.	John J. Kiljan	729 Falls Bldg.
Miami, Fla.	John A. Marshall	333 Post Office Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Maurice O. Martineau	710 Post Office Bldg.
Nashville, Tenn.	Louis D. Roney	632 U. S. Courthouse.
Newark, N. J.	Frank B. Wood	230 Post Office Bldg.
New Haven, Conn.	Robert R. Hastings	157 Church St.
New Orleans, La.	Rubert E. Holmes	518 Federal Bldg.
New York, N. Y.	Albert F. Whitaker	801 Federal Office Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Rolland H. Osborne	204 Post Office Bldg.
Omaha, Neb.	Kenneth B. Hale	417 Federal Office Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Joseph P. Jordan	208 U. S. Customhouse
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sherwood Anderson	211 U. S. Courthouse
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Paul T. Usher	906 Federal Bldg.
Portland, Ore.	Frank J. Kenney	223 U. S. Courthouse
Princeton, N. J.	J. E. Fitzpatrick	405 Post Office Bldg.
Richmond, Va.	Elcott C. Thacker	303 Parcel Post Bldg.
Sacramento, Calif.	Stephen A. Byrne	333 Post Office and Courthouse.
St. Louis, Mo.	Garry W. Strickland	936 U. S. Court and Custom House
St. Paul, Minn.	Fremont E. Atwood	1110 New Post Office Bldg
Salt Lake City, Utah	Robert F. Grube	243 Post Office Bldg
San Antonio, Tex.	Luis M. Benavides	274 Federal Bldg
San Diego, Calif.	Raymond A. Bennett (Resident Agent)	322 U. S. Custom and Court House.
San Francisco, Calif.	Tom H. Hanson	154 Federal Office Bldg.
San Juan, P. R.	Harry B. Hastings	370 Federal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.	James J. Burke	231 Post Office Bldg.
Spokane, Wash.	William B. Cline	230 U. S. Courthouse.
Springfield, Ill.	Norman Sheridan	237 Post Office Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.	Frederic H. Backstrom	377 Federal Bldg.
Tulsa, Okla.	George N. Van Fleet	129 Post Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.	Verneth L. Board	202 New Federal Bldg.
Washington, D. C.	James M. Henry	1022 Main Treasury Bldg.
Washington, D. C.	James J. Rowley	The White House

relating to coins, obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; counterfeiting or forging of Government transportation requests; acceptances of loans or gratuities by farm credit examiners or examiners of Federal Reserve member banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC); falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering obligations of the FDIC, the Federal land banks, or certain other lending agencies; embezzlement by employees of the FDIC, Federal land banks, and certain other credit and insurance agencies; misuse of the name "Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation" as a business name; making of false entries by employees of the FDIC, the Federal land banks, and certain other lending agencies; willful overvaluation of securities in connection with FDIC transactions; false statements relating to mortgage sales to Federal land banks; false statements or overvaluations of properties and securities to influence action of Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, national farm loan associations, or certain other credit and insurance agencies in connection with applications, purchases, and loans.

In addition, the Secret Service executes warrants issued under the authority of the United States; carries firearms; offers and pays rewards for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals; and investigates tort claim cases involving Treasury Department personnel and property, violations of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and applicants for appointment to positions in certain Department bureaus and agencies.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE.—A permanent police force was created by an act of September 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 841; 3 U. S. C. 202-208), for the protection of the Executive Mansion and grounds. An act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 328; 3 U. S. C. 202-204, 208), placed this force under the control and supervision of the Chief of the Secret Service.

SAFEGUARDING TREASURY BUILDING.—The Secret Service supervises the Treasury Guard Force, a uniformed group which protects the Main Treasury Building and the Treasury Annex Building. The Guard Force protects the cash, bonds, and other securities in the Treasury vaults.

United States Coast Guard

(1300 E Street NW.; EXecutive 3-6400)

Pursuant to the act of January 28, 1915 (14 U. S. C. 1), as amended, the Coast Guard is constituted a military service and a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States at all times, operating as a service in the Treasury Department except when operating as a service in the Navy in time of war or when the President directs. It represents in its historical development from 1790 an amalgamation into one united service of the activities of the old Revenue Cutter Service, the Lifesaving Service, the former Lighthouse Service, and Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

The Commandant, the head of the Coast Guard, is assisted by a Headquarters organization consisting of an Assistant Commandant, a Chief of Staff, and Offices of Engineering, the Comptroller, Merchant Marine Safety, Operations, and Personnel. A Merchant Marine Council acts as a deliberative body to consider proposed merchant marine regulations, to conduct public hearings, and generally to provide a forum where problems concerning the merchant marine industry and safety of life at sea may be considered.

The functions of the Coast Guard embrace, in general terms, saving and protecting life and property; maritime law enforcement; providing navigational aids to maritime commerce and to trans-oceanic air commerce; promoting the efficiency and safety of the American merchant marine; and readiness for military operations.

SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY AND ASSISTANCE TO MARINE COMMERCE.—In carrying out its responsibilities with respect to search and rescue (saving of life and property) and in rendering assistance to vessels and aircraft in distress, the Service maintains an established organization of inshore and offshore rescue surface vessels, aircraft, lifeboat stations and radio stations, together with rescue coordination centers in each Coast Guard district. It extends medical and surgical aid to the crews of United States vessels, cares for and transports shipwrecked and destitute persons in Alaska and elsewhere, and engages in flood-relief work.

The Coast Guard removes or destroys derelicts, wrecks, and other dangers to navigation, and with its ice-breaking facilities assists marine commerce by opening up ice-blocked channels and ports. It conducts the international service of ice observation and ice patrol in the North Atlantic to protect shipping from the danger of icebergs, and carries out oceanographic studies in relation thereto.

The Coast Guard operates and maintains ocean stations in both the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans, for the purpose of providing search and rescue, communication, and air navigation facilities, and meteorological services in such ocean areas as are regularly traversed by aircraft of the United States.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Coast Guard is charged with enforcement or assistance in enforcement of all applicable Federal laws upon the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; with the admin-

istration of laws and with the promulgation and enforcement of regulations for the promotion of safety of life and property on the high seas and on waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, covering all matters not specifically delegated by law to some other executive department. Among the more important duties are enforcement of the navigation and vessel inspection laws with which the Service is specifically charged, and of rules and regulations for the safety of life during regattas or marine parades; and assistance in the enforcement, as necessary, of the Oil Pollution Act, anchorage regulations, and of the laws relating to internal revenue, customs, immigration, neutrality, and conservation and protection of the fisheries and wildlife within the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies but which require marine or aviation personnel and facilities for effective enforcement. It protects game, the seal and otter fisheries of Alaska, and the bird reservations established by Executive order. Officers of the Coast Guard, appointed United States commissioners and deputy United States marshals, are active in law enforcement generally in Alaska, and cutters, in the course of their cruises touching at Alaska settlements, administer to the health and welfare of the communities.

Through its captains of the port, it enforces rules and regulations governing the security of ports and the anchorage and movements of vessels in territorial waters.

SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY OF MERCHANT MARINE.—The functions of the Coast Guard which relate to the Merchant Marine include the following: the investigation of marine disasters and the collection of statistics relating thereto; the approval of plans for the construction, repair, and alteration of vessels; the approval of materials, equipment, and appliances; the issuance of certificates of inspection and of permits indicating the approval of

vessels for operations which may be hazardous to life and property; the regulation of the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles on vessels; the administration of load-line requirements; the control of log books; the numbering of undocumented vessels; the licensing and certifying of officers, pilots, and seamen; the enforcement of manning requirements, citizenship requirements, and requirements for the mustering and drilling of crews; the suspension and revocation of licenses and certificates; the licensing of motorboat operators; the shipment, discharge, protection, and welfare of merchant seamen; and the promulgation and enforcement of rules for lights, signals, speed, steering, sailing, passing, anchorage, movement, and towlines of vessels.

NAVIGATION AIDS.—The Coast Guard establishes and maintains aids to maritime navigation such as light-houses, lightships, lights, radiobeacons, radio direction-finder stations, buoys, and unlighted beacons, as required to serve the needs of the commerce and of the Armed Forces of the United States. It maintains the United States system of Loran (long-range aid to navigation) to serve the needs of the Armed Forces and maritime commerce, or as required for the needs of air commerce as determined by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. The Service is also engaged in advancing the application of radar and other modern electronic improvements to safe navigation.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY.—The Coast Guard Academy is maintained at New London, Conn., for the professional instruction of cadets who become eligible to receive commissions in the Service upon graduation from a 4-year course.

TRAINING STATIONS.—Training stations are maintained for the indoctrination and training of recruits, advanced training of enlisted personnel, and special instruction for officers.

COAST GUARD RESERVE AND AUXILIARY.—The Coast Guard Reserve, established on June 23, 1939, and the Coast Guard Auxiliary, established on February 19, 1941, are administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, pursuant to act of Congress (14 U. S. C. 751, 821). The Coast Guard Reserve is a military organization and a component part of the Coast Guard for the purpose of providing a trained force of officers and enlisted persons which, added to the personnel of the regular Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable the Coast Guard to perform its functions and duties at all times. The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a nonmilitary organization composed of citizens of the United States and its territories and possessions, who are owners, sole or part, of motorboats, yachts, aircraft, or radio stations, or who possess special qualifications for duty in the Auxiliary. The purpose of the Auxiliary is to assist the Coast Guard (a) in promoting safety and effecting rescues on and over the high seas and on navigable waters; (b) in promoting efficiency in the operation of motorboats and yachts; (c) in fostering a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts; and (d) in facilitating other operations of the Coast Guard.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—Assistance is given to other Government agencies in special undertakings and missions for which Coast Guard personnel and facilities are especially qualified, as authorized by act of Congress (14 U. S. C. 141).

PUBLICATIONS.—The Coast Guard publishes *Light Lists*, which gives information on aids to navigation, and various pamphlets descriptive of buoys, radiobeacons, and electronic navigational aids (Loran, Radar, Racon). It furnishes data on aids to navigation, changes in lights and buoys, and similar information pertaining to United

States waters for inclusion in *Notice to Mariners*. Also published are regulations and educational pamphlets dealing with the navigation, safety, and inspection of vessels, and *Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council*.

COAST GUARD DISTRICTS.—For the purpose of administration, the United States and its Territories and possessions are divided into 12 Coast Guard districts, each under a district commander, with offices located as follows: First Coast Guard District, Boston, Mass.; Second District, St. Louis,

Mo.; Third District, New York, N. Y.; Fifth District, Norfolk, Va.; Seventh District, Miami, Fla.; Eighth District, New Orleans, La.; Ninth District, Cleveland, Ohio; Eleventh District, Long Beach, Calif.; Twelfth District, San Francisco, Calif.; Thirteenth District, Seattle, Wash.; Fourteenth District, Honolulu, T. H.; and the Seventeenth District, Juneau, Alaska.

Approved.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE¹

The Pentagon
Liberty 5-6700

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Secretary of Defense	NEIL H. McELROY.
Special Assistant	OLIVER M. GALE, JR.
Military Assistant	BRIG. GEN. CAREY A. RANDALL, USMC.
Special Assistant	LT. GEN. ALONZO P. FOX, USA (RET.).
Special Assistant	R. EUGENE LIVESAY.
Deputy Secretary of Defense	DONALD A. QUARLES.
Military Assistant	BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H. WARREN, USAF.
Military Assistant	LT. COL. EDWARD H. DESAUS- SURE, USA.
Administrative Office of the Secretary:	
Administrative Assistant	J. ROBERT LOFTIS.
Armed Forces Policy Council:	
Chairman (Secretary of Defense)	NEIL H. McELROY.
Member (Deputy Secretary of Defense)	DONALD A. QUARLES.
Member (Secretary of the Army)	WILBER M. BRUCKER.
Member (Secretary of the Navy)	THOMAS S. GATES, JR.
Member (Secretary of the Air Force)	JAMES H. DOUGLAS.
Member (Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff)	GEN. NATHAN F. TWINING, USAF.
Member (Chief of Staff, U. S. Army)	GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, USA.
Member (Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force)	GEN. THOMAS D. WHITE, USAF.
Member (Chief of Naval Operations)	ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE, USN.
Member (Commandant of the Marine Corps)*	GEN. RANDOLPH MCC. PATE, USMC.
Secretary	BRIG. GEN. CAREY A. RANDALL, USMC.
Joint Secretaries:	
Chairman (Secretary of Defense)	NEIL H. McELROY.
Member (Deputy Secretary of Defense)	DONALD A. QUARLES.
Member (Secretary of the Army)	WILBER M. BRUCKER.
Member (Secretary of the Navy)	THOMAS S. GATES, JR.
Member (Secretary of the Air Force)	JAMES H. DOUGLAS.
Member (Assistant Secretary of Defense (Inter- national Security Affairs))	MANSFIELD D. SPRAGUE, (VACANCY).
Member (Under Secretary of the Army)	WILLIAM B. FRANK.
Member (Under Secretary of the Navy)	MALCOLM A. MACINTYRE.
Member (Under Secretary of the Air Force)	R. EUGENE LIVESAY.
Secretary	
Assistants to the Secretary of Defense:	
Atomic Energy	HERBERT B. LOFER.
Military Assistant	COL. DELMAR L. CROWSON, USAF.
Special Operations	GEN. GRAVES B. ERSKINE, USMC (RET.).
Deputy	COL. EDWARD G. LANSDALE, USAF.
Legislative Affairs	BRIG. GEN. CLARENCE J. HAUCK, JR., USA.
Deputy	CAPT. CARLTON R. ADAMS, USN.

¹ Organization chart on page 592.

* Sits as a co-equal when Marine Corps matters are being considered.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)-----	W. J. McNEIL.
Deputy Assistant Secretary-----	(VACANCY).
Special Assistant-----	JAMES L. BREWER, JR.
Special Assistant-----	MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. MOORE,
	USA (RET.).
Deputy Comptroller (Budget and Economics)---	(VACANCY).
Director, Budget Division-----	W. CARL BLAISDELL.
Director, Economic and Fiscal Analysis Division-----	
Deputy Comptroller (Accounting, Finance and Audit Policy)-----	MAX LEHRER.
Director, Audit Division-----	HOWARD W. BORDNER.
Director, Accounting and Finance Division-----	KENNETH K. KILGORE.
Chairman, Contract Financing Committee-----	HOWARD W. BORDNER, Acting.
Director, Progress Reports and Statistics Division-----	JOHN S. BACHMAN.
Director, Fiscal Management Division-----	FOSTER ADAMS.
Director, Data Systems Research Staff-----	HOWARD K. HYDE.
General Counsel-----	CHARLES A. PHILLIPS.
Deputy General Counsel-----	ROBERT DECIFRAT.
Assistant General Counsel (Logistics)-----	LEONARD NIEDERLEHNER.
Assistant General Counsel (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve)-----	JACK L. STEMPLER.
Assistant General Counsel (International Affairs)-----	FRANK A. BARTIMO.
Assistant General Counsel (Fiscal Matters)-----	MONROE LEIGH.
Assistant to the General Counsel-----	MAURICE H. LANMAN.
Director, Legislative Reference Service-----	JAMES J. KEARNEY.
Director of Guided Missiles-----	FRANK J. SHERLOCK.
Military Executive-----	WILLIAM M. HOLADAY.
	BRIG. GEN. AUSTIN W. BETTS,
	USA.
Executive Assistant-----	ALVIN G. WAGGONER.
Staff Director, Plans and Coordination Division-----	ROBERT J. GUTHEIM.
Staff Director, Strategic Missiles Division-----	DOYALD W. PATTERSON.
Staff Director, Tactical Missiles Division-----	EDWIN F. SWEETSER.
Staff Director, Defensive Missiles Division-----	JOHN W. KLOTZ.
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical)-----	FRANK B. BERRY, M. D.
Deputy Assistant Secretary-----	EDWARD H. CUSHING, M. D.
Director of the Staff-----	BRIG. GEN. SHELDON S. BROWN-
	TON, USAF (MC).
Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)-----	MANSFIELD D. SPRAGUE.
Special Assistant-----	ROBERT M. PENNOYER.
Executive Officer-----	COL. JOHN S. HUGHES, USA.
Deputy Assistant Secretary-----	JOHN N. IRWIN II.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Assistance Programs-----	
Defense Coordinator for MAP Congressional Presentations-----	CHARLES H. SHUFF.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for National Security Council Affairs-----	COL. J. M. WHITFIELD, USAF
Military Adviser-----	(VACANCY).
	LT. GEN. CLOVIS E. BYERS,
	USA.
Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States, Military Representation, U. S. Section-----	
Office of United Nations Affairs-----	COL. T. J. DAYHARSH, USAF.
Director, Office of National Security Council Affairs-----	COL. FRED RHEA, USAF.
	ROBERT H. B. WADE.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)—Continued

Director, Office of Plans	BRIG. GEN. PHILIP H. GREASLEY, USAF.
Director, Office of Operations Coordinating Board Affairs	W. STEEN MCCALL.
Regional Director, Europe	BRIG. GEN. JOHN S. GUTHRIE, USA.
Regional Director, Near East, South Asia and Africa	REAR ADM. CHARLES K. BERGIN, USN.
Regional Director, Far East	CAPT. BERTON ROBBINS, JR., USN.
Regional Director, Western Hemisphere	COL. T. B. HANFORD, USA.
Director, Office of Programming and Control	JOHN L. HOLCOMBE.
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Affairs	CAPT. WAKEMAN B. THORP, USN (RET.).
Director, Office of Foreign Military Rights	WILLIAM E. LANG.
Director, Office of ISA Comptroller	MARKLEY SHAW.
Defense Representative, North Atlantic and Mediterranean Areas	JOHN H. HASKELL.
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve)	(VACANCY).
Deputy Assistant Secretary	STEPHEN S. JACKSON.
Senior Military Adviser	BRIG. GEN. F. W. COLEMAN III, USA.
Executive Assistant	JOHN L. FALLON.
Civilian Assistant	JAMES C. EVANS.
Director, Office of Personnel Policy	REAR ADM. DONALD C. VARIAN, USN.
Staff Director, Civilian Personnel Policy Division	LEON L. WHEELLESS.
Staff Director, Military Personnel Policy Division	BRIG. GEN. ROBERT W. HALL, USAF.
Staff Director, Reserve Affairs Policy Division	COL. JOSEPH L. CHABOT, USA.
Director, Office of Manpower Supply	ALBERT KAY.
Director, Office of Manpower Utilization	GUS C. LEE.
Director, Office of Manpower Requirements	MAJ. GEN. HAROLD R. MADDOX, USAF.
Director, Office of Armed Forces Information and Education	BRIG. GEN. SIDNEY F. GIFFIN, USMC.
Director, Office of Security Policy	A. TYLER PORT.
Director, Office of Industrial Relations	SAMUEL SILVER, Acting.
Director, Office of Emergency Planning	JOHN W. CLEAR, Acting.
Chairman, Armed Forces Chaplains Board	MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J. RYAN, USA.
Chairman, Reserve Forces Policy Board	JOHN SLEZAK.
Military Executive	REAR ADM. I. M. MCQUISTON, USNR.
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations)	FLOYD S. BRYANT.
Deputy Assistant Secretary	COOPER P. BENEDICT.
Director of Construction	EDWARD J. SHERIDAN.
Director of Real Property Management	THOMAS H. HEFFERAN.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)-----	MURRAY SNYDER.
Deputy Assistant Secretary-----	CHAUNCEY ROBBINS.
News Division-----	ORVILLE S. SPLITT.
Audio-Visual Division-----	COL. BERTRAM KALISCH, USA.
Director, Office of Public Services-----	JAMES G. DUNTON.
Director, Office of Security Review-----	JOSEPH S. EDGERTON.
Director, Office of Declassification Policy-----	VICE ADM. JOHN M. HOSKINS, USN (RET.).
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering)-----	PAUL D. FOOTE.
Deputy Assistant Secretary-----	JOHN B. MACAULEY.
Special Assistant-----	H. R. SKIFFER.
Special Assistant-----	JOHN R. TOWNSEND.
Special Assistant-----	TRACY VOORHEES.
Director of Foreign Programs-----	CHARLES S. WEAVER.
Director of Planning-----	SAMUEL E. CLEMENTS.
Director of Review and Services-----	BEN G. HUFF.
Director of Aeronautics-----	THOMAS C. MUSE.
Director of Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare-----	JOHN E. JACKSON.
Director of Electronics-----	JAMES M. BRIDGES.
Director of Fuels, Materials and Ordnance-----	JOHN R. TOWNSEND.
Director of Maintenance Engineering-----	EDWARD J. ENGORON.
Director of Science-----	ORR E. REYNOLDS.
Defense Science Board:	
Chairman-----	H. P. ROBERTSON.
Executive Secretary-----	GEORGE D. LUKES.
Weapons Systems Evaluation Group:	
Director-----	REAR ADM. JOHN H. SIDES, USN.
Director of Research-----	ALBERT G. HILL.
Assistant Director of Research-----	C. A. BOYD.
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics)-----	PERKINS MCGUIRE.
Deputy Assistant Secretary-----	CECIL P. MILNE.
Military Assistant-----	COL. CHARLES C. CASZ, USA.
Executive Assistant-----	ROBERT E. HOLT.
Director for Small Business Policy-----	ANDREW W. DUNCAN.
Director for Planning and Requirements Policy-----	GLENN V. GIBSON.
Assistant Director-----	RAY M. CLARKE.
Staff Director, Planning Guidance-----	DONALD F. BRADFORD.
Staff Director, Review and Analysis-----	ROBERT C. UNKRICH.
Staff Director, Research and Special Projects-----	
Director for Procurement Policy-----	NATHAN BRODSKY.
Staff Director, Procurement Policies and Regulations-----	G. C. BANNERMAN.
Staff Director, Procurement Management Practices-----	COL. A. FREGOSI, USA.
Director for Production Policy-----	(VACANCY).
Staff Director, Production and Scheduling-----	GRAYSON A. TUCKER.
Staff Director, Industrial Activities-----	RUSSELL A. CRIST.
Staff Director, Inspection and Quality Control-----	LLOYD WORDEN.
Staff Director, Standardization-----	JOHN J. RIORDAN.
Director for Supply Management Policy-----	JOHN J. DUNN.
Staff Director, Materiel Management-----	REAR ADM. J. W. BOUNDY, USN.
Staff Director, Storage and Warehousing-----	R. C. MOOT.
Staff Director, Cataloging-----	VINCENT F. CAPUTO.
Director for Transportation, Communications and Petroleum Policy-----	GEORGE W. RITTER.
Staff Director, Transportation-----	EARL B. SMITH.
Staff Director, Communications-----	WILLIAM P. GUILER.
Staff Director, Petroleum Logistics-----	PAUL GOLDSBOROUGH.
	MAJ. GEN. L. E. COTULLA, USA.

Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Chairman.....	GEN. NATHAN F. TWining, USAF.
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.....	GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, USA.
Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force.....	GEN. THOMAS D. WHITE, USAF.
Chief of Naval Operations.....	ADM ARLEIGH A. BURKE, USN.
Commandant of the Marine Corps ¹	GEN. RANDOLPH MCC. PATE, USMC.
Secretary.....	BRIG. GEN. RICHARD D. WENTWORTH, USAF.

Joint Staff:

Director.....	MAJ. GEN. O. S. FICHER, USAF.
Deputy Director for Strategic Plans.....	MAJ. GEN. D. V. JOHNSON, USA.
Deputy Director for Logistic Plans.....	MAJ. GEN. G. O. N. LODGEON, USA.
Deputy Director for Intelligence.....	BRIG. GEN. R. COLLINS, USA.
Deputy Director for Communications-Electronics.....	REAR ADM. W. D. IRVIN, USN.
Deputy Director for Military Assistance Affairs.....	REAR ADM. JOSHUA COOPER, USN.
Deputy Director for Subsidiary Activities.....	BRIG. GEN. C. A. DOLPH III, USA.
Special Assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for National Security Council Affairs.....	REAR ADM. CHARLES O. TREBEL, USN.

Joint Strategic Survey Committee:

Member.....	MAJ. GEN. T. S. TIMBERMAN, USA.
Member.....	REAR ADM. P. E. DUDLEY, USN.
Member.....	MAJ. GEN. R. E. BEEBE, JR., USAF.

Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy

Commission:	
Chairman.....	HERBERT B. LOPEL.
Executive Secretary.....	COL. RICHARD H. FREE, USA.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Defense, originally designated the National Military Establishment by the National Security Act of 1947, was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (61 Stat. 499 as amended; 5 U. S. C. 171). The act established within the Department of Defense the Armed Forces Policy Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff, the Munitions Board, the Research and Development Board, and three military departments—the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. It provides that there

shall be a Secretary of Defense who shall be the head thereof, a Deputy Secretary, and three Assistant Secretaries, one of whom shall be the Comptroller of the Department of Defense.

A Defense Supply Management Agency, a Reserve Forces Policy Board, and a Director of Installations were subsequently established within the Department of Defense by the Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act (66 Stat. 318; 5 U. S. C. 173 note), the Armed Services Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481; 50 U. S. C. 901 note, now in 10 U. S. C. 175), and the Military Construction Bill (66 Stat. 625; 5 U. S. C. 171z), respectively.

¹ Sits as a co-equal when Marine Corps matters are being considered.

Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953 which became effective June 30, 1953, abolished the Research and Development Board, Munitions Board, Defense Supply Management Agency, and the Director of Installations, transferred the functions of those agencies to the Secretary of Defense, and provided for the establishment of six additional Assistant Secretaries of Defense and a General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

PURPOSE.—The Department of Defense was created as a part of a comprehensive program designed to provide for the future security of the United States through the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security. In enacting this legislation, it was the intent of the Congress to provide three military departments, separately administered, for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy (including naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps), and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components; to provide for their authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control of the Secretary of Defense, but not to merge them; to provide for the

effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces, but not to establish a single Chief of Staff over the armed forces nor an armed forces general staff (but this is not to be interpreted as applying to the Joint Chiefs of Staff or Joint Staff).

ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPTS.—The agencies and positions created under titles II and IV of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, excluding the three military departments, and as modified and supplemented by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953, together with such other agencies and positions as have been or may be established to assist the Secretary of Defense in specialized fields, will be referred to collectively as the "Office of the Secretary of Defense" and will constitute the primary staff of the Secretary of Defense on matters within their statutory or assigned areas of responsibility. Matters requiring the attention of the Secretary of Defense are referred to one or more of these staff agencies or officials as appropriate and they provide the means for discharging many of the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense.

Office of the Secretary of Defense

Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of Defense is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953, the Secretary exercises direction, authority, and control over the Department of Defense. He is appointed from civil life by the President, with the advice and consent of the

Senate. He serves as a member of the National Security Council, the Defense Mobilization Board, and the North Atlantic Council.

Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department of Defense as directed by the Secretary of Defense. He acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Defense during his absence or

disability. He is appointed from civil life by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He serves as the Defense member on the Operations Coordinating Board and represents the Secretary of Defense with such other governmental and international groups as determined by the Secretary.

Armed Forces Policy Council

The Armed Forces Policy Council advises the Secretary of Defense on matters of broad policy relating to the armed forces and considers and reports on such other matters as the Secretary of Defense may direct. The Council is composed of the Secretary of Defense, as chairman; the Deputy Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. When Marine Corps matters are being considered, the Commandant of the Marine Corps sits as a coequal of the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In addition, such other officials of the Department of Defense and other departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense are invited to attend appropriate meetings of the Armed Forces Policy Council.

Joint Secretaries

The Joint Secretaries advise the Secretary of Defense on matters of broad policy relating to the administration and operation of the Department of Defense as well as such other matters as the Secretary of Defense may direct. The group is composed of the Secretary of Defense, as chairman; the Deputy Secretary of Defense;

the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs); the Under Secretary of the Army; the Under Secretary of the Navy; and the Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Assistants to the Secretary of Defense

ATOMIC ENERGY.—The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense and his staff on atomic energy aspects of Department of Defense policies, plans, and programs. He establishes and reviews policies, plans, and programs relating to atomic energy matters, and represents or arranges for the representation of the Department with other governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations on atomic energy matters of mutual interest or responsibility. At the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, may be appointed to serve without additional compensation as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy).

SPECIAL OPERATIONS.—The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Special Operations) serves as a principal staff assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense and provides staff support to those officials on special operations matters in which the Department of Defense has an interest or responsibility. He advises and assists the Secretary of Defense and his staff on all matters pertaining to the national intelligence effort in which the Office of the Secretary of Defense is concerned. He also provides representation for the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense on special com-

mittees or boards which relate to activities coming within his responsibilities.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.—The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the presentation of departmental legislative programs and proposals to and the provision of efficient and economical liaison thereon with the Congress. His responsibilities include functions such as (1) advising on the timeliness of individual items of legislation, (2) policies, criteria, and procedures governing legislative liaison and related activities of the Department, and (3) providing appropriate liaison for the Department with Members and committees of the Congress on legislative items, investigations, and inquiries, and arranging for the appearance of Department of Defense personnel at congressional hearings on such matters. He collaborates with the Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, and other officials on matters of mutual interest or responsibility.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) supervises and directs the preparation of the budget estimates for the Department of Defense; establishes and supervises the execution of principles, policies, and procedures to be followed in connection with organizational and administrative matters relating to (1) the preparation and execution of the budgets, (2) fiscal cost, operating, and capital property accounting, (3) progress and statistical reporting, (4) internal audit, and (5) the expenditure and collection of funds administered by the Department of Defense; and establishes uniform terminologies, classification, and procedures in all such matters. He advises

the Secretary of Defense on financial matters of the Department and performs such other duties as the Secretary of Defense may assign. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

General Counsel

The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department of Defense and is responsible for all legal services to be performed within and involving the Department of Defense. He advises and assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense on the legal aspects of Department of Defense activities, renders legal opinions or interpretations on such matters as required, and represents the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense with other governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations on legal matters involving the Department. He is also responsible for the correlation of the legislative program and other items of legislation affecting the Department of Defense, including assignment of responsibility for development and internal coordination, clearance with the Bureau of the Budget, and submission to the Congress. He performs such other duties as the Secretary of Defense may assign. The General Counsel is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Director of Guided Missiles

The Director of Guided Missiles is responsible for the direction and coordination of all activities in the Department of Defense relating to research, development, engineering, procurement, and production of guided missiles. He performs technical reviews and program analysis of guided missile projects and advises the Secretary of Defense on basic policy and programs governing guided missile activities of the Department of Defense.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of effective policies, programs, and systems necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the Department of Defense in the fields of health and sanitation, medical care and treatment of patients, and administration of hospitals and related treatment facilities. This responsibility includes specific functions such as (1) coordinating the activities of the military departments in the health and medical fields in order to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and expenditure, including the development of policies and criteria governing cross-servicing and joint utilization of health and medical facilities by the military departments; (2) reviewing health and medical manpower requirements of the military departments; (3) developing policies for and reviewing requirements of the military departments for bed authorizations; (4) prescribing standard medical nomenclature, reports, and records; (5) formulating policies for and reviewing professional activities of joint health and medical activities of the military departments; (6) developing and recommending health and medical aspects of mobilization and disaster planning; and (7) providing for the maintenance of effective relations between the Department of Defense and the civil health and medical professions. He collaborates with the other Assistant Secretaries of Defense on matters of mutual interest and responsibility. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) ad-

vises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of Department of Defense views and positions for all activities within the Department relating to international security affairs including Military Assistance Programs, North Atlantic Treaty affairs, United Nations affairs, National Security Council actions, intergovernmental conferences, and other similar politico-military matters. His responsibility includes the development, coordination, and establishment of Department of Defense positions, policies, plans, and procedures pertaining to (1) the politico-military and economic aspects of foreign military affairs, (2) Department of Defense interests in the activities of the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and similar international organizations, (3) the negotiation of agreements with foreign governments for military facilities and operating rights, (4) the supervision and administration for the Secretary of Defense of the Military Assistance Programs, and (5) general supervision of Department of Defense activities in the field of National Security Council and Operations Coordinating Board affairs. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of effective policies, programs, and procedures necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the Department of Defense in the fields of manpower and personnel; personnel security; armed forces information and education; administration and maintenance of reserve forces; domestic matters such as continuity of Government planning, civil defense, and industrial relations; and the effective internal

administration of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. His responsibility includes functions such as (1) the formulation of manpower policies, plans, standards, and criteria, (2) the appraisal of the feasibility of strategic plans with respect to the availability of manpower, (3) the establishment of manpower limitation controls and provision for manpower utilization reviews, (4) the maintenance of effective relations with industrial and labor organizations, (5) the development of policies and standards governing personnel security programs, (6) the formulation and coordination of personnel policies affecting individuals, (7) the development and testing of readiness plans for the continuity of Department of Defense operations and the coordination of civil defense with military defense, (8) the provision of administrative services and support for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and agencies attached thereto, and (9) the formulation and review of policies and plans for the administration of reserve affairs. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD.—

The Reserve Forces Policy Board, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve), is the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters pertaining to the reserve components. The Board is composed of a civilian chairman appointed by the Secretary of Defense, an Under or Assistant Secretary of each military department, 16 regular and reserve officers representing appropriate branches of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and an executive officer who is a reserve officer of general or flag rank.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of effective policies and systems necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the Department of Defense in the fields of real estate acquisitions, utilization and disposal, construction, real property maintenance and management, reserve facilities, and family housing. In carrying out this responsibility he performs specific functions such as (1) initiating action necessary to insure the development of sound construction programs, with appropriated and nonappropriated funds, in the military departments, including the preparation of appropriate uniform design criteria and construction standards and the provision of basic instructions and planning assumptions for the development of public works construction programs by the military departments, and the review and integration of such programs, (2) developing policies and criteria governing the acquisition, expansion, and restoration of real properties by the military departments and the sale or lease of Government-owned property under the control of the Department of Defense to private enterprise or local governments, (3) reviewing real property requirements of the military departments to assure need, (4) developing uniform plans and policies for the provision and administration of family housing required by the military departments, (5) reviewing methods of maintenance management of properties and installations to insure the use of the best modern methods available in industry and Government; (6) coordinating the activities

of the military departments in the field of properties and installations in order to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and expenditure, and (7) administering the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the reserve of commercial and industrial type plants included in the National Industrial Reserve. He collaborates with the other Assistant Secretaries of Defense on matters of mutual interest and responsibility. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of policies and systems necessary for effective and economical operation of public information and other public affairs activities of the Department of Defense. His responsibilities include functions such as (1) the supervision and operation of consolidated public information and related activities for all agencies of the Department of Defense located at the seat of government, (2) the formulation of policies and criteria governing Departmentwide public information and public affairs activities, (3) the formulation of policies and criteria for and the performance of security reviews of manuscripts, documents, and other material to be released through the public media, and (4) the provision for the coordinated development and implementation within the Department of Defense of plans, policies, and programs for all aspects of downgrading and declassification of classified material. He collaborates with the other Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, and other officials on matters of mutual interest or responsibility. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of effective policies, plans, and programs in the fields of research, engineering, and development, including advice with regard to trends in scientific research relating to national security and the measures necessary to insure continuing and increasing progress. In performing this responsibility, the Assistant Secretary (1) develops policies and procedures to assure that Department research programs and projects are sound and integrated, including assurance that appropriate emphasis is given to basic and applied research required for introduction of new types of weapons and equipment and that the Nation's best scientific and technical talents are applied to the planning and prosecution of military programs, (2) develops policies and procedures required to assure that Department of Defense development programs and projects for weapons and military equipment planned for service use meet approved objectives, (3) reviews Department research and development programs and projects, (4) develops policies and procedures in the field of maintenance engineering for weapons and military equipment so that efficient and economical maintenance will be given adequate attention during the design and production engineering phases of development, and (5) insures the interaction of research, engineering, and development programs with strategy through an interchange of information in these fields with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He also exercises administrative direction over the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group and assures that this Group is responsive to the needs of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other appropriate Department of Defense agencies.

for operations analysis service. He collaborates with the other Assistant Secretaries of Defense, as appropriate, on matters of mutual interest or responsibility. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) advises and assists the Secretary of Defense in the establishment of effective policies and systems necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the Department of Defense in supply and logistic fields of procurement, production, distribution, transportation, communications, storage, cataloging, requirements, and mobilization planning. This responsibility includes specific functions such as (1) establishing policies and procedures for the determination of requirements of major end items, (2) appraising the feasibility of strategic plans with respect to the availability of materials, end items, components, and support, (3) establishing policies and procedures for the review and analysis of requirements for basic materials needed for the production of end item programs, (4) recommending assignment of procurement responsibilities among the military departments, (5) coordinating supply and logistic activities of the military departments in order to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and expenditure, (6) determining relative priorities of the various segments of the military procurement programs, (7) formulating policies and systems for procurement and production programs, production scheduling, and expediting approved procurement and production plans, (8) recommending requirements for strategic materials which should be stockpiled to meet military needs, and (9) prescribing a

single supply catalog system and assuring its progressive utilization in all supply functions within the Department. He collaborates with other Assistant Secretaries of Defense, as appropriate, on matters of mutual interest and responsibility. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in addition to such other duties as the President and the Secretary of Defense may direct, (1) prepare strategic plans and provide for the strategic direction of the military forces, (2) prepare joint logistic plans and assign to the military services logistic responsibilities in accordance with such plans, (3) establish unified commands in strategic areas, (4) review major material and personnel requirements of the military forces in accordance with strategic and logistic plans, (5) formulate policies for the joint training of the military forces, (6) formulate policies for coordinating the military education of members of the military forces, and (7) provide the United States representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Commandant of the Marine Corps sits as a coequal of the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they are considering Marine Corps matters. The Joint Chiefs

of Staff are assisted in the performance of their responsibilities by the Joint Staff and other Joint Chiefs of Staff agencies.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.—The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and while holding such office takes precedence over all other officers of the armed services. The Chairman serves as presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides agenda for meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and informs the Secretary of Defense and the President, when appropriate, of those issues upon which agreement among the Joint Chiefs of Staff has not been reached. He manages the Joint Staff.

JOINT STAFF.—The Joint Staff comprises the Director of the Joint Staff, a Joint Strategic Plans Group, a Joint

Intelligence Group, and a Joint Logistics Plans Group. It provides staff assistance to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the discharge of their responsibilities.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEES.—The Joint Strategic Survey Committee, Joint Strategic Plans Committee, Joint Logistics Plans Committee, Joint Military Transportation Committee, Joint Munitions Allocation Committee, Joint Intelligence Committee, Joint Communications-Electronics Committee, Joint Advanced Study Committee, U. S. Military Cooperation Committee, and the Joint Meteorological Committee advise the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters within their purview and participate in the preparation of strategic and logistic plans.

Approved.

NEIL H. McELROY,
Secretary of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY¹

The Pentagon

Liberty 5-6700, Information: Branch 53241; during non-office hours: Branch 56640

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Army	WILNER M. BRUCKER.
Under Secretary of the Army	(VACANCY).
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces)	HUGH M. MILTON II.
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)	GEORGE H. RODERICK.
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics)	FRANK H. HIGGINS.
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil-Military Affairs)	DEWEY SHORT.
Director of Research and Development	DR. WILLIAM H. MARTIN.
General Counsel	FRANK G. MILLARD.
Chief of Public Information	MAJ. GEN. HARRY P. STORKE.
Chief of Legislative Liaison	MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. MICHAELIS.
Administrative Assistant	JOHN W. MARTYN.
Office, Secretary of the Army:	
Executive to the Secretary	COL. B. F. TAYLOR.
Assistant Executive to the Secretary	COL. CHRISTOPHER W. CHANEY.
Military Assistant to the Secretary	LT. COL. TRUMAN F. COOK.
Military Assistant to the Secretary	LT. COL. DALE E. BUCHANAN.
Military Assistant to the Secretary	LT. COL. GEORGE M. SEIGNIOUS.
Military Assistant to the Secretary	LT. COL. JOHN K. ENEY.
Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary	CAPT. JOHN R. DAVIES.
Office, Under Secretary of the Army:	
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Assistant Executive	LT. COL. STANLEY P. HIDALGO.
Military Assistant	LT. COL. FRANK B. CLAY.
Director, Office of Analysis and Review	CARL W. CLEWLOW.
Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces):	
Deputy	FRANKLIN L. ORTH.
Executive	COL. W. E. MAULSBY, JR.
Assistant Executive	LT. COL. LESTER C. BIELER.
Special Assistant	FRANCIS X. PLANT.
Chief, Manpower Control Division	LT. COL. ARNOLD J. HOESEKE.
Chief, Reserve Forces Division	LT. COL. THOMAS F. HOOPER.
Chief, Personnel Management Division	LT. COL. FRED D. CLARK.
Chief, Security Division	LT. COL. JOHN W. PRICE.
Chief, Training Division	LT. COL. LAWRENCE S. REYNOLDS.
Chief, Special Projects Division	LT. COL. H. M. BRUMFIELD.
Chief, Personnel Actions and Administrative Division	MAJ. DONALD B. CHURCHMAN.
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Director	MAJ. GEN. CHARLES E. BRANCHAM.
Executive	COL. G. W. GIBBS.
Army Board for Correction of Military Records:	
Chairman	GORDON D. TAFT.
Army-Air Force Clemency and Parole Board:	
Executive Officer	LT. COL. G. W. DAVIS.
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice:	
Executive	COL. HUGH STEVENSON.

Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management):

Deputy	ROBERT D. KING.
Executive	COL. STERLING K. EISMINGER.
Assistant Executive	LT. COL. KENNETH G. TAYLOR.
Chief, Office of Budget and Funding	THEODORE A. JANSSEN.
Chief, Office of Fiscal and Accounting Policy	W. RUSSELL ROANE.
Chief, Office of International Affairs	COL. FREDERIC W. BOYE, JR.
Administrative Officer	CWO SAMUEL T. STAGG.

Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics):

Deputy	COURTNEY JOHNSON.
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Assistant Executive	LT. COL. WM. E. CAMPBELL, JR.
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Director of Industrial Mobilization	MILBURN WEBB.
Chief, Requirements and Planning Division	LT. COL. CLARENCE E. DAVIS, JR.
Chief, Procurement Division	LT. COL. WM. W. THYBONY.
Chief, Distribution and Services Division	LT. COL. WM. H. GLASGOW, JR.
Chief, Military Assistance Division	COL. RALPH E. HOOD.
Military Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics)	LT. COL. WM. E. CAMPBELL, JR.

JACK W. ASKINS.

JOSEPH A. AVERY.

BRADLEY L. WELFARE, JR.

COL. T. R. HIKEL, USAF.

Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals:

Chairman, Army Contract Appeals Panel

Army Contract Adjustment Board:

Chairman

Armed Services Explosives Safety Board:

Chairman

Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil-Military Affairs):

Deputy	EDWARD A. BACON.
Executive	COL. R. F. ALEXANDER.
Assistant Executive	LT. COL. JAMES V. GALLOWAY.
Civil Works	RICHARD A. HERTZLER.
Properties and Installations	COL. C. C. HAUG.
Aviation Affairs	COL. I. B. WASHBURN.
Administrative Officer	J. F. LARGOMBE.

Office, Director of Research and Development:

Deputy Director	DR. EDWARD G. WITTING.
Assistant to the Director	DR. JAMES B. EDSON.
Executive	MAJ. JELKS H. CABANISS, JR.
Assistant Executive	MAJ. THOMAS B. MAERTENS.

Office, General Counsel:

Deputy General Counsel	WILLIAM R. COMPTON.
Assistant, Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces	FRED M. COUGHLIN.
Assistant, Civil-Military Affairs	SHERRY B. MYERS.
Assistant, Financial Management	WILLIAM F. WESTON.
Assistant, Logistics and Research and Development	EDMUND C. BURNETT.

Office, Chief of Public Information:

Deputy Chief

Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison:

Deputy Chief	BRIG. GEN. CHESTER V. CLIFTON.
Special Adviser	BRIG. GEN. J. E. BASTION, JR.
Chief, Congressional Investigations Division	BRIG. GEN. C. C. FENN (RET.).
Chief, Legislative Division	COL. W. H. JOHNSON.
Chief, Liaison Division	COL. J. K. GAYNOR.
Chief, Plans and Projects Division	COL. DONALD MACGRAIN.
Chief, Administrative Office	COL. L. N. TAYLOR.
	JAMES CALLAHAN.

Office, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army:

Deputy Administrative Assistant	JAMES C. COOK.
Assistant for Management	ROSWELL M. YINGLING.
Assistant for Security and Personnel	JOHN G. CONNELL, JR.
Director, Defense Supply Service—Washington	CHELSEA L. HENSON.
Director, Defense Telephone Service—Washington	EVERETT L. BUTLER.
Chairman, Security Screening Board	JOHN G. CONNELL, JR.
Executive Secretary, Security Review Board	BEATTY R. JULIEN.

OFFICE, CHIEF OF STAFF

Chief of Staff, United States Army	GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR.
Vice Chief of Staff	GEN. LYMAN L. LEMNITZER.
Secretary of the General Staff	BRIG. GEN. C. H. BONESTEEL 3d.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel	LT. GEN. JAMES F. COLLINS.
Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations	LT. GEN. JAMES E. MOORE.
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics	LT. GEN. CARTER B. MACGRUDER.
Comptroller of the Army	LT. GEN. WILLIAM S. LAWTON.
Chief of Research and Development	LT. GEN. ARTHUR G. TRUDEAU.
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence	MAJ. GEN. ROBERT A. SCHIOW.
Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Components	MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. BOWEN.
Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government	MAJ. GEN. CHARLES K. GAILLEY, JR.

STAFF

Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs	MAJ. GEN. RALPH A. PALLADINO.
The Inspector General	MAJ. GEN. ALBERT PIERSON.
The Judge Advocate General	MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. HICKMAN, JR.
Chief, National Guard Bureau	MAJ. GEN. EDGAR C. ERICKSON.
The Adjutant General	MAJ. GEN. HERBERT M. JONES.
Chief of Chaplains	MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J. RYAN.
Chief of Finance	MAJ. GEN. HARRY W. CRANDALL.
Chief of Information	MAJ. GEN. HARRY P. STORKE.
Chief of Military History	MAJ. GEN. RICHARD W. STEPHENS.
The Provost Marshal General	MAJ. GEN. HAYDON L. BOATNER.

TECHNICAL STAFFS AND SERVICES

Chief Chemical Officer	MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM M. CREASY.
Chief of Engineers	MAJ. GEN. EMERSON C. ITSCHNER.
Chief of Ordnance	MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. HINRICHS.
The Quartermaster General	MAJ. GEN. ANDREW T. MCNAMARA.
Chief Signal Officer	MAJ. GEN. JAMES D. O'CONNELL.
The Surgeon General	MAJ. GEN. SILAS B. HAYS.
Chief of Transportation	MAJ. GEN. FRANK S. BESSON, JR.

UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

Commanding General	GEN. WILLARD G. WYMAN.
Chief, Liaison Office, Washington, D. C.	COL. WILLIAM H. BACH.

ZONE OF INTERIOR ARMIES

CG, First United States Army (Governors Island, N. Y.)	LT. GEN. BLACKSHEAR M. BRYAN.
CG, Second United States Army (Fort George G. Meade, Md.)	LT. GEN. GEORGE W. READ, JR.
CG, Third United States Army (Fort McPherson, Ga.)	LT. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER.
CG, Fourth United States Army (Fort Sam Houston, Tex.)	LT. GEN. JOHN H. COLLIER.
CG, Fifth United States Army (Chicago, Ill.)	LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.
CG, Sixth United States Army (Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.)	LT. GEN. CHARLES D. PALMER.
CG, Military District of Washington, U. S. Army.	MAJ. GEN. JOHN G. VAN HOUTEN.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Commanding General _____ LT. GEN. CHARLES E. HART.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of War was established as an executive department at the seat of government by an act approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49; 5 U. S. C. 181). The Secretary of War was established as its head and his powers were those entrusted to him by the President.

The National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499; 5 U. S. C. 171) created the National Military Establishment. The Department of War was designated the Department of the Army and the title of its Secretary became Secretary of the Army. The Department of the Air Force and the United States Air Force were established as a separate department and armed service, respectively, and certain functions, property, personnel, and records were transferred by the Secretary of Defense from the Department of the Army to the newly created Department of the Air Force.

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 578; 5 U. S. C. 171) established the Department of Defense as an executive department of the Government, and provided that the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force be military departments within the Department of Defense. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 created in

the Department of the Army the offices of Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller of the Army.

The Army Organization Act of 1950 (now in 10 U. S. C. 3012, 3062) provided the statutory basis for the internal organization of the Army and the Department of the Army. The act consolidated and revised the numerous earlier laws, incorporated various adjustments made necessary by the National Security Act of 1947 and other post-war enactments, and provided for the organization of the Department of the Army in a single comprehensive statute, with certain minor exceptions. In general, the act followed the policy of vesting broad organizational powers in the Secretary of the Army, subject to delegation by him, rather than specifying the duties of subordinate officers.

MISSION.—The Department of the Army is charged with the responsibility of providing support for national and international policy and the security of the United States by planning, directing, and reviewing the military and civil operations of the Department of the Army, to include the organization, training, and equipping of land forces of the United States for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land in accordance with plans for national security.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY.—Command of the Army is exercised by the President through the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army, who directly represent him; and, under the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, their acts are the President's acts, and their directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

The major commands of the Army are the United States Continental Army Command, the six Zone of Interior Armies (located in the continental United States and organized geographically on the basis of six army areas), the Military District of Washington, United States Army Air Defense Command, and the overseas Army commands.

Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army. Subject to the direction, authority, and control of the President as Commander in Chief and of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including but not limited to those necessary or appropriate for the training, operations, administration, logistical support and maintenance, welfare, preparedness, and effectiveness of the Army, including research and development, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense as authorized by law.

He is held responsible for the performance of the Army's mission in occupied areas, and for the protection of all installations and facilities within the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, which are vital to the national security.

He is responsible for certain civil functions, such as the defense, maintenance, care, and operation of the

Panama Canal; all matters concerning supervision and direction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and all matters relating to the Saint Lawrence Seaway Power Project or the Saint Lawrence Seaway Navigation Project; the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers, including such activities as waterways improvement, flood control, regulation of the use of navigable waters of the United States, approval of plans for construction of bridges and issuance of permits for other works upon navigable waters, and power and irrigation developments; construction of national monuments and memorials; and such other activities of a civil nature as may be prescribed by higher authority or authorized by law.

He is a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council, established by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. He heads the Army Policy Council (see page 147).

In the absence of the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary acts as Secretary; in the absence of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries in the order fixed by their length of service as such, act as Secretary.

Under Secretary of the Army

The Under Secretary of the Army acts as deputy to the Secretary of the Army, and is his principal civilian assistant.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces)

Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces) is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within his respective fields of responsibility and as further directed by the Secretary.

The following listed fields of responsibility are assigned to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces): manpower; personnel; reserve components of the Army and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; training and readiness; stationing of units and activities; disciplinary barracks and the custody of military prisoners; all personnel security matters; industrial personnel and facilities security clearances, and all other industrial security matters except physical security; health, morale, safety, and welfare matters; Army exchanges; establishment and operation of commissary stores; military history; the Army Council of Review Boards and its component boards, including the Army Discharge Review Board, the Army Disability Review Board, the Army Board of Review for Eliminations, the Army Physical Disability Appeal Board, the Army Security Review Board, and the Ad Hoc Review Board; the Army Board for Correction of Military Records; the Army-Air Force Clemency and Parole Board; the Army Incentive Awards Board; president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; senior Army member of the Department of Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board; Army member of the Department of Defense Manpower and Personnel Council; matters pertaining to the United States Soldiers' Home; Security Review Board; Security Screening Board; and the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee.

**Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Financial Management)**

Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management) is authorized to act for and with the authority of the Secretary of the Army within the field

of responsibility as delineated below. He is designated as the Secretary to whom the Comptroller of the Army is directly responsible under the provisions of section 402 (b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and as such he directs and supervises the performance within the Department of the Army of all functions assigned or delegated to the Comptroller of the Army, including those contemplated by title IV of the act approved August 10, 1949 (63 Stat. 585; 5 U. S. C. 172-172j). The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management) is responsible for all fiscal and financial activities, including: budgeting and funding; development and evaluation of accounting systems; auditing; and financial assistance to private contractors, such as guaranteed loans, advance payments, and progress payments. He is responsible for management engineering policy and programs and automatic data processing systems for business-type application; claims; reports of survey; and matters pertaining to loss of funds. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management) is also responsible for National Security Council matters; intelligence; international monetary and security matters, other than Military Assistance Programs; Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company affairs; and for staff support of the Army Policy Council, and of Secretarial participation in the Armed Forces Policy Council and the Joint Secretaries.

**Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Logistics)**

Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within the following listed fields of respon-

sibility: procurement, including contracting for personal property and services; production; logistical single manager activities and materiel management, including storage, distribution, maintenance, and disposition; communications, medicine, transportation, and other service activities of the technical services. He is responsible for Army participation in the Military Assistance Programs; materiel and materials requirements and industrial mobilization; and industrial labor relations. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) is also responsible for real property for industrial facilities and logistical installations and construction of industrial facilities funded from procurement and production appropriations; management and engineering at industrial facilities and logistical installations; and physical security of industrial facilities. He is responsible for the Army Panel, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals; Army Contract Adjustment Board; and the Armed Services Explosives Safety Board.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil-Military Affairs)

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 101 (b) and (c), Army Organization Act of 1950, and section 302 National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil-Military Affairs) is authorized to act for and with the authority of the Secretary of the Army, subject to his direction and control, within the field of responsibility delineated below: civil functions of the Department of the Army including *civil works of the Corps of Engineers*, national cemetery program of the Quartermaster Corps, Alaska Communication System, and other civil functions as assigned; real property except for industrial facilities and logistical installations; housing and public quarters; and military construction except

industrial construction financed from procurement and production appropriations. He is responsible for continental defense, continuity of Government operations, and Army participation in Federal civil defense program. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil-Military Affairs) is also responsible for those affairs of the Department of the Army which relate to civil and military aviation affairs, and he serves as the Army member of the Air Coordinating Committee.

Director of Research and Development

The Director of Research and Development is responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the Army Research and Development Program, including the design of new items and the provision of developmental and design models for test and evaluation. The Director also serves as the Army research and development member of the Research and Engineering Policy Council, and as the Army member of the Department of Defense Airways Modernization Board Advisory Committee.

General Counsel

The General Counsel is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army. He serves as civilian legal adviser to the Secretary. In addition, he provides legal advice and assistance to the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and the Director of Research and Development.

Chief of Public Information

The Chief of Public Information is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army and is responsive to requirements of the Chief of Staff in all matters pertaining to public understanding of the Army. He initiates, processes, and coordinates the release of information relating to public un-

derstanding of the Army; advises the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, and agencies of the Department of Defense on public information matters involving the Army; and, in accordance with policies established by the Secretary of Defense, coordinates and supervises, through the Office of the Chief of Staff, the worldwide implementation of public information policies and programs of the Department of the Army.

Chief of Legislative Liaison

The Chief of Legislative Liaison formulates, coordinates, and supervises the approved legislative programs of the Army (except for appropriation acts), and insures the maintenance of proper relationships between the Army and the Congress. He also advises the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and the Chief of Staff on the situation of the Department of the Army in its relations with the Congress and on developments which may affect the legislative program of the Department of the Army.

Army Staff

The Army Staff is the military staff of the Secretary of the Army at the seat of government and includes the Chief of Staff and his immediate assistants, the General Staff and other Staff agencies including the Technical Staffs. The Army Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and the Director of Research and Development. It is the duty of the Army Staff to:

Prepare such plans for the national security, and the use of the Army for

Administrative Assistant

The Administrative Assistant aids the Secretary of the Army in directing the administration of the Department. He advises the Secretary on matters of administrative policy, serves as member of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company, and acts for the Secretary of the Army on all official matters not requiring his personal attention. In addition, he is responsible for administrative services rendered to the Department of the Army, and for the administration of the Office, Secretary of the Army, including comprehensive management and personnel programs.

Army Policy Council

The Army Policy Council is the senior policy advisory council of the Department of the Army. It provides the central clearinghouse for consideration and disposition of important matters of Army policy by the Secretary, Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Director of Research and Development, Chief of Staff, Vice Chief of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff, and Comptroller of the Army.

that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval and air forces, and for recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, serving, mobilizing, and demobilizing the United States Army, as will assist the execution of any power vested in, duty imposed upon, or function assigned to the Secretary of the Army or the Chief of Staff.

Investigate and report upon questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations.

Prepare detailed instructions for execution of approved plans

supervise the execution of such plans and instructions.

Act as the agents of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in coordinating the action of all organizations of the Department of the Army.

Perform such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Chief of Staff

The Chief of Staff is the principal military adviser of the Secretary of the Army and is charged by him with the planning, development, execution, review, and analysis of the Army program. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, supervises all members and organizations of the Army, performs the duties prescribed for him by the National Security Act of 1947 and other laws, and performs such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President or by the Secretary of the Army. Except as otherwise prescribed by law, by the President, or by the Secretary of Defense, the Chief of Staff performs his duties under the direction of the Secretary of the Army. The Chief of Staff, by virtue of his position, takes rank above all officers on the active list of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, except the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and except the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Staff,

United States Air Force, if those latter two officers' appointments, as such, antedate his. The Chief of Staff presides over the Army Staff. He is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of preparation for military operations and plans therefor. He transmits to the Secretary of the Army plans and recommendations prepared by the Army Staff, advises him in regard thereto, and, upon the approval of plans or recommendations by the Secretary of the Army, acts as the agent of the Secretary of the Army in carrying the same into effect.

VICE CHIEF OF STAFF.—The Vice Chief of Staff is the principal assistant and adviser to the Chief of Staff and acts for him in his absence. In addition, the Vice Chief of Staff is responsible for effective administration and management in the Army Staff, and he insures coordination of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff and the heads of Army Staff agencies reporting to the Chief of Staff.

SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF.—The Secretary of the General Staff is the principal administrative assistant to, and takes action for, the Chief of Staff and the Vice Chief of Staff on matters not requiring their personal attention. In addition, he administers and coordinates the internal activities of the Office of the Chief of Staff.

Army General Staff

The Army General Staff is the principal element of the Army Staff. It consists of all commissioned officers assigned to the offices of Chief of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Comptroller of the Army, Chief of Research and Development, Assistant Chiefs of Staff, General Staff Committees on National Guard and Reserve Policy (resident members only), Chief of Civil Affairs

and Military Government, and such other offices as may be designated by the Secretary of the Army. Under the direction of the Chief of Staff the Army General Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and the Director of Research and Develop-

ment, in providing broad basic policies and plans for the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, the commanding generals of the Zone of Interior Armies and the Oversea Army Commands, the Commanding General, Military District of Washington, the Commanding General, United States Army Air Defense Command and the heads of other Army staff agencies to enable them to prepare and execute detailed programs for the development of the Army as a well-balanced and efficient military team. The heads of staff agencies are responsible for the development, execution, review, and analysis of primary programs for which they have been designated as program directors. The Army General Staff specifically assists the Secretary in the preparation and issuance of directives in the name of the Secretary of the Army to implement plans and policies and in the supervision of the execution and implementation of these directives.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.—The Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations is responsible to the Chief of Staff for directing, supervising, and coordinating the preparation of all Army plans (including Army aspects of joint plans) and of the troop basis for major units and deployments; for directing, supervising, and coordinating the execution of approved Army plans in all military operational activities, and coordinating implementing plans therefor; and for advising the Chief of Staff on Joint Chiefs of Staff matters. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations is the Army Operations Deputy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He has Army Staff responsibility for all strategic, tactical, and military organization and training matters and activities of the Department of the Army. He has principal Army Staff responsibility for Army aviation, civil

affairs-military government, psychological warfare, and unconventional warfare. In addition to the foregoing, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations exercises direct supervision and control of the following, to include their organization and functions: the Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government, and the Chief of Military History.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL.—The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel is responsible to the Chief of Staff for directing, supervising, and coordinating all matters pertaining to (1) military and civilian personnel administration and management for all components of the Department of the Army, and (2) the provision of troop information and education, administrative, protective, and personnel services to the Army. In addition to the foregoing, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel exercises direct supervision and control of the following, to include their organization and functions: The Adjutant General, the Chief of Chaplains, and The Provost Marshal General.

DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.—The Director of the Women's Army Corps advises the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on matters relating to the Women's Army Corps. The Office of the Director, Women's Army Corps, is assigned to the Office, Chief of Staff, and is attached for administrative purposes to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS.—The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, under the functional supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) and under the direct supervision and control of the Chief of Staff, plans for and supervises Army activities in purchasing, contracting, and other procurement and related industrial matters, and in general supply

and logistics services; exercises controls over policies, procedures, standards, funds, manpower, and personnel which are essential to the discharge of this responsibility, including the development of logistic doctrine and manuals, and supervision of the conduct of logistic training. In addition thereto, he directs and controls the Technical Staffs and Services, except as to the civil functions of the Engineers. On matters of health, medical care of troops, and utilization of professional medical personnel, The Surgeon General has direct access to the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff.

COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY.—The Comptroller of the Army is under the direction and supervision of, and is directly responsible to, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), by delegation of the Secretary of the Army. The Comptroller of the Army is concurrently responsible to the Chief of Staff. The Comptroller of the Army integrates the review and analysis of Army programs, and formulates, coordinates, and supervises accounting, fiscal, audit, budgetary, statistical, and management engineering activities of the Army, including the supervision of legislative policies and programs pertaining to appropriation acts. Within his scope of responsibility, the Comptroller's relationship to the Chief of Staff and the Army Staff corresponds to that of a deputy chief of staff. The Chief of Finance is under the direct supervision and control of the Comptroller of the Army.

CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Chief of Research and Development is responsible to the Chief of Staff for planning, coordinating, directing, and supervising all Army research and development activities, to include those pertaining to materiel, operations, human resources, and global environmental research. Within his

scope of responsibility, the Chief of Research and Development's relationship to the Chief of Staff and the Army Staff is that of a deputy chief of staff. In the fulfillment of his responsibilities, the Chief of Research and Development deals directly with the technical staffs and services.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE.—The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, provides for, plans, coordinates, and supervises the collection and evaluation of information and the production, maintenance, and dissemination of intelligence pertaining to the war potential, topography, military forces, and military activities of foreign countries; monitors the procurement, training, and assignment of military intelligence personnel; advises on counterintelligence matters and supervises counterintelligence activities; supervises military mapping; performs the Army cryptologic functions; and provides the official channel of liaison between the Army and foreign military personnel in the United States.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS.—The Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Components is directly responsible for Reserve Affairs to the Chief of Staff. He is responsible for: (1) development and supervision of the Reserve components control program; (2) initiation of, participation in, and monitoring of other policies and plans which affect the Reserve components; and (3) direct supervision and control of the Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs. The Reserve components of the Army are the Army National Guard of the United States and the Army Reserve (10 U. S. C. 3033, 3062). This function does not affect the functions of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (10 U. S. C. 3015).

GENERAL STAFF COMMITTEES ON NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE POLICY.—The General Staff Committees on National Guard and Army Reserve

Policy are responsible for formulating and/or reviewing all policies affecting the National Guard and the Army Reserve; for submitting recommendations thereon to the Secretary of the Army, through the Chief of Staff; and for reviewing regulations designed to carry such policies into effect.

CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT.—The Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government, under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, exercises staff supervision over all matters pertaining to: (1) relationships, derived from implied or explicit intergovernmental agreements, between the United States

Armed Forces and the government and people of countries in which United States Armed Forces are or may be employed (Civil Affairs); (2) the assumption of authority in areas occupied by United States Armed Forces (Military Government); and (3) the planning, training, and readiness measures requisite to the United States Army's conduct of civil affairs and military government operations. In addition to the foregoing, the Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government supervises the operations of the Civil Affairs and Military Government School, and the training of Civil Affairs and Military Government units of the General Reserve.

Staff

The heads of Staff agencies provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, other members of the Army Staff, and to all other elements of the Department of the Army on specialized matters for which they have been assigned responsibility. In addition to their Army Staff responsibilities, The Adjutant General, the Chief of Chaplains, the Chief of Finance, The Judge Advocate General, and The Provost Marshal General, respectively, serve as chiefs of the following branches of the Army: Adjutant General's Corps, Chaplains, Finance Corps, Judge Advocate General's Corps, and Military Police Corps. These officers command assigned troops, activities, and installations, and, in this connection, they perform the normal functions of command. In addition, they exercise career management and assignment authority over all members of their branches.

CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS.—The Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs, under the direct supervision and control of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Components, implements approved plans, policies,

and programs pertaining to the Army Reserve and the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General inquires into and reports upon matters which affect the discipline and economy of the Army and makes such inspections, investigations, surveys, studies, and reports as may be prescribed by law or regulations, or as may be directed by the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, or the Chief of Staff.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—The Judge Advocate General supervises the system of military justice throughout the Army, performs appellate review of records of trials by courts-martial as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and furnishes legal service for the Army; and serves as the chief legal adviser to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, and all Army Staff agencies. He reports directly to the Secretary of the Army with respect to courts-martial and certain legal matters.

CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—The Chief, National Guard Bureau, participates with other agencies of the Army Staff and the Department of the Air Force in the formulation and administration of the program for the development and maintenance of a National Guard and the Air National Guard in the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, trained and equipped, capable of immediate expansion to war strength, and available for service in time of war or national emergency.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—The Adjutant General, under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, provides administrative and operational services for the Department of the Army in connection with the procurement, classification, assignment, promotion, transfer, and separation of military personnel; records; correspondence; decorations and awards; postal activities; publications; career management; personnel research; correctional custodial procedures; Special Services activities; and such other services as may be assigned.

CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.—The Chief of Chaplains, under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, formulates plans, policies, and procedures for the extension of religion and morality in the Department of the Army.

CHIEF OF FINANCE.—The Chief of Finance, under the direct supervision and control of the Comptroller of the Army, is responsible for formulating, coordinating, and supervising plans and policies on the provision of finance service for the Army, and for providing this service, including the accounting for all disbursements and collections of funds applied in Army accounts. In addition, he is responsible for providing the liaison and for assisting other Department of the Army agencies in presenting cases before the

Comptroller General and for reviewing all Department of the Army communications addressed to the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office, except on matters pertaining to records administration.

CHIEF OF INFORMATION.—The Chief of Information is directly responsible to the Chief of Staff on all matters pertaining to public and troop information. He prepares plans and policies for, and coordinates and supervises, Army public and troop information activities in accordance with policies established by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army; develops and coordinates Department of the Army information plans and programs in support of Army basic plans and programs; and advises the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, and agencies of the Department of the Army on policy matters pertaining to public and troop information.

CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY.—The Chief of Military History, under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, is charged with historical matters and prepares plans and policies for, and directs and supervises, Army historical activities other than current reports.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—The Provost Marshal General, under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, provides, supervises, and controls security clearances of facilities, projects, and individuals in industry requiring access to classified information or contracts; supervises military police, prisoner-of-war activities, matters of good order and discipline, movement of refugees and traffic, prevention and investigation of crime within the Army, and the apprehension of deserters and those absent without leave. He also supervises and controls the Military

Police Board, Criminal Investigation Laboratory, the First Criminal Investi-

gation Detachment, and the Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Technical Staffs and Services

The heads of technical staff agencies, under the direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, other members of the Army Staff, and to all other elements of the Department of the Army on technical matters for which they have been assigned responsibility. As staff officers of the Department of the Army, they are responsible for the preparation of plans, estimates, and orders and for the coordination of their technical, administrative, and operational plans and activities with other agencies of the Army Staff. The heads of the technical staff are also heads of the technical services, in which capacity they command such troops, Class II activities, and Class II and III installations as from time to time may be assigned. As chiefs of services, they perform the usual functions of command. (The two functions of staff and command, although vested in a single head, are separate and distinct in that each involves different responsibilities and duties; the exercise of one is not to be confused with the exercise of the other.) In addition, they develop personnel requirements and exercise career management and assignment authority, within overall Department of the Army policy, over all members of the following corps: Army Medical Service (Medical, Dental, Veterinary Medical Service, Army Nurse, and Women's Medical Specialist Corps); Ordnance Corps; Corps of Engineers; Quartermaster Corps; Transportation Corps; Signal Corps; and Chemical Corps.

CHIEF CHEMICAL OFFICER.—The Chief Chemical Officer studies and in-

vestigates toxicological warfare, including chemical, biological, and radiological warfare, and provides material and services pertaining to these types of warfare, except as specifically assigned to other agencies.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.—The Chief of Engineers plans, directs, and supervises an engineering, construction, and real-estate service for the Army and the Air Force (including military engineering support), and for other Government agencies as directed; plans, directs, and exercises technical supervision over the maintenance and repair of real property and operation of utilities plants and systems of Army installations as prescribed in Army Regulations 420-10; provides and services the engineer material required by the Army and, as directed, for the Navy and the Air Force; provides and directs Army mapping services; administers all matters relating to construction, maintenance, and real estate necessary for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and waterways for navigation, flood control, other water uses and related purposes, and shore protection; and administers the laws for the protection and preservation of the navigable waters of the United States. The following statutory boards and commissions operate under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers: Beach Erosion Board, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, California Debris Commission, Mississippi River Commission.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.—The Chief of Ordnance provides ordnance material required for the Army and services connected therewith. He also provides such material and services for the Navy and the Air Force, as directed.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.—The Quartermaster General provides food, clothing, equipment, supplies, and services connected therewith for the Army, as directed. He also provides such articles and services for the Navy and the Air Force, as directed. He provides for the disposition of the remains of deceased military personnel and supervises the operation of national cemeteries.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.—The Chief Signal Officer provides signal services for the Department of the Army and for the other components of the Department of Defense, as directed.

THE SURGEON GENERAL.—The Surgeon General formulates medical and

sanitary plans, policies, and procedures; provides and conducts programs to insure the health of the Army; and provides medical material and services for the Army, as directed. He also provides such material and services for the Navy and the Air Force, as directed.

CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION.—The Chief of Transportation provides and secures transportation services for the Army, including technical and administrative advice and recommendations on matters relating to transportation; and provides the Navy and the Air Force with land and inland waterway transportation services for which the Army has responsibility.

United States Continental Army Command

The Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, commands the six armies within the continental United States, the Military District of Washington, and such other units, activities, and installations as may be assigned to the United States Continental Army Command by the Headquarters, Department of the Army. He is charged with the general direction, supervision, coordination, and inspection of those matters per-

taining to the development of tactics, techniques, organization, doctrine, and materiel for use by the Army in the field and with the training and training inspection of the Army in the field within the continental United States.

The Army in the field includes all types of military individuals and units of the Army Field Commands utilized in, or intended for utilization in, a theater of operations.

Zone of Interior Armies

The commanding general of each of the Zone of Interior Armies and the Military District of Washington commands all units, activities, and installations within his Army area or the Military District of Washington, except those specifically commanded by the head of an Administrative or Technical Service or other agency of the Department of the Army. He is responsible for the operations, training, administration, services, and supply of all units, activities, and installations of his command, and for certain activities at installations reporting to the Department of the Army.

AREAS:

First United States Army (Hdq., Governors Island, New York 4, N. Y.)—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Vermont.

Second United States Army (Hdq., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.)—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio.

Third United States Army (Hdq., Ft. McPherson, Ga.)—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.

Fourth United States Army (Hdq., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.)—Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico.

AREAS—continued

Fifth United States Army (Hdq, Chicago 15, Ill.)—Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado.

Sixth United States Army (Hdq, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.)—Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California.

Military District of Washington, United States Army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., comprises the District of Columbia and certain adjacent

AREAS—continued

counties of Virginia and Maryland as prescribed.

TERRITORIES:

Territory of Hawaii—Headquarters, U. S. Army Pacific, Fort Shafter, T. H. Panama Canal Zone—Headquarters, U. S. Army Caribbean, Fort Amador, C. Z.

Territory of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—Headquarters, U. S. Army Caribbean, Fort Amador, C. Z.

Territory of Alaska—Headquarters, U. S. Army Alaska, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.

United States Army Air Defense Command

The Commanding General, United States Army Air Defense Command, commands the Army component of the Continental Air Defense Command and as such his missions and major functions are set forth in directives of the Department of Defense. The United States Army Air Defense

Command is a major field command of the Department of the Army and consists of such subordinate commands, units, activities, and installations as may, from time to time, be assigned to it by Headquarters, Department of the Army.

United States Military Academy

Superintendent _____
Commandant of Cadets _____

LT. GEN. GARRISON H. DAVIDSON.
BRIG. GEN. JOHN L. THROCKMORTON.

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N. Y. The course is of 4 years' duration, during which the cadets receive, besides a general education, theoretical and practical training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satis-

factorily receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and a commission as second lieutenant in the Army or the Air Force.

Approved.

WILFR M. BRUCKER,
Secretary of the Army.

JOINT AGENCIES, PROJECT, AND SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 193-196.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY¹

The Pentagon
Liberty 5-6700. Information

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Navy	THOMAS S. GATES, JR.
Naval Aide	CAPT. NOEL GAYLER, USN.
Marine Corps Aide	LT. COL. G. A. GILLILLAND, USMC.
Administrative Aide	COMDR. L. L. MEIER, JR., USN.
Special Assistant for Public Affairs	JACK WOOLLEY.
Under Secretary of the Navy	WILLIAM B. FRANK.
Naval Aide	CAPT. A. T. CHURCH, USN.
Marine Corps Aide	LT. COL. N. C. GREGORY, USMC.
Special Assistant and Aide	COMDR. J. C. HOUGHTON, USN.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)	GARRISON NORTON.
Naval Aide	CAPT. R. L. FOWLER, USN.
Marine Corps Aide	MAJ. N. M. TRAPNELL, JR., USMC.
Special Assistant	COMDR. R. A. CLARKE, USN.
Special Assistant	COMDR. L. R. SCHERER, USN.
Special Assistant	D. S. WILLIAMSON.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management)	J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG.
Naval Aide	COMDR. J. A. MULLEN, USN.
Marine Corps Aide	LT. COL. K. B. VICK, USMC.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material)	FRED A. BANTZ.
Naval Aide	CAPT. S. S. MANN, JR., USN.
Marine Corps Aide	MAJ. R. W. CALVERT, USMC.
Aide and Special Assistant	COMDR. R. M. JONES (SC), USN.
Special Assistant	W. H. MOORE.
Special Assistant for Facilities	M. G. WEDEMAN.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces)	RICHARD JACKSON.
Naval Aide	CAPT. H. S. BOTTOMLEY, USN.
Marine Corps Aide	CAPT. E. W. SNELLING, USMC.
Special Assistant	COMDR. E. R. ZUMWALT, USN.
Special Assistant	COMDR. R. M. STUART, USN.
Special Assistant	LT. COL. O. T. JENSEN, JR., USMC.
Special Assistant	COMDR. R. H. HARE, USN.
Special Assistant	CHARLES R. PECK.
Special Assistant	W. K. BASSETT.
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy	L. EUGENE WOLFE.
Assistant	JOHN H. DILLON.
Assistant	CHARLES H. COX.
Secretary of the Navy Directives Control Point, Director	R. H. DUNNINGTON.
Executive Office of the Secretary:	ROBERT S. HAGAN.
Administrative Office, Navy Department, Administrative Officer	FRANK V. KENT.
Navy Management Office, Chief	E. D. DWYER.
Office of Analysis and Review, Director	WELLS H. THOMSEN.
Deputy Director	HUGH McCULLOUGH.
Office of the Comptroller, Comptroller	J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG.
Deputy Comptroller	REAR ADM. W. G. COOPER, USN.
Assistant Comptroller, Director of Budget and Reports	REAR ADM. G. F. BEARDSLEY, USN.

¹ Organization chart on page 594.

Executive Office of the Secretary—Con.

Office of the Comptroller—Con.

Assistant Comptroller, Accounting and Finance.....

N. P. CASSIDY.

Assistant Comptroller, Audit.....

CAPT. L. G. PEPPELL (SC), USN.

Office of the General Counsel, General

Counsel of the Department of the Navy.....

F. TROWBRIDGE VOM BAUR.

Deputy General Counsel.....

MERITT H. STEGER.

Deputy General Counsel.....

ALBERT H. STEIN.

Office of Industrial Relations, Chief of Industrial Relations.....

REAR ADM. R. E. CRONIN, USN.

Office of Information, Chief of Information.....

REAR ADM. CHARLES C. KIRKPATRICK, USN.

Office of Legislative Liaison, Chief of Legislative Liaison.....

REAR ADM. E. C. STEPHAN, USN.

Office of Naval Material, Chief of Naval Material.....

VICE ADM. E. W. CLEXTON, USN.

Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Director.....

CAPT. A. S. MILLER, USN.

Deputy Director and Counsel.....

CAPT. CURTIS T. YOUNGBLOOD, USN.

Office of Naval Research, Chief of Naval Research.....

REAR ADM. R. BENNETT, USN.

Naval Research Advisory Committee, Chairman.....

DR. F. E. TERMAN.

Office of Savings Bonds, Director.....

COMDR. EDWARD L. ESCOFFIER (SC), USN.

Chief of Naval Operations.....

ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE, USN.

Vice Chief of Naval Operations.....

ADM. H. D. FELT, USN.

Anti-Submarine Warfare Readiness Executive.....

REAR ADM. C. E. WEAKLEY, USN.

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (General Planning).....

REAR ADM. G. C. TOWNER, USN.

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Research and Development).....

REAR ADM. J. T. HAYWARD, USN.

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Intelligence).....

REAR ADM. L. H. FROST, USN.

Naval Inspector General.....

REAR ADM. B. B. BIGGS, USN.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Personnel and Naval Reserve).....

VICE ADM. H. P. SMITH, USN.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration).....

REAR ADM. R. N. SMOOT, USN.

Hydrographer.....

REAR ADM. H. C. DANIEL, USN.

Superintendent, Naval Observatory.....

CAPT. C. G. CHRISTIE, USN.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Operations and Readiness).....

VICE ADM. T. S. COMBS, USN.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics).....

VICE ADM. R. E. WILSON, USN.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).....

VICE ADM. W. V. DAVIS, JR., USN.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans and Policy).....

VICE ADM. R. E. LIBBY, USN.

Commandant of the Marine Corps.....

GYN. R. MCC. PATE, USMC.

Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.....

LT. GEN. V. J. MCCALL, USMC.

Chief of Staff.....

LT. GEN. R. E. HOGABOOM, USMC.

Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans).....

MAJ. GEN. C. A. ROBERTS, USMC.

Deputy Chief of Staff (Research and Development).....

BRIG. GEN. S. R. SHAW, USMC.

Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics.....

REAR ADM. ROBERT E. DIXON, USN.

Deputy and Assistant Chief.....

REAR ADM. W. A. SCHOECH, USN.

Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....

REAR ADM. B. W. HOGAN (MC), USN.

Deputy and Assistant Chief.....

REAR ADM. B. E. BRADLEY (MC), USN.

Chief of Naval Personnel.....	VICE ADM. H. P. SMITH, USN.
Deputy and Assistant Chief.....	REAR ADM. J. R. LEE, USN.
Chief, Bureau of Ordnance.....	REAR ADM. PAUL D. STROOP, USN.
Deputy and Assistant Chief.....	REAR ADM. JOHN QUINN, USN.
Chief, Bureau of Ships.....	REAR ADM. A. G. MUMMA, USN.
Deputy and Assistant Chief.....	REAR ADM. L. V. HONSINGER, USN.
Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	REAR ADM. R. J. ARNOLD (SC), USN. ¹
Deputy and Assistant Chief.....	REAR ADM. T. L. BECKNELL, JR. (SC), USN.
Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	REAR ADM. E. J. PELTIER (CEC), USN.
Deputy and Assistant Chief.....	CAPT. P. CORRADI (CEC), USN.
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.....	REAR ADM. CHESTER WARD, USN.
Deputy and Assistant Judge Advocate General.....	(VACANCY).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of the Navy and the office of the Secretary of the Navy were established by act of Congress approved April 30, 1798 (1 Stat. 553) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5011, 5031). For 9 years prior to that date by provision of act of Congress, approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), the conduct of naval affairs was under the Secretary for the Department of War.

The Board of Navy Commissioners (consisting of three members) was created by the act of February 7, 1815.

The act of August 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5131, 5132), abolished the Board of Navy Commissioners and established the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5131, 5132), reorganized the Navy Department to consist of the following organizations: Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting (later changed to Bureau of Equipment and still later abolished), Bureau of Navigation (now Bureau of Naval Personnel), Bureau of Ordnance, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Bureau of Steam Engineering (later changed to Bureau of Engineering, which, with Bureau of Construction and Repair, was abolished on June 20, 1940, when

their respective functions were reassigned to the newly established Bureau of Ships), Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (later changed to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts), and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The Office of Chief of Naval Operations was established by the act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 929), as amended by the act of March 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 66) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5036 (b), 5081, 5082, 5085–5088).

The Bureau of Aeronautics was established by the act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5131, 5136).

The present organization and distribution of functions within the Navy's executive organization are derived from statutes, Executive orders, Navy Regulations, and orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Department of the Navy was incorporated in the National Military Establishment by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499; 5 U. S. C. 171). The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 578; 5 U. S. C. 171), among other things, redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense, and established it as an executive department of the Government which includes the military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The mission of the Department of the Navy is based upon the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947,

¹To be succeeded on August 1, 1958, by Rear Adm James W. Boundy (SC), USN.

as amended, and upon the revised statement of the "Functions of the Armed Forces and the Joint Chiefs of Staff," approved by the Secretary of Defense on October 1, 1953, and further developed on November 26, 1956. The effectuation of its mission imposes upon the executive administration of the Department of the Navy four principal tasks:

1. Policy control.—To interpret, apply and uphold the national policies and interests in the development and use of the Department of the Navy.

2. Naval command.—To command the Operating Forces, and to maintain them in a state of readiness to conduct war; and to promulgate to the Department of the Navy directives embracing matters of operations, security, intelligence, discipline, naval communications, and similar matters of naval administration.

3. Logistics administration and control.—To coordinate and direct the effort of the Navy Department and the Shore Establishment in order to assure the development, procurement, production, and distribution of material, facilities, and personnel to the Operating Forces.

4. Business administration.—To develop and maintain efficiency and economy in the operation of the Department of the Navy with particular regard to matters of organization, staffing, administrative procedures, the utilization of personnel, materials, and facilities, and the budgeting and expenditure of funds.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.—The Department of the Navy consists of three principal parts:

1. The Operating Forces of the Navy which comprise the several fleets, seagoing forces, sea frontier forces, district forces, Fleet Marine Forces, and other assigned Marine Forces, the Military Sea Transportation Service, and such shore activities of the Navy and other forces and activities as may be assigned to the

Operating Forces of the Navy by the President or the Secretary of the Navy.

2. The Navy Department is the central executive authority of the Department of the Navy located at the seat of the Government and is composed of the bureaus, boards, and offices of the Navy Department; the Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and the Headquarters, U. S. Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law.

3. The Shore Establishment, which comprises all activities of the Department of the Navy not assigned to the Operating Forces of the Navy and not a part of the Navy Department. This includes those operating forces of the Marine Corps which are not assigned to the Operating Forces of the Navy or to a unified or joint command.

Secretary of the Navy

The Department of the Navy is subject to the general direction and control of the President of the United States as Commander in Chief and of the Secretary of Defense as head of the Department of Defense. The immediate direction and control, however, are exercised by the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary retains the general responsibility for supervision of all naval affairs while delegating certain responsibilities to his Civilian Executive Assistants and Naval Professional Assistants. The Secretary is directly responsible for the policy, administration and control of the Department of the Navy. Additionally, he maintains under his immediate supervision and direction those activities of the Department which involve vital relationships with the Congress, the Secretary of Defense, other principal Government officials, and the public. He directs such effort as is necessary to promote the welfare of the personnel of the Department and to maintain their morale at the highest level. He communicates di-

rectly with all principal officials and officers of the Department of the Navy, as necessary or desirable, remaining available for direct consultation by such officials and officers. In the formulation and administration of naval policies, the Secretary avails himself of the advice and assistance of his Civilian Executive Assistants and his Naval Professional Assistants—the Naval Command Assistant, the Marine Corps Command Assistant, the Commandant of the Coast Guard (when the Coast Guard is operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law)—and the Naval Technical Assistants.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy (in the order prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, or if no order is prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, then in the order in which the several Assistant Secretaries of the Navy took office as such), the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Vice Chief of Naval Operations in that order shall be next in succession to act as the Secretary of the Navy. The present order of succession to the Secretary of the Navy is the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces), the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Civilian Executive Assistants

The Civilian Executive Assistants are the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management), the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces),

and the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. (Applicable provisions pertaining to the positions of the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries are now in 10 U. S. C. 5031-5036).

The Civilian Executive Assistants are responsible for the task of business administration of the Navy Department, for assuring that the business administration of the Shore Establishment is properly administered by the responsible bureaus and offices and Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and for collaborating with and assisting the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps in evaluating and improving the business administration of components of the Department of the Navy under their command. The Civilian Executive Assistants are responsible for that portion of the task of logistics administration and control of the Department of the Navy which embraces:

1. The coordination and direction of the efforts of the bureaus and offices and Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, in meeting requirements, including the promulgation of policies and general procedures governing the activities of the Navy Department and the Shore Establishment with respect to: (a) the procurement, production and disposal of material, and the acquisition, maintenance and disposal of facilities and installations and equipment pertaining thereto; (b) the determination of requirements and the administration of inventory control systems, in collaboration with the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps; (c) the correlation and programming of research, experimental, test, and developmental activities; and (d) the procurement and administration of personnel.

2. The review and evaluation of the compliance of the bureaus and offices

and the Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and of the Shore Establishment with such policies and procedures (par. 1, above), and the issuance of such orders as are required to assure compliance therewith.

3. Collaboration with the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as appropriate, in reconciling difficulties encountered in meeting requirements for equipment, material, trained personnel, and supporting services.

4. Representation of the procurement requirements of the Department of the Navy before other governmental agencies controlling the availability of personnel, products, materials, and facilities.

The Civilian Executive Assistants have the responsibility for assuring that the Department of the Navy is administered in accordance with law, Executive orders, and applicable regulations; and that the best legal practices are followed in the administration of the Department. They are also responsible for supervision of boards created by law or Executive order requiring action by the Secretary on promotions, retirements, honors, and such matters involving military personnel of the Department of the Navy.

In all matters related to the duties assigned the Civilian Executive Assistants, the Chiefs of the Bureaus and Offices, and Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, function under the direction and supervision of the Civilian Executive Assistants, and in those matters are accountable directly to the Under Secretary.

Naval Command Assistant

THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Naval Command Assistant is the Chief of Naval Operations, who acts as the principal naval adviser to

the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of war, and is the principal naval adviser and naval executive to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the Department of the Navy. He is a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided in 10 U. S. C. 141 and 171.

The Chief of Naval Operations commands the Operating Forces of the Navy, comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, sea frontier forces, district and other forces, and the related shore activities of the Navy, and is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for their use in war and for plans and preparations for their readiness for war. He is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with the preparation, readiness, and logistic support of the Operating Forces of the Navy, and with the coordination and direction of effort to this end of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations is organized in accordance with the provisions of 10 U. S. C. 5081-5088. The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations is composed of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, six Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations, the Naval Inspector General, and Assistant Chiefs of Naval Operations and other officers detailed in such numbers as may be considered by the Chief of Naval Operations to be appropriate and necessary, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

Marine Corps Command Assistant

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

The Marine Corps Command Assistant is the Commandant of the

Marine Corps. He commands the Marine Corps, and is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for its administration, discipline, internal organization, unit training, requirements, efficiency and readiness, and for the total performance of the Marine Corps. The Commandant has an additional direct responsibility to the Chief of Naval Operations for the readiness and performance of those elements of the Operating Forces of the Marine Corps assigned to the Operating Forces of the Navy. Such Marine Corps Forces, when so assigned, are under the command of the Chief of Naval Operations. The Commandant provides technical advice to the Secretary, the Civilian Executive Assistants, and the Chief of Naval Operations in formulating policies and procedures for the Naval Establishment. He plans and forecasts the needs of the Marine Corps for finished material, trained personnel, and supporting services. He determines the Marine Corps characteristics of material to be procured or developed and determines the training required to fit Marine Corps personnel for combat.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible for the development, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, of tactics, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations.

On matters which directly concern the United States Marine Corps, the Commandant meets with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when such matters are under consideration by them and on such occasions and with respect to such matters he has coequal status with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Commandant of the Coast Guard

When assigned to the Navy, the Commandant of the Coast Guard is a naval professional assistant.

Naval Technical Assistants

The Naval Technical Assistants are the chiefs of bureaus, the Comptroller of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Research, the Chief of Naval Material, and the Judge Advocate General, who are directly responsible for the discharge of all the duties assigned to their respective organizations, in accordance with the orders and directives of the Secretary, the Civilian Executive Assistants, and the Chief of Naval Operations and are the technical advisers and assistants in their special fields to the Secretary, the Civilian Executive Assistants, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. In pursuance of the foregoing, the Naval Technical Assistants are immediately responsible, within the limits of their respective cognizance, for:

1. The research in, and the development, procurement, production, utilization, and distribution of, material and facilities.
2. The procurement, training, and administration, and the assignment of personnel.
3. The operation of all activities under their cognizance.
4. The sound and legal expenditure of funds appropriated for the performance of their work, including the preparation of estimates for funds required to carry out approved plans and directives.

The Naval Technical Assistants perform these responsibilities through the organization of their respective bureaus and offices.

Bureau of Aeronautics

The Bureau of Aeronautics is responsible for the design, development,

procurement, production, test, fitting out, maintenance, alteration, repair,

and material effectiveness of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft (heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air) target drones, and certain guided missiles, including components and equipment thereof, landing and arresting equipment, and photographic and aerological equipment; the research therein; and all pertinent functions relating thereto. It contracts for naval aircraft and aviation equipment of a technical, specialized nature; provides for plant facilities as necessary to meet production programs; and schedules, in accordance with requirements, the production of naval aircraft and naval aviation equipment and assists manufacturers in the production thereof, to the end that the various items may be delivered in the quantities, of the qualities, and at the times required.

The Bureau of Aeronautics collaborates with the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the design, construction, and

alteration of all aeronautic shore establishments. It exercises management control over and maintains and repairs (within the capacity of station force) all aeronautic shore establishments. These activities are employed for conducting necessary research, tests, investigations, and developments to obtain suitable apparatus and material for naval purposes and for supporting the aviation functions of the Chief of Naval Operations and the aviation operating forces of the Naval Establishment. It initially outfits, and thereafter replenishes with aeronautical equipment and material, all bases afloat and ashore from which naval aircraft operate, and supervises the service, repair, overhaul, and salvage of naval aircraft and aviation equipment.

This Bureau redistributes Government-owned material and settles termination claims under its cognizance.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery safeguards the health of the Navy and the Marine Corps; provides medical care and treatment for sick and injured members of the naval service, and as authorized by law, for dependents of members, civilian employees who suffer occupational injury or illness, and certain other specific categories of persons; and supervises care and preparation of deceased for shipment and interment.

The Bureau is assigned management responsibility for organization, financing, operation, and maintenance of naval medical and dental installations, such as naval hospitals, medical centers, preventive medicine units, medical research laboratories, and technical schools for Medical Department naval personnel; and exercises technical control over medical and dental matters in all other naval activities and commands.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery establishes professional standards for clinical methods and procedures in medical, dental, and nursing care and treatment, and standard guides for the general administrative processes connected therewith.

In collaboration with other bureaus concerned, the Bureau determines standards of environmental sanitation, industrial hygiene, and other measures for the prevention of disease or injury within the Naval Establishment; provides for inspection of the sanitary condition of the naval service; and compiles and analyzes statistical data on sickness, disease, and injuries.

It initiates and directs research in the fields of general medicine and dentistry, including preventive medical procedures, the medical aspects of atomic and other special weapons defense, medicinal and dental substances, remedies, materials, and devices; in

the physical and mental characteristics and the endurance capabilities of the human being; and in the physiological problems pertinent to the naval service; and adopts for use such devices or procedures developed in the sciences of medicine, dentistry, and surgery as will increase military efficiency.

The Bureau develops the physical standards and provides for the physical examination of persons for entrance into the naval service, and for retention therein; maintains and services medical records for members and former members of the Navy, Marine Corps, and reserve components; plans, coordinates, and makes recommendations concerning professional qualifications, allowances, assignments, and

duties of Medical Department naval personnel; and provides for the professional instruction and graduate training of members of the Medical, Dental, Medical Service, Nurse, and Hospital Corps.

The Bureau conducts studies and initiates action or recommendations on the design, construction, and alteration of medical and dental installations, including hospital ships. The Bureau supports the Surgeon General of the Navy in technical assistance to the Secretary of the Navy, including cognizance of quality, design, development, and use of medical and dental materials both for the Naval Establishment and for the Single Manager for Medical Materials, Department of Defense.

Bureau of Naval Personnel

The Bureau of Naval Personnel directs the administration of all naval personnel; and is charged with and responsible for the procurement, education, training, promotion, distribution, discipline, retirement, religious guidance, and the welfare and morale of officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy including the Naval Reserve and the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps except: (1) the professional education of officers, nurses, and enlisted personnel of the medical department, (2) all phases of aviation training, and (3) the operational training of personnel as units of a ship's company. The Bureau is also charged with and responsible for personnel research and the administration of a personnel accounting system.

It is charged with the maintenance and operation of the following: Naval Academy, postgraduate schools, Naval War College, schools for the training of naval personnel, Training Stations, Naval Home, Naval Reserve shore activities, and the Armed Forces Staff College, and with the direction of Re-

serve ships and stations. It is responsible for library services for the Naval Establishment excluding all technical research libraries.

The Bureau issues, records, and enforces the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to the individual officers of the Navy and the Naval Reserve. It has under its direction recruiting stations and offices of Naval Officer Procurement. It supervises the enlistment and discharge of all enlisted personnel and the appointment and separation of officers.

The Bureau assists the Chief of Naval Operations in the formulation of policies for the Naval Reserve. The Bureau is charged with the responsibility for initiating plans in connection with the implementation of the Naval Reserve surface, and submarine program and for coordinating and implementing all Naval Reserve programs except aviation training.

The Bureau of Naval Personnel is charged with the preparation and enforcement of regulations governing uniforms and is responsible for the

establishment of regulations and instructions regarding naval ceremonies and naval etiquette.

It has cognizance of transportation for all naval personnel and dependents except Marine Corps personnel and dependents; establishes within the total numbers imposed by the Personnel Allocation Plan through CNO the complements and allowances of ships and shore activities; develops policies concerning and maintains personnel records of all officers and enlisted personnel; and prepares the annual Navy Register and the Naval Reserve Register at intervals as determined by the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Questions of naval discipline, rewards for return of deserters, and punishments are submitted to this Bureau for action of the Secretary of the Navy. The records of all general courts-martial and courts of inquiry involving the personnel of the Navy, before final action, are referred to this Bureau for comment and recommendation as to disciplinary features. The Bureau of Naval Personnel supervises and controls naval places of confinement and prisoners. It receives all reports of services performed by individual officers or enlisted personnel.

The Bureau determines entitlement and authorizes benefits in behalf of dependents of naval personnel under the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 794; 50 U. S. C. App. 2201), the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 802; 37 U. S. C. 231 et seq.), or similar legislation. It establishes allotments for dependents under the Missing Persons Act (56 Stat. 143, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1001); and it is charged with the administration of the Mustering Out Payment Act of 1914 (58 Stat. 8; 38 U. S. C. 691).

The Bureau of Naval Personnel has the responsibility for matters pertaining to casualties, including notification of next of kin; determination of status under the Missing Persons Act, as amended; providing for payment of a death gratuity (70 Stat. 868; 38 U. S. C. 1131-1134); furnishing medical care to dependents of active and retired members under the Dependents' Medical Care Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 350; 37 U. S. C. 401 et seq.); notifying all governmental agencies having cognizance over settlements of survivors' benefits; making casualty reports to the cognizant offices, bureaus, and agencies; and maintaining liaison with the Office of the Quartermaster General, Memorial Division, Department of the Army, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Bureau of Naval Personnel is responsible for the administration of the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 (now in 10 U. S. C. 1431).

The Bureau of Naval Personnel has responsibility for the maintenance of all records concerning medals and awards; the transmission of decorations and citations issued by the Secretary of the Navy or delegated authority; and issues information relative to eligibility of personnel for campaign and service medals and engagement stars.

The Bureau administers the Navy's Government Insurance Program, and maintains liaison with the Navy Relief Society, the Red Cross, and civilian welfare agencies. It also has the responsibility for the regulations of officers and enlisted men's clubs and messes on shore, except those of the Marine Corps; and supervises the welfare and recreation activities of the naval services.

Bureau of Ordnance

The Bureau of Ordnance is charged with and is responsible for, with

respect to vessels and aircraft, the research, development, design, operat-

ing standards, manufacture, procurement, maintenance, distribution, issue, repairs, alterations, efficiency, material effectiveness, and disposition of all offensive and defensive arms and armament (including guns, armor, torpedoes, mines, depth charges, bombs, rockets, certain guided missiles, ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons, ammunition, propellants, pyrotechnics, war explosives, war chemicals, defensive nets, booms and buoys, plus anchors, moorings and appliances therefor except fixtures on shore used to secure the ends of the nets and booms) and, except as specifically assigned to other cognizance, optical and other devices and material for the control of guns, rockets, missiles, torpedoes, and bombs.

Bureau of Ships

The Bureau of Ships is responsible for the design, construction, and procurement of vessels, amphibious craft and vehicles, boats, surface targets, and service craft for the Navy, except aircraft, and except those service craft for which the Bureau of Yards and Docks is responsible.

The Bureau of Ships is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all ships and craft of the Navy, except aircraft, and except those assigned to the Bureau of Yards and Docks and to the Military Sea Transportation Service. This includes prescribing the standards and procedures for the dry-docking of all naval vessels.

The research and development programs pertaining to the design, construction, and maintenance of ships and craft are the responsibility of this Bureau. This responsibility embraces the collateral fields of radiological, biological, and chemical warfare defense; respiratory protective devices, diving equipment and techniques, submarine rescue equipment and methods, and submarine escape training facili-

The Bureau is responsible for conduct of research and development projects in the field of astronautics as may be assigned by higher authority or other Government agencies.

The Bureau is also charged with and is responsible for the management control, upkeep, and operation of the following naval ordnance activities, and with their repairs within the capacity of the force employed: gun factories, ordnance plants, torpedo stations, proving grounds, powder factories, ammunition depots, magazines on shore, mine depots, net depots, ordnance test stations, ordnance laboratories, degaussing and deperming stations, and other naval ordnance activities.

ties; mine and torpedo counter-measures; and electronic materials and accessories (except airborne and ordnance).

The fuels and lubricants used in the main propulsion and auxiliary machinery of naval ships and craft are procured to the specifications of the Bureau of Ships, which also establishes the inspection procedures which insure compliance with those specifications.

The Bureau, when requested by operational commanders, or when directed by the Chief of Naval Operations, supervises major operations involving salvaging of sunken or stranded ships. Whenever required, the Bureau of Ships procures the services of salvage agencies outside the Navy. The techniques and procedures of salvage and the equipment designed and procured for salvage use are the responsibility of this Bureau.

The Bureau exercises technical control of the installation, operating procedures, alteration, repair, and maintenance of the hull, machinery, and equipment of all naval ships and craft.

The Bureau of Ships is charged with the management control of all U. S. Naval Shipyards; the Offices of Supervisors of Shipbuilding, USN, and Naval Inspectors of Ordnance; the Office of Industrial Managers, USN, and Assistant Industrial Managers, USN; of Offices of U. S. Naval Inspectors of Machinery; several large research and development laboratories and other technical activities; ship repair facilities; and many other naval installations.

In addition to the duties mentioned above, the Chief of the Bureau of Ships has the following responsibilities: (1) to purchase ships and other water craft for the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, with

the exception of floating drydocks; (2) to act as Coordinator of Shipbuilding for the entire Department of Defense; (3) to act as Coordinator of Conversion and Repair within the continental limits, during wartime and during periods of declared national emergency, for the entire Department of Defense and to plan for handling such matters; (4) to act as Coordinator of Ship Repair and Conversion for the Department of Defense and Department of Commerce, normally engaging only in planning functions except during periods of national emergency or mobilization; and (5) to represent the Department of Defense in coordinating such matters with other Government agencies.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts supervises the procurement, receipt, custody, warehousing, and issuance of Navy supplies and materials, exclusive of ammunition and its components, other explosive devices, and pyrotechnics, and as authorized by the Secretary of the Navy the designated Single Manager for Department of Defense petroleum and medical supplies exercises management control over the Single Manager Supply Operating Agencies for petroleum and medical supplies.

The Bureau develops plans, conducts research, formulates policies, and specifies procedures to be followed in the performance of supply and specified fiscal functions afloat and ashore. It supervises and directs the operation of the supply phases of the Navy Supply System, and administers the redistribution program of excess personal property within the Department of Defense and the sale of Navy surplus property. It develops and implements the industrial mobilization planning program with respect to the material under the Bureau's control.

Except as otherwise prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, the Bureau exercises management control over the following types of organizations and activities of the Shore Establishment: naval supply centers; naval supply annexes; naval supply depots; Navy fuel depots; supply demand control points; Navy retail offices; Navy overseas air cargo terminals; Navy transportation control offices; Navy purchasing offices; Navy exchanges; Navy commissary stores; Navy regional accounts offices; Navy accounts disbursing offices; Military Medical Supply Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington, D. C.; Navy Ships Store Office, New York City; Naval Supply Research and Development Facility, Bayonne, N. J.; Navy Material Catalog Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Naval Uniform Shop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, Ohio; and Navy Officers Accounts Office, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau administers a centralized storage program for the control of all storage facilities of the Naval Shore

Establishment, and authorizes and supervises the transportation of Navy property and household goods of naval personnel, military and civilian. It administers the Navy's participation in the storage phase of the national stockpile program. It controls the loading and unloading of cargo ships; and procures, operates, and administers cargo terminal facilities, including the procurement and assignment of stevedores.

The Bureau administers and manages the Navy Stock Fund and the stocks of material and supplies procured with this fund, the Naval Working Fund, and designated parts of the Navy Management Fund. It prepares budget estimates and administers funds for the Servicewide Supply Distribution System, commodity control, and for the support of activities under its management control. It supervises the administrative examination of the accounts of Navy disbursing officers. It supervises disbursement for military

and civilian payrolls; payment of allotments, including those in substantiation of Basic Allowance for Quarters for all Navy military personnel and for civilians employed at naval activities outside the continental United States; payment of retired and fleet reserve personnel; payment of repatriated military and civilian personnel of the Navy; and payment of death gratuities. It also supervises disbursement for articles and services procured for the Navy.

The Bureau maintains the official Fidelity Accounts for property entrusted to the custody of accountable officers, and certifies to the Comptroller General of the United States all charges against an officer or agent of the Navy entrusted with public property arising from loss occurring through fault or negligence. It performs certain audits of property accounts and the administrative examination of the money accounts of the Naval Establishment.

Bureau of Yards and Docks

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is responsible, with certain exceptions, for the design, planning, development, procurement, construction, alteration, and cost estimates at all shore activities of the Naval Establishment, of public works, public utilities, construction, transportation, and weight-handling equipment (except that of the Marine Corps and such equipment as is assigned to another bureau or office), and similar responsibilities with respect to certain service craft to wit: floating drydocks, floating cranes, dredges, floating pile drivers, and floating power barges. The Bureau also supervises the construction of private plant facilities and extensions financed with naval funds.

The Bureau is responsible also for the repair of the facilities enumerated

above, when beyond the capacity of the local force employed, at all activities, with funds supplied by the bureau or office having management control; for determining and authorizing the rates of sale of utility services to private parties, coordinate branches of the Government, and welfare activities within the Naval Establishment; for the acquisition and disposal of real estate, and the maintenance of records thereof, except for Marine Corps leases, and the custody of real property no longer required for the use to which assigned; for making an annual survey of public works, public utilities, and construction, transportation, and weight-handling equipment at all shore activities of the Navy, and submitting appropriate recommendations in connection therewith to the re-

sponsible bureaus and offices having management control; for coordinating the procurement of utility services required by shore activities of the Naval Establishment; for maintaining liaison for the Department of the Navy with all public and private interests in regard to off-station access roads, housing, and related community facilities and services serving the Shore Establishment; for maintaining a record of the location of all transportation and construction equipment of the Navy, and assigning Navy registration numbers thereto, except railroad cars registered in interchange service; for the development, procurement, and distribution of materials and appliances for defense ashore against atomic, biological, and chemical warfare, except instruments for detection, identification, and/or measurement of radioactivity and biological agents; for supporting and administering the Department of the Navy Central Housing Office; and for making engineering feasibility studies including estimates of cost and recommended site locations of new, and expansion of existing, shore facilities, from the basic planning criteria.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, with certain exceptions, exercises technical control of: the alteration, repair, upkeep, and inspection of public works and public utilities, and the operating standards and procedures pertaining thereto; the repair, and upkeep of, and operating standards and procedures for construction, transportation, and weight-handling equipment, except Marine Corps equipment and specialized equipment assigned for technical control to another bureau or office; civil engineering standards and procedures; fire prevention and fire protec-

tion at shore activities, except for aircraft crash fires and explosive and ammunition fires; organization, equipment, and operational procedures of the naval construction forces; operation of automotive vehicles insofar as public laws pertain and the Secretary of the Navy directs; administration of all rental housing under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department; standard limitations of expenditures for repair and alteration of public quarters of the Navy, and for repair and replacement of furniture therein, including the preparation and promulgation of allowance lists of furniture for public quarters.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks exercises management control of the following commands and organizations established as separate activities of the Shore Establishment: District Public Works Offices, Area Public Works Offices, Naval Construction Battalion Centers, Public Works Centers, Public Works Transportation Centers, Overseas Divisions, Officers-in-Charge of Construction, and the Naval Civil Engineering Research and Evaluation Laboratory, Port Hueneme, Calif.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks responsibilities include technical assistance and advice to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in connection with the training of Construction Battalions, personnel known as "Seabees," and technical assistance and advice to the Chief of Naval Operations relative to the assignment and work of the "Seabees." It is responsible for the design and assembly at ports of embarkation and debarkation of all equipment and materials necessary for the operation of naval construction battalions at advance bases.

Office of the Judge Advocate General

The Office of the Judge Advocate General, authorized by the act of June 8, 1880 (21 Stat. 164) (now in 10

U. S. C. 5148), has cognizance of all major phases of military, administrative, and applied law listed below as

are incident to the operation of the Naval Establishment.

With respect to military law, this office administers the program of military justice for the Naval Establishment. It reviews the records of proceedings of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of investigation. It prepares charges and specifications for general courts-martial ordered by the Secretary of the Navy; also prepares orders instructing convening authorities to take action on court-martial sentences in accordance with decisions of boards of review and the United States Court of Military Appeals, and any action taken thereon by the Judge Advocate General or the Secretary of the Navy; and it initiates action to correct legal and procedural errors in the administration of naval justice.

The Office advises and prepares opinions on questions of administrative law concerned with the administration of naval affairs, including legal questions arising on pay and allowances for naval personnel. It also reviews matters of international law and prepares opinions thereon.

On questions of applied law the Office reviews and takes necessary action on admiralty cases, claims for damages caused by naval vessels, foreign claims, and miscellaneous claims filed by or against the Navy. It administers a legal assistance program, which provides free legal service to naval personnel and their dependents on personal legal problems. It is also responsible for the adjustment and settlement of tax problems arising from liabilities asserted by Federal, State, and local tax authorities (including liabilities asserted against individual naval-service personnel and nonappropriated fund activities) except for those matters handled by the General Counsel for the Department of the Navy.

The Office takes necessary action with regard to records of proceedings of Examining Boards, Boards of Medical Examiners, Physical Evaluation Boards, Naval Retiring Review and Naval Medical Survey Review Boards, and other miscellaneous boards; and prepares precepts convening or changing membership on the above boards.

tion activities of the Navy with other segments of the Department of Defense and appropriate civilian agencies.

3. Exercises coordination control over the Material Inspection Service, USN, and management control over the Supervising Inspectors, the Inspectors, and the Resident Inspectors of Naval Material.

4. Formulates, promulgates, and effectuates policies and methods relative to material control, including standardization, cataloging, property disposition, and inventory control.

5. Collaborates with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in reconciling difficulties encountered in meeting the material requirements of the operating forces.

6. Provides for the representation of the Navy's material requirements before other Government agencies controlling the availability of products, materials, and facilities.

7. Coordinates and integrates industrial mobilization planning.

8. Develops, implements, and coordinates Navy policy on labor relations and industrial manpower with respect to private industry.

9. Implements and administers the Industrial Security Program which operates outside of the Naval Establishment.

The Office of Naval Material provides staff assistance to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material) in the performance of his logistic functions.

Office of Naval Research

The Office of Naval Research, established by the act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 779) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5150-5153), is headed by a Chief of Naval Research who is appointed by the President.

The Office of Naval Research is charged with the duties of encouraging, planning, initiating, and coordinating naval research, and conducting naval research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by the respective bureaus, offices, and other agencies of the Department of the Navy. The Chief of Naval Research (1) is the principal adviser to the Secretary of the Navy on all research matters and such developments as may be expected from research; (2) keeps the Chief of Naval Operations advised of findings, trends, and potentialities in research and disseminates information to interested bureaus, offices, and headquarters within the Department of the Navy, and to other governmental or private agencies as may be appropriate, on naval and other research;

and (3) is the principal representative of the Department of the Navy in dealings of Navy-wide interest on research matters with other Government agencies, corporations, educational and scientific institutions, and other organizations and individuals concerned with scientific research.

The Office of Naval Research surveys the trends, potentialities, and achievements of scientific research and development and plans and coordinates research and development programs throughout the Naval Establishment. It studies and collaborates with the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the bureaus and offices in the formulation of the principal development programs of the Department of the Navy. It disseminates scientific information to these agencies for use in their development programs. All proposals within the Department of the Navy for establishment of, abolishment of, or significant changes in all laboratories concerned with research or development are referred to the Chief

of Naval Research for comment and recommendation prior to final action.

The Office of Naval Research supervises, administers, and controls all activities within or on behalf of the Department of the Navy relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, royalty payments, and similar matters, and correlates such activities with the research and development activities of the Department of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Research is authorized to undertake (1) upon his own initiative, or at the direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, or at the request of any bureau, office, or headquarters of the Department of the Navy, the development, design, maintenance, modification, and improvement of training devices and aids, and components thereof, and (2) at the request of the Chief of Naval Opera-

tions or any bureau, office, or headquarters of the Department of the Navy, the production of training devices and aids, and components thereof, to the extent that appropriations are made available therefor.

The Office is charged with the management and technical control of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; the Naval Training Device Center, Sands Point, Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.; the Navy Underwater Sound Reference Laboratory, Orlando, Fla.; and the Naval Biological Laboratory, Oakland, Calif. It has, in addition, under its management and technical control, branch offices in London (England), Chicago, New York, Boston, Pasadena, and San Francisco, and various resident representatives in areas of extensive research activity.

Naval Research Advisory Committee

An act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 779) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5153), authorized the establishment of a Naval Research Advisory Committee, to "consist of not exceeding fifteen persons to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy from those persons in civilian life who are preeminent in the fields of science, research, and develop-

ment work." It is the function of the Committee to consult with and advise the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Naval Research. One member of the Committee must be from the field of medicine. For administrative ease, the Chief of Naval Research furnishes staff assistance to the Naval Research Advisory Committee.

Office of Information

The information mission of the Navy is to inform the public and the naval service concerning: (1) the Navy as an instrument of national policy and security, (2) the activities of the Navy, as compatible with military security, and (3) the responsibilities and participation of naval personnel as United States citizens under the American concept of government and society.

In furtherance of the Navy's functional missions and in discharging the Navy's obligation to inform the public

and the naval service, the paramount information objectives are: understanding of the continuing importance of seapower, understanding of the Navy's role today, understanding of the Navy's future role, encouragement for career service, a vigorous Naval Reserve, public awareness of the need for a modernized fleet, and public awareness of growing Soviet naval strength.

The mission of the Office of Information is: to initiate, stimulate, and

develop within the Naval Establishment information to be used to further the information mission of the Navy; to collect, evaluate, and disseminate such information to the public and

naval service; and to insure that appropriate information concerning policies and programs of the Navy Department is available to naval personnel.

Office of the Comptroller

Pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act amendments of 1949 (now in 10 U. S. C. 5061), the Secretary of the Navy established the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy on June 1, 1950.

The mission of the Comptroller is to advise and assist the Secretary of the Navy in developing and maintaining efficiency and economy through budgetary and fiscal procedures. Subject to the authority of the Secretary, he is directly responsible for budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting, internal audit and for the administrative organization structure and managerial procedures relating to such responsibilities within the Department of the Navy and for the coordination and correlation of matters under his cognizance with the Comptrollers of the Departments of Defense, Army, and Air Force and other departments and agencies of the Government. In discharging these duties, he is responsible for:

1. Budget preparation, which extends to the technique and authority essential to the translation of plans and programs of the Chief of Naval Operations into a formal budget for presentation to the Secretary of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Congress.

2. Budget administration, including a continuing review of the execution of approved budget plans and programs, the allocation and apportionment of appropriations, and the allo-

cation of overall civilian personnel ceilings complementary thereto.

3. Development and establishment of basic fiscal policy and supervision of the execution thereof.

4. Administration of guaranteed loan program, advance and progress payments, and other credits relative to procurement contracts.

5. Development and supervision of the execution of principles, policies, and procedures to be followed in fiscal, cost, capital and operating property, and working capital and management fund accounting throughout the Department of the Navy. Prescription of the type and content of basic fiscal, cost, capital and operating accounting records to be maintained by the bureaus and offices of the Department of the Navy.

6. The development of audit principles, policies, and procedures and the implementation, as required, of systems of internal audit and contract audit.

7. The development of policy and general systems of statistical and progress reporting with respect to fiscal and budgetary matters. The receipt and review of requests from the Department of Defense and other Government agencies for statistical data and the monitoring of completion and consolidation of these reports, when necessary.

8. Reports control policy and the general implementation thereof with respect to matters under the cognizance of the Comptroller.

9. Administrative organization structure and managerial procedures relating to budgeting, accounting,

progress and statistical reporting, and internal auditing within the Department of the Navy.

Office of Industrial Relations

Executive Order 9830 of February 24, 1947, which superseded Executive Order 7916 of June 24, 1938, is the authority for establishing the Office of Industrial Relations.

Under the direct supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces) the primary objective of the Office of Industrial Relations is "to establish a fair and effective civilian personnel administration throughout the Naval Establishment which will contribute both to job satisfaction on the part of officers and employees and to efficient public service."

The Chief of Industrial Relations is charged with the responsibility for (a) the development of the Navy's industrial relations program for civilian employees; (b) the development of policies governing that program, and (c) advising and assisting bureaus, offices, and field activities in the operation of the program.

The Office of Industrial Relations performs the following functions: (a) development and administration of

policies and procedures governing the procurement and administration of civilian personnel; (b) development and administration of training policy for civilian personnel in the Department of the Navy; (c) development and administration of policies and programs for the fixing of salaries and wages of civilian personnel; (d) development, coordination, and administration of the industrial, motor vehicle, and MSTs accident prevention policies for the Department of the Navy; (e) establishment and maintenance of recurrent and special statistical reports and reporting systems regarding personnel of the Naval Establishment; (f) development and administration of the employee security program for civilian personnel; and (g) development, implementation, and coordination of Navy policy on Labor Relations Matters.

The Office of Industrial Relations provides staff assistance to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces) in the performance of his personnel functions.

Office of the General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel is responsible throughout the Department of the Navy for providing legal services in the field of business and commercial law. The head of the Office of the General Counsel is designated the General Counsel for the Department of the Navy. He is appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of the Navy.

In discharging its responsibility, the Office of the General Counsel provides all legal services relating to:

1. The acquisition, custody, management, transportation, taxation, and disposition of real and personal property, and the procurement of services, including the fiscal, budgetary, and accounting aspects thereof; excepting, however, tort claims and admiralty claims arising independently of contract, and matters relating to the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

2. Operations of the Military Sea Transportation Service, excepting tort and admiralty claims arising independently of contract.

3. The Office of the Comptroller of the Navy.

4. Procurement matters in the field of patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, royalty payments, and similar matters, including those in the Armed Services Procurement Regula-

tions and Navy Procurement Directives and deviations therefrom.

5. Industrial security.

The Office of the General Counsel is responsible for liaison and relations with the other departments and agencies of the Government with respect to the foregoing matters.

Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves

The mission of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves is to perform all functions necessary to: (a) explore, prospect, conserve, develop, use, and operate the existing Naval Petroleum Reserves; (b) administer the existing Naval Oil Shale

Reserves; (c) locate, establish, and develop additional petroleum and associated hydrocarbon reserves; and (d) serve as the principal Department of the Navy advisory office on matters relating to crude petroleum, both domestic and foreign.

United States Marine Corps

The Continental Marines, forerunner of the present Corps, was organized by resolution of the Continental Congress of November 10, 1775. The present United States Marine Corps was established by act of Congress approved July 11, 1798 (1 Stat. 594) (now in 10 U. S. C. 5013, 5201 et seq.).

The United States Marine Corps is organized, trained, and equipped to provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign. In addition, the Marine Corps provides detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy and security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and performs such other duties as the President may direct. The Marine Corps is also charged with the development, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, of those phases of amphibious operations that pertain to the tactics,

techniques, and equipment used by landing forces and is responsible, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peacetime components of the Marine Corps to meet the needs of war.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps commands the Marine Corps and is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for its administration, discipline, internal organization, unit training, requirements, efficiency, and readiness, and for the total performance of the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps Reserve. He meets with and has co-equal status with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when matters which directly concern the Marine Corps are under consideration by them.

The Assistant Commandant performs the duties of the Commandant during the latter's absence or disability, and performs such other duties as the Commandant may specifically direct.

The Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, is the staff of the Commandant. Its function is to advise and assist the Commandant in the

charge of his responsibilities and is organized as follows:

- Immediate Office of the Commandant
- Office of the Chief of Staff
- Office of the Legislative Assistant to the Commandant
- Office of the Counsel for the Commandant
- Office of the Director of Women Marines
- Office of the Staff Medical Officer
- Office of the Staff Dental Officer
- Director, Division of Aviation
- G-1 Division
- G-2 Division
- G-3 Division
- G-4 Division
- Policy Analysis Division
- Fiscal Division
- Inspection Division
- Division of Information
- Division of Reserve
- Administrative Division
- Personnel Department
- Supply Department.

The Chief of Staff is the Commandant's executive officer. He directs, coordinates, and supervises staff activities at Headquarters, Marine Corps, and performs such other duties as the Commandant may specifically direct. He performs the duties of Assistant Commandant in the latter's absence.

Within the Office of the Chief of Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans) assists the Chief of Staff in directing, coordinating, and supervising staff activities in the fields of planning, programing, budgeting, and Joint Service matters. He serves as the Commandant's Operations Deputy with respect to Joint Chiefs of Staff matters.

The Deputy of Staff (Research and Development) also functions to assist the Chief of Staff in supervising and planning, programing, and execution of Marine Corps research and development and represents the Commandant on all departmental and intra-departmental councils, boards, and committees which are concerned with policymaking and overall coordination in the field of Research and Development.

The Legislative Assistant to the Commandant advises the Commandant and staff agencies on legislative matters, and maintains liaison between the Commandant and the Congress.

The Counsel for the Commandant provides the Commandant and staff agencies with legal advice and assistance in the field of business and commercial law, including the acquisition, custody, management, transportation, taxation, and disposition of real and personal property, and the procurement of services.

The Director of Women Marines advises the Commandant and staff agencies on all matters of policy and procedure concerning women in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve.

The Staff Medical Officer advises the Commandant and staff agencies on all matters pertaining to medical services.

The Staff Dental Officer advises the Commandant and staff agencies on all matters pertaining to dental services.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, under the direction of the Commandant, formulates all plans, policies, and programs concerned with military personnel administration and manpower management, including the determination of requirements, establishing allowances, and supervising the distribution and utilization of all personnel, both military and civilian, under the control of the Marine Corps.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, under the direction of the Commandant, formulates plans and policies pertaining to intelligence and counterintelligence. He renders advice and assistance to other offices of the Navy Department relative to the collection and dissemination of intelligence information and materials for use by Marine Corps organizations, and to counterintelligence matters relating to Marine Corps organizations and personnel.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, under the direction of the Commandant, formulates and recommends policies, prepares plans, and supervises the execution of the approved policies and plans pertaining to the training, troop movement, and operations of the Marine Corps (Ground), both regular and reserve establishments; for the organization and employment of the Fleet Marine Force (Ground) and Marine Corps Reserve (Ground); for tactical and training inspections of the Fleet Marine Force (Ground); for establishing equipment development and procurement requirements and priorities of allocation of equipment and supplies (in coordination with G-4); and for maintaining certain historical records of the Marine Corps for current reference purposes.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, under the direction of the Commandant, is responsible for Marine Corps logistic plans, program objectives, and programs relating to materiel readiness. He is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising the materiel programs to include: statements of needs for new items, military characteristics, definition of projects, program review, monitoring technical direction during development, and procurement, service testing, and approval of new items for Marine Corps service use (except aeronautical and medical equipment). He prepares guidance for the budget estimate within assigned cognizance and serves as the general staff program coordinator for the Marine Corps appropriations "Troops and Facilities" and "Procurement." He coordinates matters of equipment research and engineering, and interservice and international standardization. He interprets logistic directives from higher authority and prepares Marine Corps directives or other implementation thereof in the following areas: requirements, allowances, procurements,

standards, service support elements organization, supply distribution, maintenance, disposal, installations, construction, utilities, transportation, embarkation, hospitalization, evacuation, and other services. He recommends and provides Marine Corps membership on boards and committees whose charters parallel G-4 cognizance. He reviews all Marine Corps plans and programs in conjunction with other staff elements, and determines their feasibility in terms of assigned functions. He provides for interstaff, interservice, and intra-Marine Corps liaison with assigned cognizance.

The Director, Division of Aviation, is adviser to the Commandant of the Marine Corps on aviation matters. He acts in a dual capacity as Director, Division of Aviation, Headquarters, Marine Corps, and Director, Marine Aviation (Op-52) in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air). As Director, Division of Aviation, under the direction of the Commandant, he is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising matters and activities pertaining to Marine Aviation. As Director, Marine Aviation, under the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), he is responsible for administering all matters pertaining to Marine Corps aviation in such manner as to insure closest cooperation between Marine Corps aviation and naval aviation for their mutual benefit.

The Director, Policy Analysis Division, under the direction of the Commandant, maintains continuous examination of current or projected Marine Corps policies for continuity, coordination, and timeliness and submits recommendations to the Commandant for changes in policy, as appropriate.

The Fiscal Director, as the representative of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, is responsible for the

formulation of fiscal policy, and for fiscal administration in the Marine Corps to the end that fiscal action, policies, and procedures of the Marine Corps will be in conformity with the law, good business practice, and the policies, procedures, and regulations of the Department of the Navy as applicable to the Marine Corps. He exercises technical supervision over fiscal activities in local staffs and field organizations and performs duties and functions of budget officer.

The Inspector General, Marine Corps, is responsible for the conduct of inspections and investigations as directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. He makes periodic inspections and special investigations when ordered by the Commandant, making written reports containing findings of fact and recommendations concerning irregularities at the activity inspected. He administers the program for the auditing of all non-appropriated funds.

The Director of Information, under the direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, establishes the information policies of the Marine Corps and is responsible for information activities.

The Director, Marine Corps Reserve, under the direction of the Commandant, has supervision, control, and responsibility over matters pertaining to the Marine Corps Reserve.

The Director, Administrative Division, under the direction of the Commandant, is responsible for administration of civilian personnel and placement of enlisted personnel at Headquarters; controls the editing and publishing of general purpose publications issued by Headquarters Marine Corps; and provides for the operations

of services affecting Headquarters as a whole and for the operation of the Headquarters communications office. He exercises technical control of all machine records installations and provides organization and management advisory services.

The Director of Personnel, Marine Corps, under the direction of the Commandant, is responsible for the procurement and administration of officers and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps; the distribution, appointment, promotion, retirement, discipline and discharge of commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and for their welfare; adjudication of personal claims; casualty processing; maintenance of officer and enlisted personnel records; and for the administration of the Marine Corps Personnel Accounting System.

The Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps is head of the Supply Department, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps. He executes the plans and policies of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as directed, in matters of supply and disbursing including: (1) procurement, storage, distribution, repair, salvage, and disposal of equipment and supplies; (2) management of quarters, barracks, and other public buildings owned by the Marine Corps; (3) transportation of Marine Corps personnel, their dependents and authorized household effects; (4) payment for equipment, supplies, and services from congressional appropriations; (5) pay and allowances of Marine Corps personnel, assigned Navy personnel, and civilian employees of the Marine Corps; and (6) administrative analysis of accounts and returns of disbursing officers.

Military Sea Transportation Service

The Military Sea Transportation Service provides sea transportation for personnel and cargo of the Department of Defense (excluding that transported by units of the fleet) and as authorized or directed for other Government agencies of the United States subject to policies and priorities issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Military Sea Transportation Service comprises assigned Government-owned vessels, merchant type vessels which have been acquired for permanent assignment to the Navy, and such additional merchant type vessels which have been acquired on a bareboat, time, or voyage basis. Under the Commander, Military Sea Transpor-

tation Service, there are established within the continental United States and overseas such subordinate MSTs area commands, subarea commands, and offices as are directed by the Chief of Naval Operations. For purposes of coordination with other naval commands, these activities are under the coordination control of fleet, sea frontier, district, and other naval area commanders in whose areas they are located. The Commander, Military Sea Transportation Service, is under the military command of the Chief of Naval Operations, and, with respect to procurement and related matters, is responsible to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material).

Office of Legislative Liaison

The Chief of Legislative Liaison is the representative of the Secretary of the Navy in matters concerning Navy legislative affairs and congressional relations (except appropriations). He

advises and assists the Secretary of the Navy and all other principal civilian and military officials of the Department of the Navy concerning these matters.

NAVAL DISTRICTS AND NAVAL RIVER COMMANDS

[The United States and island possessions are divided into naval districts and naval river commands, with limits and headquarters as indicated below. Address communications to the Commandant, for example, Commandant, First Naval District, Boston, Mass.]

District	States and counties	Headquarters
1.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (including Block Island).	Boston, Mass.
2.	Connecticut, New York, northern part of New Jersey, including the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, Hunterdon, and all counties north thereof, also Nantucket Shoals Lightship.	New York, N. Y.
4.	Pennsylvania; southern part of New Jersey, including counties of Mercer, Burlington, Ocean, and all counties south thereof, Delaware including Winter Quarter Shoal Light Vessel, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
5.	Maryland less Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Montgomery, St. Marys, Calvert, and Charles Counties, West Virginia, Virginia less Arlington, Fairfax, Stafford, King George, Prince William, and Westmoreland Counties and the city of Alexandria; also all waters of Chesapeake Bay including its arms and tributaries except waters within the Fourth Naval District and the counties comprising the Potomac River and Severn River Naval Commands west of a line extending from Smith Point to Point Lookout thence following the general contour of the shoreline of St. Marys, Calvert, and Anne Arundel Counties, as laid by straight lines from headland to headland across rivers and estuaries; Kentucky; and the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Craven, Jones, Carteret, and Onslow in North Carolina.	Norfolk, Va.
6.	North Carolina less the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Craven, Jones, Carteret, and Onslow; South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; Alabama; Tennessee, and Mississippi.	Charleston, S. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE¹

The Pentagon

Liberty 5-6700, Branch 52246 or 55791

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Air Force.....	JAMES H. DOUGLAS.
Executive Assistant.....	BRIG. GEN. THEODORE R. MILTON.
Deputy Executive Assistant.....	COL. ROBERT L. PETIT.
Military Aide.....	LT. COL. JAMES J. DIMEL.
Under Secretary of the Air Force.....	MALCOLM A. MACINTYRE.
Executive.....	COL. ROBERT F. BURNHAM.
Deputy for Requirements Review.....	PHILIP F. HILBERT.
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management).....	LYLE S. GARLOCK.
Executive.....	LT. COL. JACK L. REED.
Special Assistant.....	CLEMENT G. MALONEY.
Deputy for Accounting and Financial Management.....	ROBERT D. BENSON.
Deputy for Contract Financing.....	P. ORMAND MILTON.
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces).....	DAVID S. SMITH.
Executive.....	LT. COL. WINSTON P. ANDERSON.
Deputy for Manpower, Personnel and Organization.....	JAMES P. GOODE.
Deputy for Reserve and ROTC Affairs.....	BENJAMIN W. FRIDGE.
Deputy for Security Programs.....	JOHN J. GRADY.
Director, Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council.....	MAJ. GEN. LEWIS R. PARKER.
Deputy Director, Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council.....	BRIG. GEN. JAMES L. RILEY.
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Materiel).....	DUDLEY G. SHARP.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	MAX GOLDEN.
Executive.....	COL. EDWIN P. SCHMID.
Deputy for Civil and Military Air Transportation.....	GILBERT C. GREENWAY.
Deputy for Materiel Programs.....	DONALD R. JACKSON.
Deputy for Military Assistance Programs.....	LEWIS S. THOMPSON.
Chairman, Air Force Panel Board of Contract Appeals.....	GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research and Development).....	RICHARD E. HORNER.
Executive.....	COL. BENTLEY H. HARRIS, Jr.
Deputy for Research and Development Operations.....	WILLIAM WETZEN.
Deputy for Requirements.....	(VACANCY).
Assistant for Programming.....	LELAND B. MEBINE.
Special Assistant for Installations.....	JOHN M. FERRY.
Deputy Special Assistant.....	GEORGE S. ROBINSON.
Executive.....	LT. COL. JEROME J. FISCHER.
Administrative Assistant.....	JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN.
Deputy Administrative Assistant.....	PHILIP J. CURRAN.
Executive.....	LT. COL. GEORGE W. FRANKLIN.
General Counsel.....	JOHN A. JOHNSON.
Associate General Counsel (Procurement).....	GERRITT W. WESSELINK.
Associate General Counsel (International).....	DAGGETT H. HOWARD.
Executive.....	LT. COL. CORTLAND P. AUER.

¹ Organization chart on page 593

Director, Office of Legislative Liaison.....	MAJ. GEN. JOE W. KELLY.
Deputy Director.....	COL. BOURNE ADKISON.
Assistant Director.....	COL. VINCENT J. ADDUCI.
Executive.....	MAJ. JACK L. HIGGINS.
Director, Office of Information Services.....	MAJ. GEN. ARNO H. LUEHMAN.
Deputy Director.....	COL. MAURICE F. CASEY.
Executive.....	MAJ. RICHARD E. SCHMELZ.

AIR STAFF

Chief of Staff.....	GEN. THOMAS D. WHITE.
Vice Chief of Staff.....	GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY.
Assistant Vice Chief of Staff.....	MAJ. GEN. JACOB E. SMART.
Secretary of the Air Staff.....	COL. J. A. BROOKS III.
Director of Administrative Services.....	COL. JAMES L. TARR.
Chairman, Scientific Advisory Board.....	JAMES H. DOOLITTLE.
Surgeon General.....	MAJ. GEN. DAN C. OGLE.
Deputy Surgeon General.....	MAJ. GEN. O. F. MCILNAY.
Assistant for Dental Services.....	BRIG. GEN. JAMES S. CATHROE.
Assistant for Veterinary Services.....	COL. R. R. MILLER.
Director of Plans and Hospitalization.....	BRIG. GEN. J. K. CULLEN.
Director of Medical Staffing and Education.....	BRIG. GEN. M. S. WHITE.
Director of Professional Services.....	BRIG. GEN. VICTOR A. BYRNES.
The Inspector General.....	LT. GEN. ELMER J. ROGERS, JR.
Deputy Inspector General for Inspection.....	MAJ. GEN. HOWARD G. BUNKER.
Deputy Inspector General for Security.....	MAJ. GEN. J. F. CARROLL.
Assistant for Security Plans and Policy.....	COL. E. M. NEVILLE.
Provost Marshal.....	BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. FAGG.
Director of Special Investigations.....	BRIG. GEN. JOHN E. MURRAY.
Director of Inspection Services.....	COL. WILLIAM E. McDONALD.
Director of Readiness and Materiel Inspection.....	MAJ. GEN. JACK W. WOOD.
Director of Procurement Inspection.....	BRIG. GEN. EDWARD B. GALLANT.
Director of Flight Safety Research.....	BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH D. C. CALDARA.
The Judge Advocate General.....	MAJ. GEN. REGINALD C. HARMON.
The Assistant Judge Advocate General.....	MAJ. GEN. A. M. KUHFPELD.
Director of Military Justice.....	COL. H. L. HOLLAND.
Director of Civil Law.....	COL. ALBERT J. CLARK.
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence.....	MAJ. GEN. MILLARD LEWIS.
Policy and Management Group.....	COL. FRANK B. CHAPPELL.
Electronics Intelligence Coordinating Group.....	COL. CHARLES P. RICHMAN.
Director of Collection and Dissemination.....	MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. WALSH.
Director of Estimates.....	BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. SCHWEIZER, JR.
Director of Targets.....	COL. GROVER C. BROWN.
Assistant Chief of Staff for Guided Missiles.....	MAJ. GEN. C. M. MCCORKLE.
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Guided Missiles.....	BRIG. GEN. ROBERT E. GREER.
Assistant Chief of Staff, Reserve Forces.....	MAJ. GEN. R. A. GRUSSENDORF.
Assistant Chief of Staff, Air Defense Systems.....	MAJ. GEN. HOWELL M. ESTES, JR.
Deputy.....	COL. HAROLD N. HOLT.
Comptroller of the Air Force.....	LT. GEN. MANUEL J. ASENSIO.
Deputy Comptroller.....	GEORGE E. RAMSEY, JR.
Assistant Comptroller.....	MAJ. GEN. ROBERT O. CORK.
Assistant for Systems.....	CLAUDE D. BALDWIN.
Assistant for Field and International Relations.....	COL. HARRY A. OLSON.
Auditor General.....	MAJ. GEN. W. P. FARNSWORTH.
Director of Accounting and Finance.....	COL. WALDEN A. SUNDELL.
Director of Statistical Services.....	BRIG. GEN. LLEWELLYN O. RYAN.
Director of Budget.....	MAJ. GEN. FRANK A. BOGART.
Director of Management Analysis.....	BRIG. GEN. C. W. CECIL, JR.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel	LT. GEN. EMMETT O'DONNELL, JR.
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel	MAJ. GEN. R. B. LANDRY.
Assistant for Ground Safety	W. L. TUBBS.
Chief of Air Force Chaplains	MAJ. GEN. C. I. CARPENTER.
Director, WAF	COL. EMMA J. RILEY.
Director of Personnel Planning	MAJ. GEN. J. J. NAZZARO.
Director of Military Personnel	MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND J. REEVES.
Director of Civilian Personnel	JOHN A. WATTS.
Director of Personnel Procurement and Training	MAJ. GEN. R. H. CARMICHAEL.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations	LT. GEN. W. H. TUNNER.
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations	(VACANCY).
Assistant for Atomic Energy	MAJ. GEN. R. T. COINER, JR.
Assistant for Operations Analysis	LEROY A. BROTHERS.
Director of Installations	MAJ. GEN. A. M. MINTON.
Director of Communications-Electronics	MAJ. GEN. ALVIN L. PACHYNSKI.
Director of Manpower and Organization	MAJ. GEN. THOMAS C. MUSGRAVE, JR.
Director of Operations	MAJ. GEN. M. A. PRESTON.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs	LT. GEN. JOHN K. GERHART.
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs	MAJ. GEN. H. C. DONNELLY.
Assistant for National Security Council Affairs	COL. ROBERT J. DIXON.
Assistant for Western Hemisphere Affairs	MAJ. GEN. THOMAS C. DARCY.
Assistant for Long Range Objectives	COL. JAMES B. TIPTON.
Director of Plans	MAJ. GEN. JOHN B. CARY.
Director of Programs	MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN J. WEBSTER.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel	LT. GEN. CLARENCE S. IRVINE.
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel	MAJ. GEN. MARK E. BRADLEY, JR.
Assistant for Production Programming	BRIG. GEN. WAYMOND A. DAVIS.
Assistant for Materiel	JOSEPH S. HOOVER.
Assistant for Mutual Security	MAJ. GEN. DONALD R. HUTCHINSON.
Director of Materiel Programs	BRIG. GEN. DON COUPLAND.
Director of Maintenance Engineering	MAJ. GEN. A. G. HEWITT.
Director of Supply and Services	MAJ. GEN. C. J. BONDIEY, JR.
Director of Transportation	BRIG. GEN. RAYMOND L. WINN.
Director of Procurement and Production	COL. R. G. RLEGG.
Director of Logistics Plans	BRIG. GEN. LAURENCE B. KELLY.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Development	LT. GEN. DONALD L. PUTT.
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Development	MAJ. GEN. JOHN S. MILLS.
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Nuclear Systems	MAJ. GEN. DONALD J. KEIRN.
Assistant for Development Programming	(VACANCY).
Assistant for Standardization	COL. W. R. CLINGERMAN, JR.
Director of Requirements	MAJ. GEN. JAMES FERROUSON.
Director of Research and Development	MAJ. GEN. R. P. SWOFFORD, JR.
Director of Development Planning	MAJ. GEN. LELAND S. STRANATHAN.

MAJOR COMMANDS

Air Defense Command (Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.)	LT. GEN. JOSEPH H. ATKINSON.
Air Materiel Command (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio)	GEN. EDWIN W. RAWLINSON.
Air Research and Development Command (Andrews Air Force Base, Washington 25, D. C.)	LT. GEN. SAMUEL F. ANDERSON.
Air Training Command (Randolph Air Force Base, Texas)	LT. GEN. CHARLES T. MYERS.
Air University (Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.)	LT. GEN. DEAN C. STROTHER.
Continental Air Command (Mitchel Air Force Base, N. Y.)	LT. GEN. WILLIAM E. HALL.

Headquarters Command, USAF (Bolling Air Force Base 25, D. C.)	MAJ. GEN. REUBEN C. HOOD, JR.
Military Air Transport Service (Scott Air Force Base, Ill.)	LT. GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.
Strategic Air Command (Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.)	GEN. THOMAS S. POWER
Tactical Air Command (Langley Air Force Base, Va.)	GEN. OTTO P. WEYLAND.
USAF Security Service (San Antonio, Tex.)	MAJ. GEN. GORDON A. BLAKE.
Alaskan Air Command (Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska)	BRIG. GEN. KENNETH H. GIBSON.
Caribbean Air Command (Albrook Air Force Base, Canal Zone)	MAJ. GEN. TRUMAN H. LONDON.
Pacific Air Forces (Hickam Air Force Base, Territory of Hawaii)	GEN. LAURENCE S. KUTER.
United States Air Forces in Europe (Lindsey Air Base, Wiesbaden, Germany)	GEN. FRANK F. EVEREST.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of the Air Force was established and made a part of the Department of Defense by the National Security Act of 1947 and by the terms of that act came into legal being on September 18, 1947. The organization of the Air Force is prescribed by section 8062 of Title 10, United States Code.

The United States Air Force consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard while in the service of the United States; and includes persons inducted, enlisted, or appointed without specification of component in the Air Force, and all persons serving in the Air Force under call or conscription under any provision of law, including members of the Air National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia when in the service of the United States pursuant to call as provided by law.

PURPOSE.—The United States Air Force includes air combat and service forces. It is organized, trained, and equipped for prompt and sustained combat operations in the air. Of the three major services, the Air Force has primary responsibility for: defending the United States against air attack; gaining and maintaining

air supremacy; defeating enemy air forces; controlling vital air areas; establishing local air superiority except as otherwise assigned; formulating joint doctrines and procedures, in coordination with the other services, for the defense of the United States against air attack, and providing the Air Force units, facilities and equipment required therefor; strategic air warfare; organizing and equipping Air Force forces for joint amphibious and airborne operations; furnishing close combat and logistical air support to the Army; providing air transport for the armed forces except as otherwise assigned; providing Air Force forces for land-based air defense; developing, in coordination with the other services, doctrines, procedures, and equipment for air defense from land areas; providing an organization capable of furnishing adequate, timely, and reliable intelligence for the Air Force; furnishing aerial photography for cartographic purposes; developing, in coordination with the other services, tactics, technique, and equipment of interest to the Air Force for amphibious operations; and developing, in coordination with the other services, doctrines, procedures and equipment employed by Air Force forces in airborne operations.

Secretary of the Air Force

The Secretary of the Air Force is responsible for the conduct of all affairs of the Department of the Air Force, including those necessary or appropriate for the training, operations, administration, logistical support and maintenance, welfare, preparedness, and effectiveness of the Air Force, including research and development, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, as authorized by law. In the absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary will perform the duties of the Secretary; in the absence of the Secretary and Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries in the order fixed by their length of service as such will perform the duties of the Secretary.

Under Secretary of the Air Force

The Under Secretary of the Air Force, as principal assistant to the Secretary, acts with the full authority of the Secretary, as Deputy Secretary of the Air Force.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management) (10 U. S. C. 8013) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs in the functional fields of fiscal and financial management activities and programs, including: budgeting, budget review of Air Force requirements and budget presentations; accounting and accounting systems; finance, including disbursement and collection of funds; progress and statistical reporting, and interpretation of such management data; management analysis and special program status reports; contracts for management engineering services;

auditing; and contract financing. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management) is responsible for directing and supervising the Comptroller of the Air Force. While the Comptroller is directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management), he has a concurrent responsibility to the Chief of Staff.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs in the functional fields of: manpower, military and civilian personnel, including health, welfare, morale, and fair employment practices; reserve components, including the Air Force Reserves, the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps, and the Air National Guard; Civil Air Patrol; military, civilian, and industrial personnel security programs; training; organization; management principles and techniques, including the Management Improvement Program; Air Force participation in Civil Defense activities; contracts for personal services and training; travel and per diem allowances; Board for the Correction of Military Records; and Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council and its component boards, including the Air Force Discharge Review Board, the Air Force Board of Review, the Air Force Personnel Board, the Air Force Disability Review Board, the Air Force Physical Disability Appeal Board, and the Air Force Decorations Board.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Materiel)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Materiel) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs in the functional fields of: industrial resources, security, and mobilization; procurement planning and programing; procurement, production, storage, maintenance, distribution, and disposal of all materiel, supplies, and equipment; Air Force participation in the Military Assistance Programs; transportation, communications, and other service activities; renegotiation affairs, contract appeals, and related activities; applications engineering; and civil aviation

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research and Development)

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research and Development) is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs relative to: basic and applied research; development; determination of Air Force qualitative requirements; and continual integration of technology with military requirements and procurement planning.

Special Assistant for Installations

The Special Assistant for Installations is responsible for direction, guidance, and supervision over all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, and programs in the functional fields of: installations planning and programing; acquisition and disposal of real estate; construction of bases and facili-

ties; family housing; maintenance of real property.

Administrative Assistant

The Administrative Assistant advises the Secretary and his assistants on administrative aspects of matters coming within their jurisdiction, and is responsible for the internal administration and management of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

Requirements Review Board

The Requirements Review Board is responsible for analysis and review of mobilization and current operational plans and policies upon which requirements for manpower, materiel, and facilities are premised; the review of program progress against established objectives; and for assuring balance and correlation between programs and the requirements derived therefrom.

General Counsel

The General Counsel is the final legal authority on all matters arising within or referred to the Department of the Air Force, except those relating to the administration of military justice and such other matters as may be assigned to the Judge Advocate General. He furnishes all necessary legal advice and assistance to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, and is also responsible for providing legal advice and assistance to the Air Staff on matters relating to procurement, research and development, real property acquisition and disposal, construction of military public works, family housing programs, fiscal matters, civil aviation, and personnel security programs. He represents the Secretary of the Air Force in dealing with other departments and agencies of the Government on all matters relating to the negotiation of international agreements affecting the Air Force.

Director, Office of Legislative Liaison

The Director of Legislative Liaison advises and assists the Secretary and all other principal civilian and military officials of the Department concerning Air Force legislative affairs and congressional relations, except appropriation matters. He is responsible for: coordinating and supervising the Air Force legislative program, including the preparation of reports, testimony, and related statements on legislation; processing replies to congressional inquiries and investigations; and the release of classified information to the Congress.

Director, Office of Information Services

The Director of Information Services advises and assists the Secretary and all other principal civilian and military officials of the Department concerning information services. He is responsible for: conducting the operations of the United States Air Force Information Services Program; planning, directing, and supervising internal and external information services; and developing and monitoring informational actions in support of the mission of the Air Force.

Air Staff**Chief of Staff**

The Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, exercises command over the Air Defense Command, the Strategic Air Command, the Tactical Air Command, and has supervision over all other members and organizations of the Air Force. He is responsible for the efficiency of the Air Force, its state of preparation for military operations, and plans therefor. He presides over the Air Staff. He further serves as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Armed Forces Policy Council of the Department of Defense.

Vice Chief of Staff

The Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, acts as the officer through whom the Chief of Staff exercises authority over the United States Air Force and assigned supporting forces. He performs the duties of the Chief of Staff in the latter's absence. He serves as chairman of the Air Force Council.

Assistant Vice Chief of Staff

The Assistant Vice Chief of Staff assists the Chief of Staff and Vice Chief of Staff in the development and implementation of plans and policies and in the overall direction of the United States Air Force. He exercises general supervision over administration in the Air Staff.

Secretary of the Air Staff

The Secretary of the Air Staff is responsible to the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff for matters pertaining to the internal administration and management of the Air Staff. He provides administrative programs and services necessary for efficient management of Air Staff resources.

Scientific Advisory Board

The Scientific Advisory Board performs consultative services pertaining to scientific matters related to the fulfillment of the Air Force mission. The

members, selected from various technological and scientific fields, constitute an advisory and consultant body which reviews research and technological developments with a view toward possible further development for military application. The Board also reviews and evaluates the Air Force long-range plans for research and development, the adequacy of laboratory and testing facilities, and the personnel policies affecting research and development activities.

Surgeon General

The Surgeon General, United States Air Force, advises the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff on all matters pertaining to the health of Air Force personnel, administers all medical services of the United States Air Force, and advises the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) on USAF medical matters.

The Inspector General

The Inspector General is responsible for assisting the Chief of Staff with regard to evaluating and reporting upon state of readiness, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Air Force through the conduct of inspections, surveys, and investigations of Air Force activities and making recommendations pertinent thereto. The Inspector General is the responsible staff agency for handling all types of complaints and allegations. He exercises staff supervision over matters pertaining to the prevention of aircraft and missile accidents. The Inspector General is responsible for investigations of major crimes, violations of public trust, personnel loyalty, and counterintelligence. He establishes policies concerning security and exercises staff supervision over Air Police, confinement and rehabilitation of prisoners, and the maintenance of discipline and censorship.

The Judge Advocate General

The Judge Advocate General, United States Air Force, acts as legal adviser to the Chief of Staff and exercises general supervision over the administration of military justice and civil law matters pertaining to the Air Force. He is responsible for the establishment and operation of the legal system of appellate reviews of court-martial records as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, develops and implements USAF intelligence plans and policies and represents the Chief of Staff, for intelligence matters, on specific joint and interdepartmental committees of the Government. He coordinates the collection and production of air intelligence by Air Force activities. He operates the air attache system, and provides official liaison between foreign military representatives and the Air Force. He determines the vulnerability of foreign targets, target systems, areas, countries, and groups of countries to air attack, and prepares target materials and studies as required. He produces air technical intelligence from reports and the handling and analysis of foreign materiel.

Assistant Chief of Staff for Guided Missiles

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Guided Missiles advises and assists the Chief of Staff on all matters relating to guided missiles. He provides policy guidance, coordinates staff efforts, and monitors the overall planning and implementation of programs for guided missiles. He serves as the central point of contact and control in Headquarters United States Air Force for the ballistic missile programs and as Secre-

tariat of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Committee.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Reserve Forces

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Reserve Forces, assists and advises the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff on all matters relating to Reserve components. He coordinates staff efforts and monitors the overall planning and implementation of programs for Reserve Forces. He is directly responsible for reserve affairs to the Chief of Staff, provides Air Force membership on the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and serves as focal point for liaison with nongovernmental organizations and associations having a primary interest in Reserve Forces.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Air Defense Systems

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Air Defense Systems, insures that Air Staff decisions and actions pertaining to air defense are coordinated to achieve a balanced Air Defense. He provides a focal point for the central review and exchange of specific information between Air Staff Offices on matters pertaining to the overall integration of the Air Defense Program. With the assistance of the Air Staff, he maintains a management tool that assists in determining existing problems in Air Defense Systems requiring Air Staff attention.

Director of Administrative Services

The Director of Administrative Services is responsible for paperwork management and administrative services including printing, duplicating, publications and distribution, forms and records management programs, mail and message centers, postal functions, security courier operations, reference

services, abbreviations, terminology and translation policies and services, custody and maintenance of military personnel records, issuance and distribution of orders, control of classified documents, and the authentication and certification of documents and administration of oaths.

Comptroller of the Air Force

The Comptroller of the Air Force directs the administration and integration of budget, accounting, auditing, disbursement, collection, and statistical reporting activities of the Air Force. He assembles and evaluates elements of information necessary for the efficient management of the Department of the Air Force; takes final action for the Secretary on statutory functions in connection with the administration of funds as may be delegated; provides for the measurement of progress toward program objectives; evaluates results in relation to costs so that the Air Force may efficiently and economically utilize the resources available.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, is responsible for the plans and administration of all military and civilian personnel programs in the Air Force, including individual training, procurement, classification, assignment, reassignment, promotion, demotion, separation, retirement, efficiency ratings, personnel services, religious affairs, and ground safety programs.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, is responsible for the direction of all United States Air Force air operations worldwide. He reports to and represents the Air Force Chief of Staff in operational functions and is responsible for the execution of strategic, air defense, and tactical plans and pro-

grams. He supervises and is responsible for atomic energy, manpower and organization, communications and electronics, operations, operations analysis, and installations activities Air Force-wide, and is responsible for their proper coordination with each other and with pertinent staff agencies and commands outside his own jurisdiction.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs, is responsible for the development of broad Air Force concepts, policies, and long-range objectives; and strategic, mobilization, and psychological warfare plans. He monitors Air Force actions relative to political-military affairs, foreign military rights, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Air Force activities involving the National Security Council and the Operations Coordinating Board. He participates in meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He provides guidance and assumptions to the Air Staff for program development and monitors the preparation, revision, and implementation of USAF programs. In addition to these functions, he provides a focal point within the Air Staff for policy coordination on matters pertaining to Canadian and Latin American affairs and USAF representation on a number of Inter-American joint agencies.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, represents the Chief of Staff for the management of Air Force materiel and services. He must insure adequate consideration of logistics matters in Air Force planning and programing and maintain a close relationship with Congress and with industry. He is responsible for determining the logistical requirements for Air Force plans and

programs; and the industrial planning, procurement, modification, and maintenance to meet these requirements, to include aircraft, missiles, weapons systems, industrial facilities and all supporting equipment, supplies and services, and transportation. He directs the establishment and maintenance of the Air Force supply systems, and provides staff liaison with the logistics element of the Department of Defense and the Departments of the Army and Navy. He is responsible for the Air Force portion of the foreign military aid programs.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Development

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Development, representing the Chief of Staff on research and development matters in relation to the Air Research and Development Command, is responsible for the initiation and direction of overall Air Force research and development. He initiates policies, plans, programs, and regulations to implement this program. He continuously reviews and evaluates the overall Air Force research and development effort to insure optimum utilization of funds, facilities, and personnel. The Deputy Chief of Staff, Development, has the continuing mission of insuring that the Air Force makes optimum use of scientific discoveries and technical advances for the development of weapons to improve the techniques of warfare, both in the generation of war plans and in the formulation of the development program. The policy decisions recommended by him in regard to the scope and type of development effort serve as a guide for future weapon systems of the Air Force. These weapon systems will determine the future capabilities of the Air Force to perform its mission and consequently the national defense potential. He represents the Air Force on the committees of the office of the

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering), the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Scientific Advisory Board, National Air Weapons Advisory Board, National Research Council, and the

National Inventors Council. He represents and acts for the Chief of Staff on research and development matters of concern to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Major Commands

There are 15 major commands within the USAF. These commands are organized on a functional basis in the United States and on an area basis overseas. The commands are given the responsibility for accomplishing certain phases of the worldwide activities of the USAF. They are responsible for organizing, administering, equipping, and training the subordinate elements for the accomplishment of assigned missions.

Air Defense Command

The Air Defense Command is charged with providing for the air defense of the United States.

Air Materiel Command

The Air Materiel Command provides an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, maintenance, and supply for the United States Air Force.

Air Research and Development Command

The Air Research and Development Command is responsible for the discovery, evaluation, development, and testing of qualitatively superior means for accomplishment of the Air Force mission. It undertakes research and development programs necessary to provide new and improved systems, weapons, equipment, and techniques for Air Force purposes, conducts all tests necessary in the research and development of such materiel, provides programming, evaluation, and execu-

tive direction of the field activities of Air Force research and development necessary for the effective technical development of the Air Force.

Air Training Command

The Air Training Command provides individual training for Air Force officers and airmen. This training includes basic training and indoctrination for all Air Force recruits, flying training, training of all ground crews, technical specialists, and administrative personnel. The Air Training Command is also charged with the recruiting function for the USAF. It also trains certain of the air crews.

Air University

The Air University is primarily concerned with the higher education of Air Force officers. It is responsible for the supervision and operation of the Air War College, the Air Command and Staff School, the USAF School of Aviation Medicine, the USAF Institute of Technology, the USAF Extension Course Institute, and the Air Force ROTC program.

Continental Air Command

The Continental Air Command discharges within the continental United States the field responsibilities of the Chief of Staff, USAF, with respect to the Reserve Forces for the Department of the Air Force, including supervision and inspection of the Air National Guard of the United

States; domestic emergencies; and miscellaneous continental administrative functions.

Headquarters Command, USAF

The Headquarters Command, USAF, provides miscellaneous services as directed by Headquarters, United States Air Force, to include air transportation not available through Military Air Transport Service, administration of the United States Air Force Band, and administration of Air Attaché and Air Mission Units; field extension units; and other special mission personnel both in the Zone of Interior and overseas.

Military Air Transport Service

The Military Air Transport Service is operationally responsible to the Chief of Staff, USAF, although the command includes personnel and other resources from both the Air Force and Navy. It operates on a worldwide basis, and provides airlift for the three services as directed by higher authority. In addition, it furnishes weather, communications, rescue, photographic and charting, and flight services for the Air Force as directed by Headquarters, USAF.

Strategic Air Command

The Strategic Air Command provides and operates that portion of the Air Force which is maintained in the United States, and such other areas as designated for strategic employment against objectives of air attacks in any location on the globe and conducts long range reconnaissance over land

and sea, either independently or in cooperation with the Army and Navy.

Tactical Air Command

The Tactical Air Command is organized to provide for Air Force cooperation with land, naval, and/or amphibious forces and operational training of Air Force units therefor. It promotes progressive development of Air-Ground cooperation techniques and doctrines, cooperates with the Army in airborne and airlift training of Army troops, develops tactics of troop carrier aviation, and participates in joint training and maneuvers with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

USAF Security Service

The United States Air Force Security Service is responsible for communication intelligence and communication security activities of the United States Air Force.

Overseas Commands

The United States Air Forces in Europe, Pacific Air Forces, Alaskan Air Command, and Caribbean Air Command constitute the overseas commands of the USAF. They are responsible for the bomber, fighter, transport, and logistic functions in their area of operations. Further, they provide the air elements for the unified force to which they are assigned, and assist Air Forces of other countries as directed by higher authority.

Approved.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS,
Secretary of the Air Force.

JOINT AGENCIES, PROJECT, AND SERVICE SCHOOLS

National Security Agency

Fort George G. Meade, Md. ORchard 4-7121

OFFICIALS

Director.....	LT. GEN. JOHN A. SAMFORD, USAF.
Deputy Director.....	HOWARD T. ENGSTROM.
Assistant Director and Chief of the NSA Staff.....	MAJ. GEN GARRISON B CLOVERDALE, USA.

CREATION.—The National Security Agency was established pursuant to Presidential directive in 1952. It is an element of the Department of Defense, and its activities are subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, under a Special Committee of the National Security Council.

ACTIVITIES.—The National Security Agency performs highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to the national security.

Approved.

JOHN A. SAMFORD,
Director.

Advanced Research Projects Agency

The Pentagon. Liberty 5-6700

OFFICIALS

Director.....	ROY W. JOHNSON.
Chief Scientist.....	HERBERT F. YORK.
Deputy Director.....	REAR ADM. JOHN E. CLARK, USN.
Special Assistant to Director.....	LAMBERT L. LIND.
Director, Program Control and Administration.....	LAWRENCE P. GISE.
Director, Foreign Developments.....	WILLIAM H. GODEL.
Military Assistants:	
Army.....	COL. RICHARD G. THOMAS, USA.
Navy.....	COMDR. LAWRENCE A. KURTZ, USN.
Air Force.....	COL. DENT L. LAY, USAF.

CREATION —The Advanced Research Projects Agency was established by Department of Defense Directive 5105 15, dated February 7, 1958.

ACTIVITIES.—The Agency directs and performs advanced research and development projects in the fields of space science and technology, ballistic missile defense, and other advanced research and development as assigned by the Secretary of Defense.

The Advanced Research Projects Agency utilizes other agencies of the

Government, including the military departments, to perform research and development work relating to its assigned projects. It is also authorized to enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, private business entities, and educational, research, or scientific institutions, including Federal or State institutions.

Approved.

ROY W. JOHNSON,
Director.

Armed Forces Special Weapons Project

Headquarters: The Pentagon. Liberty 5-6700

	OFFICIALS
Chief-----	REAR ADM. EDWARD N. PARKER, USN.
Deputy Chief, Air Force-----	BRIG. GEN. J. W. WHITE, USAF.
Deputy Chief, Army-----	BRIG. GEN. R. H. HARRISON, USA.
Chief of Staff-----	COL. C. F. TIEMANN, USAF.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations-----	COL. A. W. SCHINZ, USAF.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Weapons Effects and Tests-----	CAPT. D. LAMBERT, USN.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development-----	COL. I. J. HARRELL, USAF.
Deputy Chief of Staff, Administration-----	COL. H. D. DAVIS, JR., USA.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project was activated in 1947, along with the Atomic Energy Commission, as a result of the dissolution of the Manhattan Engineer District. It is an interdepartmental, tri-Service organization which derives its authority from the Secretary of Defense and the Chiefs of the Services. The Chief, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, is responsible to each Service Chief individually.

ACTIVITIES—The mission of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project is to furnish support to the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force in the field of atomic weapons by providing technical, logistic, and training services. In the area of technical services, AFSWP prepares preliminary plans and budget estimates for military phases of atomic weapons tests; coordinates and integrates Service requirements for data obtainable through field tests; evaluates and disseminates weapons effects data to the Services and other governmental agencies; provides current technical publications for the inspection, assembly, handling, and storage of atomic weapons; and conducts periodic technical inspections of Service special weapons units. In accomplishing its logistic responsibilities, the Armed

Forces Special Weapons Project insures efficient logistics planning and programming of special weapons material and equipment; consolidates Service requirements; assists in the performance of inspection and modification; publishes special weapons supply regulations to supplement existing supply regulations; prepares special weapons equipment lists and training allowances; and procures and distributes initial and resupply of material and equipment as arranged between the Services and AFSWP. Within the area of training services, the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project provides technical training for individuals and special weapons units of the Services in the assembly, handling, storage, surveillance, maintenance, and safety and hazards of atomic weapons. It also prepares instructional material to support Service conducted atomic weapons training.

To accomplish its mission, the AFSWP is organized into a headquarters in Washington, D. C., a Field Command at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and military units at certain storage locations.

Approved.

EDWARD N. PARKER,
Chief.

The National War College

Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW.
EXecutive 3-7700, Branch 328

OFFICIALS

Commandant	VICE ADM. E. T. WOOLDRIDGE, USN.
Deputy Commandant	MAJ. GEN. EDWARD W. SUAREZ, USAF.
Deputy Commandant	MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W. BERRY, USA.
Deputy for Foreign Affairs	EDWARD T. WAILES.
Executive Officer	COL. JOHN W. KEATING, USA.

The National War College, located at Fort Lesley J. McNair in Southwest Washington, is a joint educational institution operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is solely an educational institution and as such it does not engage in investigation, studies, or departmental activities which would place it in the status of a staff agency or executive agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or any governmental department.

The mission of the National War College is to conduct a course of study of those agencies of Government and those military, economic, scientific, political, psychological, and social factors of power potential, which are essential parts of national security in order to enhance the preparation of selected personnel of the armed forces and the State Department for the exercise of joint and combined high-level policy,

command, and staff functions and for the planning of national strategy.

The College was established July 1, 1946, and is now in its twelfth academic year. It provides 10 months of training in 10 courses ranging in length from 3 to 6 weeks each. The present curriculum is built around the essential problem which faces the policy maker: What are the national objectives of the United States and how can they best be achieved? For 10 months this problem is viewed from as many angles and in as many dimensions as possible.

A large part of the course, the lecture program, is participated in by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, located immediately adjacent to the National War College.

Approved.

JOHN W. KEATING,
Executive Officer.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW.
EXecutive 3-7700, Branch 460

OFFICIALS

Commandant	LT GEN. GEORGE W. MUNDY, USAF.
Deputy Commandant for Education	REAR ADM. SHERMAN R. CLARK, USN.
Deputy Commandant for Extension Courses	BRIG. GEN. KENNETH F. ZITZMAN, USA.
Assistant Commandant for Administration	COL. GEORGE KUMPE, USA.
Executive Officer	LT. COL. C. E. MORRISON, USAF.
Director of Instruction	DR. MARLIN S. REICHEL.

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, operating under the direction

of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is at the highest level of education.

Department of Defense. The mission of the College is to further prepare selected senior officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, reserve components, the National Guard and civilian personnel for important policy making, command, and staff assignments within the national and international security structure.

The College conducts three courses of instruction. The Resident Course, of 10 months' duration, considers all phases of the national economy, all aspects of joint logistic planning and the relation of this planning to joint strategic planning and to the economic strength of the Nation, and the peacetime and potential wartime governmental organizations and the most effective wartime controls. The course enables the student to evaluate intelligently the economic, political, mili-

tary, psychological, and industrial aspects of mobilization problems. The National Resources Conference course presents a condensed version of the Resident Course to reserve officers and selected civilians in major United States industrial centers. A Correspondence Study Course, similar in subject matter to the Resident Course, is provided for regular and reserve officers, and for civilians who may be expected to fill key governmental or industrial positions in time of a national emergency.

Certain parts of the Resident Course are held in conjunction with the National War College, located immediately adjacent to the Industrial College at Fort Lesley J. McNair.

Approved.

GEORGE W. MUNDY,
Commandant.

Armed Forces Staff College

Norfolk 11, Va.

OFFICIALS

Commandant _____
Deputy Commandant, Army _____
Deputy Commandant, Air _____
Deputy Commandant, Navy, and Executive Officer _____

VICE ADM. CHARLES WELLBORN, JR., USN.
MAJ. GEN. AUBREY S. NEWMAN, USA.
BRIG GEN. HAROLD W. BOWMAN, USAF.
CAPT. I. J. SCHWARTZ, USN.

The mission of the Armed Forces Staff College, located in Norfolk, Va., is to educate selected officers of the armed forces in joint and combined operations, including organization and planning thereof. The scope of instruction includes the characteristics, organization, and employment of the armed forces and the relationship of these forces to each other; principles involved in the United States unified command organization; organization,

composition, and functions of joint and combined commands, with respect to the strategical, tactical and logistical responsibilities of commanders, with emphasis upon major war conditions; trends of new weapons and scientific development and their effects on joint and combined operations; and factors involved in the formulation of national strategy.

Approved.

CHARLES WELLBORN, JR.,
Commandant.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE¹

Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW.

REpublic 7-8200

OFFICIALS

Attorney General	WILLIAM P. ROGERS.
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	HAROLD H. HEALY, JR.
Deputy Attorney General	LAWRENCE E. WALSH.
Solicitor General	J. LEE RANKIN.
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division	VICTOR R. HANSEN.
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division	GEORGE COCHRAN DOUB.
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division	MALCOLM ANDERSON.
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division	(VACANCY).
Assistant Attorney General, Lands Division	PERRY W. MORTON.
Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division	CHARLES K. RICE.
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division	W. WILSON WHITE.
Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property	DALLAS S. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel	MALCOLM R. WILKEY.
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	SALVADOR A. ANDRETTA.
Director of Public Information	LUTHER A. HUSTON.
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	J. EDGAR HOOVER.
Associate Director	CLYDE A. TOLSON.
Assistant to the Director	LELAND V. BOARDMAN.
Director, Bureau of Prisons	JAMES V. BENNETT.
Assistant Director	FRANK LOVELAND.
Assistant Director	MYRL E. ALEXANDER.
Assistant Director	ALBERT A. EVANS.
Associate Commissioner, Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	ALBERT H. CONNER.
Chairman, Board of Pardon	GEORGE J. REED.
Chairman, Youth Correction Division	LEWIS J. GROUT.
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization	JOSEPH M. SWING.
Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals	THOMAS G. FINUCANE.
Pardon Attorney	REED COZART.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Justice was established by the act of June 22, 1870 (16 Stat. 162; 5 U. S. C. 291), with the Attorney General at its head. Prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's Cabinet, but not the head of a department, the office having been created under authority of the act of September 24, 1789, as amended (1 Stat. 92, 16 Stat. 162; 5 U. S. C. 291).

PURPOSE.—The chief purposes of the Department of Justice are to provide means for the enforcement of the Federal laws, to furnish legal counsel in Federal cases, and to construe the laws under which other departments act. It conducts all suits in the Su-

preme Court in which the United States is concerned, supervises the Federal penal institutions, and investigates and detects violations against Federal laws. It represents the Government in legal matters generally, rendering legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and to the heads of the executive departments. The Attorney General supervises and directs the activities of the United States district attorneys and marshals in the various judicial districts.

ORGANIZATION.—The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General. In the office of the Attorney General are an Executive Assistant to

¹ Organization chart on page 596.

the Attorney General and a Director of Public Information. The Department of Justice has the following offices, divisions, bureaus, and boards:

OFFICES:

Office of the Attorney General.
Office of the Deputy Attorney General.
Office of the Solicitor General.
Office of Legal Counsel.
Office of the Pardon Attorney.
Office of Alien Property.

DIVISIONS:

Antitrust Division.

DIVISIONS—Continued

Civil Division.
Civil Rights Division.
Criminal Division.
Internal Security Division.
Lands Division.
Tax Division.
Administrative Division.

BUREAUS:

Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Bureau of Prisons.
Immigration and Naturalization Service.

BOARDS:

Board of Immigration Appeals.
Board of Parole.

Offices

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Justice and chief law officer of the Federal Government, represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when so requested. The Attorney General appears in person to represent the Government in the United States Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance. The Executive Assistant to the Attorney General and the Director of Public Information are attached to the Office of the Attorney General and report directly to the Attorney General.

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General, under the Attorney General, has supervision over all major units of the Department of Justice. He is chief liaison officer of the Department for the Congress and other governmental departments and agencies. In the absence of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General acts as Attorney General.

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General directs the operations of the Department. The executive offices for United States Attorneys and Marshals

are a part of the office, and under the direction, of the Deputy Attorney General.

This office prepares reports and recommendations with respect to pending legislation originating in the Department or elsewhere in the Government in response to requests of Congressional committees and other agencies, prepares recommendations as to the approval of enrolled bills, and handles other legislative matters. It also handles matters pertaining to judicial and Presidential appointments in the Department of Justice.

Office of the Solicitor General

Under the direction of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General has special charge of the business of, and appears for and represents, the Government in the Supreme Court. When requested by the Attorney General, the Solicitor General may conduct and argue any case in which the United States is interested, in any court of the United States, or may attend to the interests of the Government in any State court or elsewhere, conferring with and directing the activities of the Federal law officers throughout the country when the occasion so requires. No appeal is taken by the United States to any appellate court without the authorization of the Solicitor General.

Office of Legal Counsel

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel has the responsibility of preparing the formal opinions of the Attorney General, of rendering informal opinions and legal advice to the various agencies of the Government, and of assisting the Attorney General in the performance of his functions as legal adviser to the President and as a member of, and

legal adviser to, the Cabinet. The Office of Legal Counsel also reviews as to form and legality, and makes necessary revisions of, all proposed Executive orders and proclamations prior to their transmittal by the Attorney General to the President, and performs like functions with respect to regulations and various other matters which require the approval of the President or the Attorney General. This office also performs the legal work involved with

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

NOTE.—Address same for both except where otherwise indicated by A (Attorney) and M (Marshal)

District	U. S. Attorneys	U. S. Marshals	Address
Alabama, Northern	William L. Longshore	Pervie L. Dodd	Birmingham.
Alabama, Middle	Hartwell Davis	Charles S. Prescott	Montgomery.
Alabama, Southern	Ralph Kennamer	James L. May	Mobile.
Alaska, Division 1	Roger G. Connor	Claire A. Wilder	Juneau.
Alaska, Division 2	Russell R. Hermann	Robert W. Oliver	Nome.
Alaska, Division 3	William T. Plummer	Fred S. Williamson	Anchorage.
Alaska, Division 4	George M. Yeager	Albert F. Darsh, Jr.	Fairbanks.
Arizona	Jack D. H. Hays	Archie M. Meyer	(A) Phoenix.
Arkansas, Eastern	Oscar Cobb	Richard Beal Kidd	(M) Tucson
Arkansas, Western	Charles W. Atkinson	Jay Neal	Little Rock
California, Northern	Lloyd H. Burke	Frank O. Bell	Fort Smith
California, Southern	Lughlin E. Waters	Robert W. Ware	San Francisco.
Canal Zone	Rowland K. Hazard	Joseph I. Kincaid	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Donald E. Kelley	Tom O. Kimball	Ancon.
Connecticut	Simon S. Cohen	Donald A. Fraser	Denver.
Delaware	Leonard G. Hagner	Herbert Barnes	(A) Hartford.
District of Columbia	Oliver Gasch	Carlton G. Brall	(M) New Haven and
Florida, Northern	George H. Carwell	Emerson F. Ridgeway	Hartford.
Florida, Southern	James L. Gudmarth	Thomas H. Trent	Wilmington.
Georgia, Northern	James W. Dorsey	William C. Littlefield	Washington, D. C.
Georgia, Middle	Frank O. Evans	Billy E. Carls	Tallahassee.
Georgia, Southern	William C. Calhoun	James F. Brophy	(A) Miami
Guam	Herbert O. Homme, Jr.	Antonio C. Bass	(M) Jacksonville.
Hawaii	Louis B. Bissard	Thomas R. Clark	Atlanta.
Idaho	Ben Peterson	Evel H. Clark	Macon.
Illinois, Northern	Robert Tiekert	William W. Kipp, Sr.	(A) Augusta.
Illinois, Eastern	Clifford M. Raemer	Vernon Woods	(M) Savannah.
Illinois, Southern	Harlington Wood, Jr.	William J. Littell	Agana
Indiana, Northern	Phil M. McNaggy, Jr.	Roy M. Amos	Honolulu.
Indiana, Southern	Don A. Tabbert	Robert C. McFadden	Boise
Iowa, Northern	Francis E. Van Alstine	Clement W. Crahan	Chicago
Iowa, Southern	Roy L. Stephenson	Edward J. Pettibon	East St. Louis
Kansas	William C. Farmer	Eugene L. Kemper	(A) Springfield
Kentucky, Eastern	Henry J. Cook	Curtis Clark	(M) Springfield and
Kentucky, Western	J. Leonard Walker	L. A. DeMunbrun	Peoria
Louisiana, Eastern	M. Hepburn Many	Edward J. Pettibon	(A) Fort Wayne.
Louisiana, Western	T. Fitzhugh Wilson	Donald C. Moseley	(M) South Bend.
Maine	Peter Mills	Harry W. Pinkham	Indianapolis
Maryland	Leon H. A. Pierson	Gerard F. Bracken	(A) Sioux City.
Massachusetts	Anthony Julian	Ralph W. Gray	(M) Dubuque.
Michigan, Eastern	Frederick W. Kaess	Clark W. Orrery	Des Moines.
Michigan, Western	Wendell A. Miles	Harry Jennings	Topeka
Minnesota	George E. MacKinnon	C. Enard Erickson	Lexington.
Mississippi, Northern	Thomas R. Ethridge	John W. T. Fiskner IV	Louisville
Mississippi, Southern	Robert E. Hauberg	Rupert H. Newcomb	New Orleans.
Missouri, Eastern	Harry Richards	Omar L. Schnatmeyer	Shreveport.
Missouri, Western	Edward L. Scheufler	Burke Deanna	Portland.
Montana	Krest Cyr	Louis O. Aleksich	Baltimore.
			Boston
			Detroit
			Grand Rapids.
			St. Paul
			Oxford
			Jackson
			St. Louis
			Kansas City
			(A) Butte
			(M) Butte and Billings

1 Court appointment

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS—Continued

District	U. S. Attorneys	U. S. Marshals	Address
Nebraska	William C. Spirt	William Raab	Omaha.
Nevada	Howard W. Babcock	Cedric E. Stewart	Reno.
New Hampshire	Maurice P. Bois	George A. Colbath	Concord.
New Jersey	Chester A. Weidenburner	Joseph F. Job	Newark.
New Mexico	James A. Borland	George W. Beach	Albuquerque.
New York, Northern	Theodore F. Bowes	J. Drabbury German, Jr.	(A) Syracuse. (M) Utica.
New York, Southern	Paul W. Williams	Thomas J. Lunney	New York City.
New York, Eastern	Cornelius W. Wickersham, Jr. ¹	(Vacancy)	Brooklyn.
New York, Western	John O. Henderson	George M. Glasser	(A) Buffalo. (M) Rochester.
North Carolina, Eastern	Julian T. Oaskill	B. Ray Coboon	Raleigh.
North Carolina, Middle	James E. Holshouser	William B. Somers	(A) Greensboro. (M) Greensboro and Wikesboro.
North Carolina, Western	James M. Bailey, Jr.	Roy A. Harmon	Asheville.
North Dakota	Robert Vogel	Harty R. Tenborg	Fargo.
Ohio, Northern	Sumner Canary	Albert J. Jacobs	Cleveland.
Ohio, Southern	Hugh E. Martin	Howard C. Botts	(A) Columbus. (M) Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, Northern	B. Hayden Crawford	James Y. Victor	Tulsa.
Oklahoma, Eastern	Frank D. McSherry	Paul Johnson	McKogee.
Oklahoma, Western	Paul W. Cress	Kenner W. Greer	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Clarence E. Luckey	Harold Sexton	Portland.
Pennsylvania, Eastern	Harold K. Wood	William A. O'Brien	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania, Middle	Daniel H. Jenkins	Oliver H. Metcalf	Scranton.
Pennsylvania, Western	Hubert I. Teitelbaum	Albert A. Di Meolo	Pittsburgh.
Puerto Rico	Francisco Qui, Jr. ¹	Rafael Ruiz Jr.	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Joseph Malinelli	Edward L. McCarthy	Providence.
South Carolina, Eastern	N. Welch Morrisette, Jr.	Dallas A. Gardner	(A) Columbia. (M) Charleston.
South Carolina, Western	Joseph E. Hines	M. Frank Reid	Greenville.
South Dakota	Clinton O. Richards	Bernard A. Boos	Sour Falls.
Tennessee, Eastern	John C. Crawford, Jr.	Frank Quarles	Knoxville.
Tennessee, Middle	Fred Ellledge, Jr.	Herbert F. Patrick	Nashville.
Tennessee, Western	William Pitts	John T. Williams	Memphis.
Texas, Northern	Heard L. Floore	Hobart K. McDowell	Fort Worth.
Texas, Southern	William B. Butler	James W. McCarty	Houston.
Texas, Eastern	William M. Steger	James Crawford, Jr.	Tyler.
Texas, Western	Russell B. Wine	Albert W. Saeger	San Antonio.
Utah	A. Pratt Kester	Howard Cail	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Louis G. Whitcomb	Dewey H. Perry	(A) Rutland. (M) Burlington.
Virgin Islands	Leon P. Miller	Stanley A. Farrelly	(A) St. Thomas. (M) St. Thomas and St. Croix.
Virginia, Eastern	Lester S. Parsons, Jr.	Richard A. Simpson	(A) Norfolk. (M) Richmond.
Virginia, Western	John Strickler	Peter A. Richmond	Rosnoke.
Washington, Eastern	William B. Bantz	Darrell O. Holmes	Spokane.
Washington, Western	Charles F. Moriarty	William B. Parsons	Seattle.
West Virginia, Northern	Albert M. Morgan	John F. Barr	Fairmont.
West Virginia, Southern	Duncan W. Daugherty	Russell B. Bell	(A) Huntington. (M) Charleston.
Wisconsin, Eastern	Edward G. Minor	Lyle F. Milligan	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, Western	George E. Rapp	Ray H. Schoonover	Madison.
Wyoming	John F. Raper, Jr.	Nash W. Riley	Cheyenne.

¹ Court appointment.

respect to gifts and bequests made to the Government, and represents Federal agencies in the coordination of Federal-State relations in the field of law to the end that matters more appropriately the subject of State action may be handled by the States rather than by the Federal Government.

The Office of Legal Counsel has the responsibility of supervising and directing the handling of conscientious-objector cases arising under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It also has the responsibility of coordinating the work of the Department of Justice with respect to the par-

participation of the United States in the United Nations and related international organizations. This office is also charged with the administrative supervision of the Office of Administrative Procedure, established in the Department of Justice on February 6, 1957, for the purpose of achieving improvements in administrative procedures within the executive departments and agencies of the Government.

In addition, this office performs a variety of special assignments made to it by the Attorney General.

Office of the Pardon Attorney

The Pardon Attorney performs a specialized service under the Attorney General, which deals with the receipt, investigation, and disposition of applications to the President for pardon, or other forms of Executive clemency.

Office of Alien Property

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Alien Property exercises the functions vested in the Attorney General under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, with respect to vesting and controlling property belonging to nationals of countries with which the United States was at war during World War II. Once vested, such property is administered, liquidated, or sold in accordance with the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, which authorizes the payment of debt claims of United States citizens or residents out of the vested property of their debtors. Returns of vested property to nonenemies, and to certain classes of technical non-hostile enemies, is also authorized. The net proceeds of such property, after liquidation and the payment of taxes and expenses, are covered into the Treasury for payment into the War Claims Fund and are thereafter devoted to the

payment of certain war claims of United States citizens as provided by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

The Office of Alien Property also administers the seizure and liquidation of enemy-owned property located in the Philippine Islands. After the payment of claims, taxes, and expenses, the net proceeds of such property are delivered to the Republic of the Philippines as provided in the Philippine Property Act of 1946.

The Office of Alien Property also exercises the functions vested in the Attorney General by title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to the vesting of property owned by nationals of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania. After the payment of debt claims, title claims, taxes, and conservatory expenses, the net proceeds of such property are covered into the Treasury for payment into the Bulgarian, Rumanian, or Hungarian Claims Fund and is thereupon available for payment of the claims of nationals of the United States, as authorized by title III of the International Claims Settlement Act.

In the exercise of these functions, the Assistant Attorney General licenses the use of vested enemy patents, copyrights, and motion picture film, supervises the affairs of corporations in which he possesses a controlling interest, collects income and dividends, and engages in all appropriate management functions with respect to the property which he administers, until sale or other disposition thereof in accordance with law. He is also in charge of civil litigation with respect to the Trading with the Enemy Act, the War Claims Act, the International Claims Settlement Act, and the Foreign Funds Control and Foreign Assets Control programs.

Divisions

Antitrust Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is responsible for enforcement of the Federal antitrust laws. Such enforcement, which constitutes the principal function of the Division, involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. The antitrust laws are enforced by criminal actions designed to punish violators for restraints on and monopolization of trade and by civil suits in equity aimed to restore competitive conditions to the system of free enterprise, which the antitrust laws protect.

In addition, the Antitrust Division is charged with the enforcement of numerous kindred laws. To that end, it supervises and directs litigation in Federal district and appellate courts in cases arising under certain regulatory acts administered by Federal agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board, and handles appeals from the orders of such boards in the Federal courts.

Other duties assigned to this division include studying, reporting, and advising on the anticompetitive effects of Government and industry activities connected with the Nation's defense program, the Interstate Oil Compact, the Small Business Administration, and disposal of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities and surplus property.

The Antitrust Division has field establishments in the following designated locations:

City	Address
Chicago 4, Ill.	U. S. Courthouse, 218 S. Clark St.
Cleveland 13, Ohio	601 Public Square Bldg.
Los Angeles 12, Calif.	1602 U. S. Post Office and Court- house.
New York 7, N. Y.	235 U. S. Court- house, Foley Square.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	510 Jefferson Bldg., 11th and Chest- nut Sts.
San Francisco 2, Calif.	969 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St.

Civil Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division has supervision of all matters relating to civil suits and claims, not otherwise assigned, involving the United States and its officers, agents, and employees, which include but are not limited to the following:

1. Admiralty and shipping cases—claims, suits, and intervention proceedings arising out of workmen's compensation and tort actions for injury and death, collision, war damage, salvage, general average, carriage of goods or passengers, marine and war risk insurance, proceedings for enforcement, and defense of suits to enjoin enforcement, of navigation and shipping laws, and litigation and waiver of claims under reciprocal aid agreements with foreign governments.

2. Court of Claims cases—defense of all suits in the United States Court of Claims (except lands and tax cases) arising out of procurement and construction contracts, war-contract terminations, salary, pay and allowance claims of civilian and military personnel, requisition of property, and cases arising under special acts of Congress, the general statutes, and the Constitution.

3. Fraud cases—civil claims arising from fraud on the Government (other

than tax frauds), including claims under the False Claims Act, the Surplus Property Act, the Contract Settlement Act, subsidy and price-support programs, foreign-aid program, and similar laws.

4. Japanese claims cases—administration of 50 U. S. C. App. 1981–1987 on determination of certain evacuation claims, matters arising under 50 U. S. C. 21 relating to enemy-alien control, and proceedings to set aside renunciations of American citizenship effected under former 8 U. S. C. 801 (i).

5. Patent cases—litigation before United States courts and the Patent Office, including patent infringement suits in the Court of Claims, preparation of patent applications for Government employees, interference proceedings, defense of the Register of Copyrights in his administration acts, participation in administration of Patent Interchange Agreement, assistance to the Government departments on matters of patent law and policy, and patent-fraud cases.

6. Tort claims cases—defense of litigation arising under the Federal Tort Claims Act, tort suits against cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors with the Government, tort suits against the United States authorized by jurisdictional acts of Congress.

7. Veterans' affairs cases—defense and prosecution of civil matters relating to servicemen, veterans, and their beneficiaries and dependents, arising out of the World War Veterans Act of 1924, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, the National Service Life Insur-

ance Act, the reemployment provisions of the Selective Training and Service Acts of 1940 and 1948, the Second War Powers Act, and Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Housing and Rent Acts of 1947 and 1948, and veterans housing matters.

8. Customs cases—reappraisal and classification of imported goods, and all litigation incident thereto.

9. General civil matters—suits and claims by and against the United States in district courts, courts of appeals, and State courts involving orders of administrative agencies, suits to enjoin official action, suits to prevent interference with activities of the Government, cases arising under the Tucker Act, Lucas Act, civil-service acts, social-security acts, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act, and private acts of Congress, the collection of claims on behalf of the United States upon referral by the General Accounting Office, the executive departments, and Government agencies and corporations, interventions under 28 U. S. C. 2403, the renegotiation acts, the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, the conclusion of rent control matters, the civil enforcement of the Office of Price Stabilization matters in the district courts and the Emergency Court of Appeals, actions affecting property on which the United States has liens under 28 U. S. C. 2410, and matters relating to Federal employment.

The Civil Division has field offices in the following described locations:

Section	City	Address
Admiralty and Shipping	New York 7, N. Y.	U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square.
Customs	San Francisco 1, Calif.	447A Post Office Bldg (P. O. Box 502).
Japanese Claims	New York 14, N. Y.	201 Varick St.
	San Francisco 2, Calif.	Federal Office Bldg.
	Los Angeles 14, Calif.	219 West Seventh St.

Civil Rights Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, established by the Attorney General on December 9, 1957, in implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, has responsibility for the enforcement of all Federal statutes affecting civil rights, such as the Federal election laws, the Corrupt Practices Act, and the Hatch Act; and the laws relating to illegal deprivation of rights of citizens; obstruction of justice, peonage and slavery; illegal use of search warrants; custody, escape, and sentence of Federal prisoners; and the protection of merchant seamen. The enforcement of these laws involves the supervision and direction of criminal prosecutions and the use of certain civil remedies when necessary and appropriate to protect the rights of citizens to vote in Federal elections.

In addition, the Civil Rights Division (1) directs and reviews investigations arising from complaints of public officials or private individuals with respect to matters affecting civil rights; (2) confers with individuals and groups who call upon the Department of Justice in connection with civil-rights matters, advising such individuals and groups and initiating appropriate action when necessary; (3) coordinates within the Department of Justice all matters affecting civil rights and consults and assists other Federal agencies as well as State and local agencies in matters pertaining to civil rights; and (4) conducts research in civil-rights matters and makes recommendations to the Attorney General concerning proposed policies and legislation in this field.

the enforcement of Federal criminal laws generally, including laws relating to criminal practice and procedure, and has general direction and supervision over United States attorneys with respect to the conduct of criminal prosecutions involving violations of Federal criminal statutes, such as those relating to counterfeiting and forgery; bribery; customs; firearms; extortion; impersonation; kidnaping; larceny and theft; liquor; national banking and bankruptcy; narcotics; passports and visas, except those involving subversives; perjury; postal matters; anti-racketeering; white slave traffic; securities; slot machines and wagering taxes; fair labor standards; labor-management relations; crimes on the high seas and Government reservations; and criminal frauds against the Government.

This division also has supervision over all civil and criminal litigation arising under the immigration and nationality laws, except Japanese renunciation proceedings and suits under the Tucker Act, and all litigation under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. It also handles libels and civil penalty actions, including petitions for remission or mitigation of penalties and forfeitures, offers in compromise and related proceedings, under the Civil Aeronautics Act; Contraband Transportation Act; customs laws; Export Control Act; Federal Alcohol Administration Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Federal Seed Act; Federal Trade Commission Act (when foods, drugs, or cosmetics are involved); Gold Reserve Act; Hours of Service Act; laws relating to liquor, narcotics, gambling, and fire-

uor, narcotics, and marihuana laws in pending criminal cases; and extradition proceedings and habeas-corpus proceedings relating to the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

This division coordinates generally enforcement activities directed against organized crime and racketeering, enforces the registration requirements of the Slot Machine Act, and maintains registrations thereunder. It is also responsible for the preparation of briefs and arguments in the Supreme Court on assignment by the Solicitor General.

Internal Security Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division has responsibility for and generally supervises enforcement of all criminal laws relating to subversive activities and kindred offenses directed against the internal security. The Division was formed on July 9, 1954, at which time the personnel and functions of the Internal Security Section of the Criminal Division were transferred to it. The Assistant Attorney General generally directs the United States Attorneys with respect to all criminal prosecutions relating to subversive activities, including the laws relating to treason, espionage, sedition, criminal prosecutions under the Atomic Energy Act and the Smith Act, and other criminal offenses directly involving subversives, such as perjury and false statement cases in this area.

The Internal Security Division administers and enforces the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended. It handles various types of civil matters, such as presentation of cases before the Subversive Activities Control Board and before Department of Justice hearing officers with respect to the designation of organizations under Executive Order 10450 and with related civil

matters involving the Federal employee security program.

The Division is responsible for the preparation of briefs and conducts arguments in the courts of appeals and prepares briefs in the Supreme Court on assignment from the Solicitor General. The Division maintains Department of Justice liaison with the National Security Council and its committees and furnishes departmental representation on the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security of the National Security Council and coordinates these matters within the Department of Justice.

Lands Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Lands Division supervises all suits and matters of a civil nature in the Federal district courts, in the State courts, and in the Court of Claims relating to lands and real property. This includes condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of property, actions to remove clouds and to quiet title, to recover possession, to recover damages, to determine boundaries, to cancel patents, to set aside *ad valorem* taxes and tax sales, to establish rights in minerals, including mineral leases, in oil reserves, and in other natural resources, to establish and protect water rights, to defend actions for compensation for the claimed taking by the United States of land or any interest in land, whether by eminent domain or otherwise, and to defend actions seeking to establish an interest in real property adverse to the United States.

The Lands Division also is charged with representing the interests of the United States in all civil litigation pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs, including the defense of Indian claims against the United States, whether in the Court of Claims or before the Indian Claims Commission. It defends

officers of the United States, handles injunction and mandamus proceedings and litigation arising from war contracts where those matters affect the rights of the United States in the use or title of its real property.

With certain exceptions specified by statute, the Lands Division passes upon the title to all lands acquired by the United States by direct purchase.

Tax Division

The Tax Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, is charged with the responsibility of representing the United States and its officers in litigation, both civil and criminal, arising under the internal revenue laws. The Division's chief activity is to act as counsel for the Internal Revenue Service; however, it also represents other agencies with Federal or State tax problems, such as the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The duties of the Tax Division in civil tax litigation include (1) the preparation and trial of cases in the United States District Courts, the United States Court of Claims, and State courts; (2) the preparation of briefs and conduct of oral arguments in the United States Courts of Appeals and in State courts of appeals; (3) the preparation of petitions for certiorari and briefs and conduct of oral arguments in the Supreme Court of the United States on assignment by, and under the supervision of, the Solicitor General.

Among the classes of civil litigation in which the Tax Division represents the interests of the Federal Government are:

1. Refund suits brought by taxpayers against the United States or Directors of Internal Revenue to recover taxes alleged to have been erroneously or illegally collected.

2. Suits brought by individuals to foreclose mortgages or to quiet title to property in which the United States is named as a party defendant because of the existence of a Federal tax lien on the property involved.

3. Suits brought by the United States to foreclose Federal tax liens, to take judgments against delinquent taxpayers, to enforce tax claims in bankruptcy, receivership, or probate proceedings, and similar types of collection matters.

4. Proceedings involving mandamus, injunctions, and other specific writs arising in connection with internal revenue matters.

5. Intergovernmental immunity suits in which the United States resists attempts to apply a State or local tax to some activity or property of the United States.

In discharging its responsibility in connection with criminal offenses under the internal revenue laws, the Tax Division supervises the institution of criminal proceedings and collaborates with the United States Attorneys in the conduct of such proceedings in the trial and appellate courts. The offenses within the jurisdiction of the Tax Division include attempts to evade and defeat taxes, willful failure to file returns and to pay taxes, filing false returns and other documents, making false statements to revenue officials, and other miscellaneous offenses involving internal revenue matters (excluding liquor and narcotics tax matters and offenses under the Wagering Tax Act).

Administrative Division

Under the direction of the Administrative Assistant Attorney General the Administrative Division handles administrative and fiscal matters generally pertaining to the Department of

Justice, including those pertaining to the budget, accounting and auditing, personnel, buildings and space, mail, records and files, printing and binding.

The Administrative Division also conducts examinations of field offices and judicial offices, and audits administrative operations of the Department.

Bureaus

Federal Bureau of Investigation

(Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3-7100)

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has charge of the investigation of all violations of Federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other Federal agency, such as the statutes pertaining to counterfeiting, postal violations, customs violations, and internal revenue matters. The FBI has jurisdiction over violations of espionage, sabotage, treason, and other matters pertaining to the internal security of the United States. Included among approximately 150 investigative matters within the jurisdiction of the FBI are the National Bank Act, Federal Kidnaping Statute, the White Slave Traffic Act, the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and statutes dealing with interstate commerce, such as those prohibiting the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles, aircraft, cattle, or property, or thefts from interstate shipments.

FIELD DIVISIONS—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Division	Address	Office phone
Albany, N. Y.	502 Federal Building	5-7551.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	918 Park Avenue SW	Chapel 7-1255
Anchorage, Alaska	Federal Building	45101.
Atlanta 8, Ga.	Room 533, 805 Peachtree Street	Trinity 5-4583.
Baltimore 2, Md.	408 U. S. Post Office Building	Lexington 3-6709.
Birmingham 3, Ala.	300 American Life Building	Fairfax 2-7711.
Boston 10, Mass.	470 Atlantic Avenue	Liberty 2-5533.
Buffalo 2, N. Y.	400 U. S. Courthouse	Mohawk 7800.
Butte, Mont.	400 Thornton Building	# 2304.
Charlotte 2, N. C.	1700 Johnston Building	Edison 3-4126.
Chicago 6, Ill.	212 W. Monroe Street	Financial 6-1333.
Cincinnati 1, Ohio	225 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building	Garfield 1-4310.
Cleveland 13, Ohio	900 Standard Building	Prospect 1-3536.
Dallas 2, Tex.	12th Floor, 1114 Commerce Street	Riverside 1-1211.
Denver 2, Colo.	254 New Customhouse	Acoma 2-6981.
Detroit 26, Mich.	913 Federal Building	Woodward 5-2323.
El Paso, Tex.	202 U. S. Courthouse Building	Keystone 3-7451.
Honolulu 12, Hawaii	206 Dillingham Building	59548.
Houston 2, Tex.	800 Federal Building	Capitol 8-1414.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.	327 Federal Building	Melrose 2-6415.
Jacksonville 1, Fla.	414 U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Building	Flgin 5-1401.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	707 U. S. Courthouse Building	Baltimore 1-6100.
Knoxville 2, Tenn.	617 Walnut Street SW	4-2721.
Little Rock, Ark.	445 Federal Building	Franklin 2-3138.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.	1340 W. Sixth Street	Dunkirk 3-3551.
Louisville 2, Ky.	211 Madrid Building	Juniper 3-1631.
Memphis 3, Tenn.	1104 Sterick Building	Jackson 5-7573.
Miami 22, Fla.	3915 Biscayne Boulevard	Franklin 9-2421.
Milwaukee 2, Wis.	735 U. S. Post Office, Customs and Courthouse Building	Broadway 6-4684.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.	412 WCCO Building	Federal 9-7861.
Mobile 10, Ala.	533 Federal Building	Hemlock 6-3674.
Newark 2, N. J.	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building	Market 2-5613.
New Haven 10, Conn.	510 The Trust Company Building	State 7-1217.
New Orleans 21, La.	1000 Masonic Temple Building	Jackson 2-4871.
New York 21, N. Y.	201 East 64th Street	Lehigh 5-7709.
Norfolk 10, Va.	414 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building	Madison 7-5441.

FIELD DIVISIONS—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—Continued

Division	Address	Office phone
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	940 First National Building	Central 2-8146.
Omaha 2, Nebr.	1010 Federal Office Building	Webster 8119
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	500 Widener Building	Rittenhouse 6-4300.
Phoenix, Ariz.	102 U. S. Courthouse Building	Alpine 4-7133
Pittsburgh 10, Pa.	450 Union Trust Building	Grant 1-2900
Portland 5, Oreg.	403 U. S. Courthouse Building	Capitol 2-9211.
Richmond 17, Va.	503 Southern States Building	Milton 4-2531
St. Louis 1, Mo.	419 U. S. Courthouse and Customhouse Building	Chestnut 1-5337.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	301 Continental Bank Building	Elgin 5-7521.
San Antonio 6, Tex.	478 Federal Building	Capitol 2-1441
San Diego 1, Calif.	716 San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building	Belmont 3-6103
San Francisco 2, Calif.	422 Federal Office Building, Civic Center	Klondike 2-2135.
San Juan 21, P. R.	508 Banco Popular Building	3-5000
Savannah, Ga.	300 Drayton Street	Adams 3-3025
Seattle 4, Wash.	1015 Second Avenue	Main 2-0480
Springfield, Ill.	421 South Sixth Street Herndon Building	2-9075
Washington 25, D. C.	508 Old Post Office Building	Executive 3-7100

Bureau of Prisons

(101 Indiana Avenue NW.)

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons has general supervision over the operation of Federal penal institutions, the commitment and management of Federal prisoners, and the contracting with local institutions for the confinement and support of prisoners. Under his supervision, the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, has jurisdiction over all industrial enterprises and sponsors vocational training programs in all Federal penal and correctional institutions. Its policies, however, are controlled by a board of six directors appointed by the President.

FEDERAL PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS*Penitentiaries*

Alcatraz, Calif.
Atlanta, Ga.
Leavenworth, Kans.
Lewisburg, Pa.
McNeil Island, Wash.
Terre Haute, Ind.

Reformatories

Alderson, W. Va. (women).
Chillicothe, Ohio.
El Reno, Okla.
Petersburg, Va.

Juvenile and Youth Institutions

Ashland, Ky.
Englewood, Colo.
National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.
Natural Bridge Camp, Greenlee, Va.

Correctional Institutions

Danbury, Conn.
La Tuna, Tex.
Milan, Mich.
Seagoville, Tex.
Tallahassee, Fla.
Terminal Island, Calif.
Texarkana, Tex.

Detention Headquarters

427 West St., New York, N. Y.

Camps

Florence, Ariz.
Mill Point, W. Va.
Montgomery, Ala.
Tucson, Ariz.

Alaskan Jail System

Anchorage, Alaska (Headquarters).

Hospital

Springfield, Mo.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

(119 D Street NE.; Lincoln 7-9000)

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan V, approved June 4, 1940, and effective

June 14, 1940, the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, created by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085), administers the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens, and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident in the United States. It investigates alleged violations of those laws and makes recommendations for prosecutions when deemed advisable. It patrols the borders of the United States to prevent the surreptitious entry of aliens into the United States in violation of law.

It supervises naturalization work in the specific courts designated by section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 239; 8 U. S. C. 1421) to have jurisdiction in such matters. This includes requirement of accountings from the clerks of such courts for naturalization fees collected, investigations—through field officers—of the qualifications of citizenship applicants, and representation of the Government at all court hearings. It cooperates with the public schools in providing citizenship textbooks and other services for the preparation of candidates for naturalization.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service also registers and fingerprints aliens in the United States, as required by section 262 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 224; 8 U. S. C. 1304).

REGIONAL OFFICES AND DISTRICT OFFICES—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

NORTHEAST REGION

- Regional Office: 518 Shelburne Rd., Burlington, Vt.
- District 1: 45 Kingman St., St. Albans, Vt.
- District 2: 73 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass.
- District 3: 70 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N. Y.
- District 7: 69 Court St., Buffalo 2, N. Y.
- District 21: 1060 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.
- District 22: 76 Pearl St., Portland, Maine.
- District 23: 135 High St., Hartford 1, Conn.

SOUTHEAST REGION

- Regional Office: Building 420, McGuire Hospital Richmond 25, Va.
- District 4: Lafayette Bldg., 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- District 5: 341 U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
- District 6: P. O. Box 622, Biscayne Annex, Miami 52, Fla.
- District 24: 609 Standard Bldg., 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- District 25: 308 Old Post Office Bldg., Washington 25 D. C.
- District 26: 831 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta 9, Ga.
- District 27: U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Juan, P. R.
- District 28: 908 Masonic Temple Bldg., New Orleans, La.

NORTHWEST REGION

- Regional Office: 790 S. Cleveland Ave., St. Paul 16, Minn.
- District 8: 3770 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.
- District 9: 918 Post Office Bldg., Van Buren and Canal Sts., Chicago 7, Ill.
- District 10: 1014 New Post Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.
- District 11: 819 U. S. Courthouse, Kansas City 6, Mo.
- District 12: 815 Airport Way, Seattle 4, Wash.
- District 29: 203 Federal Office Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
- District 30: Federal Bldg., Helena, Mont.
- District 31: 333 U. S. Courthouse, Portland 5, Oreg.
- District 32: 545 E. 4th Ave., Box 939, Anchorage, Alaska.

SOUTHWEST REGION

- Regional Office: Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif.
- District 13: 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.
- District 14: U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Antonio, Tex.
- District 15: U. S. Courthouse, El Paso, Tex.
- District 16: 438 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- District 17: Ala Moana Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.
- District 18: 112 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.
- District 19: 417 Post Office Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- District 20: 1100 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

Boards

Board of Immigration Appeals

The Board is a quasi-judicial body in the Office of the Attorney General.

The Board has jurisdiction to review on appeal orders entered by special inquiry officers, and, in certain categories, orders entered by regional com-

missioners, the Assistant Commissioner (Examinations Division), and district directors in cases of, or relating to, applications for admission, in deportation cases, bail cases, visa petition cases, and in cases of fines and penalties (mitigation of fines) imposed on steamship companies or other carriers for violation of the immigration laws. The Board also has jurisdiction to review any such cases which are not appealed but which the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner (Examinations Division), regional commissioners, or special inquiry officers certify to it for final decision.

Board of Parole

The Board of Parole consists of eight members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and con-

sent of the Senate. It has sole authority to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of all United States prisoners. It is responsible for the supervision of parolees and prisoners released upon the expiration of their sentences with allowances for statutory good time. United States probation officers supervise parolees and mandatory releases.

YOUTH CORRECTION DIVISION.—The Youth Correction Division of the Board recommends specialized treatment for Federal offenders under 22 years of age. It orders their conditional release, their unconditional discharge, or their return to custody either upon a violation by the offender or upon a finding by the Division that such return would be beneficial.

Approved.

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT¹

Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
STerling 3-3100

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Postmaster General.....	ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD.
Deputy Postmaster General.....	EDSON O. SESSIONS.
Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General.....	GEORGE M. MOORE.
Special Assistant to the Postmaster General.....	L. ROSE WALTER.
* Executive Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General.....	WILLIAM A. SPONSLER.
Special Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General.....	G. CULLINAN.
General Counsel.....	HERBERT B. WARBURTON.
Director, Office of Research and Engineering.....	WAKE S. PLUMMER, Acting.

HEADS OF BUREAUS

Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Operations.....	JOHN M. MCKIRBIN.
Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Transportation.....	E. GEORGE SIEDLE.
Assistant Postmaster General and Controller, Bureau of Finance.....	HYDE GILLITT.
Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Facilities.....	ORMOND A. KIER.
Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Personnel.....	EUGENE J. LYONS.
Chief Postal Inspector.....	DAVID H. STEPHENS.

ADVISORY BOARD

Chairman.....	ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD (Postmaster General).
Vice Chairman.....	EDSON O. SESSIONS (Deputy Postmaster General).
RICHARD E. BERLIN (President, The Hearst Corp., New York, N. Y.).	
JOHN S. COLEMAN (President, Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.).	
J. H. S. FLINN (President, Kudner Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y.).	
RICHARD J. GRAY (President, Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.).	
ROWLAND JONES, JR. (President, American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C.).	
CHARLES M. WHITE (President, Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio).	
JACK R. HOWARD (President, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York, N. Y.).	

CITIZENS STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. BUCKLEY (Art Directors' Club of New York).
ARNOLD J. GIFFORD (The Westport Art Co., Inc.).
ERNEST DAVIS (National Postal Museum).
SOL GLASS (Bureau of Insurance Association, Inc.).
H. L. LINGGUTH (National Federation of Stamp Clubs).
FRANK METZ (Society of Philatelists).
ANDREW WARBURTON (United States Information Agency).

adopted, provided for "the sole and exclusive right and power of . . . establishing and regulating post offices from one State to another . . . and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office . . ." (Art. IX).

Following the final adoption of the Constitution in March 1789, the post office was temporarily established by the act of September 22, 1789 (1 Stat. 70), which also created the Office of the Postmaster General. The Postal Service, so provided under the ordinance of October 18, 1782, and subsequent resolutions and ordinances, was temporarily continued by the act of August 4, 1790 (1 Stat. 178), and the act of March 3, 1791 (1 Stat. 218). The act of February 20, 1792 (1 Stat. 234), was the first to provide in detail for the Post Office Department and the Postal Service generally. Acts of May 8, 1794 (1 Stat. 354), March 2, 1799 (1 Stat. 733), April 30, 1810 (2 Stat. 593), March 3, 1825 (4 Stat. 102), and other subsequent legislation enlarged the duties of the Department, strengthened and unified its organization, and provided rules and regulations for the development of the Postal System of the United States.

PURPOSE—While the original purpose of the Postal System was to provide "the best means of establishing posts for conveying letters and intelligence through this continent" (Journals of the Continental Congress, May 27, 1775), the Post Office Department was ultimately enlarged to include several services. Among the more important developments of the Postal Service, in the order of their establishment or authorization, were postage stamps, 1847; registered mail, 1855; railway mail service, 1862; city delivery service, 1863; postal money orders, 1864; foreign money orders, 1867; special delivery, 1885; rural delivery, 1896;

postal savings, 1911; village delivery, 1912; parcel post, including insurance and collect-on-delivery service, 1913; air mail, 1918; and certified mail, 1955.

Benjamin Franklin, who was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia in 1737 and Co-Deputy Postmaster General of the British Colonies in North America in 1753, and who on July 26, 1775, became the first Postmaster General under the Continental Congress, is credited by historians with having laid much of the foundation for the development of the present United States Postal System. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, section 8, provided that "The Congress shall have Power . . . To establish Post Offices and post Roads."

On September 26, 1789, when Samuel Osgood was appointed the first Postmaster General under the Constitution, there were only 75 post offices. From that small beginning, the Postal Service has developed into what is now the largest business in the world. During the fiscal year 1957 the Postal Service employed more than 500,000 workers and had gross receipts in excess of \$2.5 billion. There are 37,012 post offices in the United States.

Basis of Responsibility Distribution

POSTMASTER GENERAL AND DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL.—All responsibilities and authorities for performance of the work of the Post Office Department are vested by law in the Postmaster General, who may redelegate them to subordinate officers. The Postmaster General operates through delegation, as provided herein, except as to any matters which he may generally or specifically reserve for his personal decision, notwithstanding formal delegations.

The Deputy Postmaster General functions as full alternate to the Postmaster General with full authority to act in his stead on all matters.

HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD.—The duties assigned to the Department in Washington relate mainly to: (a) program planning, direction, and review; (b) establishment of policies, procedures, standards, and other guidances; and (c) operational determinations on matters not logically within the full jurisdiction of field officers.

Field installations are assigned responsibility for: (a) local decision-making and performance of work in accordance with official delegations and prescribed policies, procedures, and standards; (b) referral to superior authority of matters requiring higher decision, accompanied by appropriate recommendations; and (c) reporting of performance, special problems, trends, and other operating information necessary for effective planning and action by superior headquarters.

STAFF OFFICERS AND STAFF UNITS.—Staff officers to the Postmaster General and the Deputy operate in behalf of their superiors as extended arms of his personal authority. Staff officers do not have authority in their own right to make decisions on matters within the defined scope of other bureaus and offices. To the extent they participate in such decision-making, they do so as personal representatives of, and in behalf of, their superiors.

Staff officers keep their superiors informed as to significant developments, implications, and needs for action. They may represent their superiors in coordinating developmental plans and programs of an interbureau nature.

Additional duties of a service or control nature may be assigned to staff units, as provided in their individual functional statements.

Staff officers and staff units in subordinate components of organization within the Postal Establishment are expected to operate in accordance with the principles stated in this section.

OPERATING BUREAU.—The Bureau of Operations is the sole operating bureau, functioning at the department level.

It carries out the policies and programs of the Postmaster General and makes decisions on all matters pertaining to the provision of postal service, within the scope of its functional statement and delegations.

The decision-making and action responsibilities are discharged with the policy guidance, advice, and support of other bureaus and offices. It develops the operating policies and procedures of the Department. Its duties are discharged within the framework of overall legal, fiscal, logistical, transportation, and personnel policies and programs for which other bureaus and offices have assigned responsibility.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAUS.—The Bureau of Transportation, the Bureau of Finance, the Bureau of Facilities, and the Bureau of Personnel perform certain supporting or auxiliary functions, within their respectively assigned subject matter areas. They are the administrative bureaus. Their mission is to contribute to the effectiveness of the operating bureau.

The administrative bureaus develop policies and procedures pertaining to the internal administration of the Department's operations. Administrative policies and procedures are developed by them with legal advice and with the advice and assistance of the operating bureau so that their content will serve realistically to support operating needs and convenience.

BUREAU OF THE CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR.—The Bureau of the Chief Postal Inspector functions as an independent fact-finding and internal auditing arm for the Postmaster General. Its national and field offices are independent of the rest of the Department's organizational structure.

Upon request of other bureaus and offices, or as assigned by the Postmaster

General, this bureau also performs in a similar manner in behalf of other bureaus and offices and regional operations directors.

This bureau also exercises certain law enforcement, security, protective, and emergency responsibilities.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL.—While the General Counsel serves the Postmaster General and the Department generally on legal matters, he also performs certain administrative functions specifically delegated to him.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING.—This office provides independent engineering, research, and development service and facilities for the application of engineering principles, techniques, and development to operations of the postal establishment. Its Director serves as the principal adviser to the Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, and the heads of other bureaus and offices on all phases of industrial research and engineering.

Delegations of Authority

AUTHORITY FOR DELEGATION.—All authority for administration of the programs and activities of the Post Office Department is vested by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1949 in the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General is authorized by this law to delegate his

authority to officers and employees under his direction and supervision.

An Assistant Postmaster General is authorized to act in behalf of the Postmaster General on all matters within the terms of reference of that Assistant Postmaster General. In the absence of an Assistant Postmaster General from duty, his functions shall be discharged by his Deputy Assistant Postmaster General or other designated officer, next in line, who shall use the title of Acting Assistant Postmaster General and sign documents as such. When a designation is to be made to an officer of lesser rank than a Deputy Assistant Postmaster General or Executive Director of a bureau to act as Assistant Postmaster General, the prior approval of the Postmaster General or the Deputy Postmaster General shall be obtained.

Specific written delegation granting authority for the performance of acts specifically vested in the Postmaster General or in the Post Office Department by statutory or administrative law is sometimes required, such as those which authorize the incurring directly of an obligation on behalf of the United States Government or the certification of vouchers for payment. Evidence of this authority is necessary for audit purposes or to support the validity of official acts in case of legal contest.

Office of the Postmaster General

The Postmaster General administers the Postal Service in all its branches, the appointment of its personnel, the management of its finances, and the disbursements of its appropriations. Subject to the approval of the President, he negotiates postal treaties with foreign governments. He is the executive head of the Postal Savings System and ex-officio chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Postmaster General appoints all officers and employees of

the Post Office Department and Postal Service with the exception of the Deputy Postmaster General, the five Assistant Postmasters General, the General Counsel, and postmasters of the first-, second-, and third-class offices who are appointed by the President. The Postmaster General appoints postmasters at offices of the fourth-class and submits recommendations to the President on appointments to be made by him.

Office of the Deputy Postmaster General

The Deputy Postmaster General executes and performs by delegation from the Postmaster General all powers, functions, and duties conferred by law upon the Postmaster General. The Deputy Postmaster General functions as full alternate to the Postmaster General with authority to act in his stead on all matters.

Office of the Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General

Performs such duties as are assigned by the Postmaster General.

Office of the Special Assistant to the Postmaster General

The Special Assistant to the Postmaster General initiates and directs the formulation of policies and programs for providing current information on services, policies, and programs of the Department to the end that the postal service to the public may be improved. He is also responsible for the philatelic program of the Department and serves as the Department's liaison with the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee. He administers programs and functions relating to selection, promotion, and exhibition of postage stamps.

Office of the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General

The Executive Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General assists and represents the Deputy Postmaster General on matters of staff coordination, planning, and reporting. He prepares reports on the status of departmental programs for use of the Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General and represents the Deputy Postmaster General on manpower control matters requiring his determination. He is also responsible for the coordina-

tion of official regulations, manuals, reports, and bulletins of the Post Office Department.

Judicial Officer

The Judicial Officer acts for the Postmaster General in the performance of quasi-judicial functions having delegated authority from the Postmaster General to: (1) execute final departmental decisions and orders in administrative proceedings arising from alleged violation of postal laws and disputes over second-class permits conducted in accordance with the Rules of Practice and procedures of the Department; and modify, suspend, or rescind any action heretofore taken or hereafter taken pursuant to a delegation of authority; (2) preside at the reception of evidence in proceedings where expedited hearings are requested by either party or provided in Rules of Practice; and (3) revise or amend the Post Office Department Rules of Practice for administrative hearings.

Decisions and orders of the Judicial Officer made under the delegated authority are the final departmental action from which there is no further administrative remedy. The Judicial Officer may refer any proceeding to either the Postmaster General or the Deputy Postmaster General for final decision.

The Judicial Officer exercises administrative supervision over the Division of Hearing Examiners and the Docket Clerk.

DIVISION OF HEARING EXAMINERS.—Hearing Examiners are appointed and qualified in the manner prescribed by law (5 U. S. C. 1010). They preside at administrative hearings in cases involving alleged violations of postal laws or conflicts arising over second-class mail permits.

Examiners prepare initial decisions in those cases which become final departmental decisions unless an appeal is taken to the Judicial Officer.

Chief Postal Inspector

The Chief Postal Inspector advises the Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General and their principal assistants on the condition and needs of the Postal Service and provides them with investigative and survey services as required. He acts as Security Officer and provides general direction of personnel security and physical security programs. The Chief Postal Inspector also acts as Defense Coordinator for the Post Office Department, providing general direction and coordination of the national civil defense and defense mobilization programs for the postal establishment and maintains liaison with the Department of Defense on postal service problems. He maintains programs of inspections and internal audits. He administers the Postal Inspection Service and is responsible for the conduct of all criminal investigations of the postal establishment; for the protection of mail and property; for dealing with emergencies resulting from catastrophes; for the determination of ownership and disposition of money and property recovered by inspectors; and for maintaining liaison with other investigative or law enforcement agencies of the Government.

Office of General Counsel

The General Counsel serves as legal adviser to the Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, and their principal subordinates, giving legal interpretations and opinions on laws and regulations governing problems before

the Department. He acts as legislative officer for the Department by drafting bills, preparing reports on proposed legislation, and representing the Department in hearings and conferences on legislative matters. He initiates and prosecutes cases seeking the issuance of "Fraud," "Unlawful," and other orders authorized by statute and cases relating to the granting, suspension, or annulment of second-class mailing privileges. He adjudicates all tort claims of \$100 and over and prescribes policies and standards for adjudication by regional officials of claims of less than \$100. He represents the Department before the Federal transportation regulatory agencies. He maintains liaison with the Chief Postal Inspector on personnel security matters, with other Government agencies on legal matters, and with the Department of Justice with respect to the institution or defense of all civil suits involving the Post Office Department.

Office of Research and Engineering

The Office of Research and Engineering develops, designs, and tests postal equipment and materials; develops methods programs for postal operations and recommends improved operating systems and procedures; develops production measurement standards and manpower utilization systems and coordinates their administration; recommends general location and functional design and develops layout and mechanization for new constructions; determines and recommends modification requirements for existing postal facilities.

Bureau of Operations

The Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Bureau of Operations directs execution of policies, programs, regulations, and procedures

governing the operations of the field service; directs the Regional Management Program and the Regional Operations Directors on all phases of

regional organization, management, budgeting, and staffing; represents and acts for the Postmaster General in the selection, appointment, and discipline of postmasters; implements policies concerning the entry, make-up, and classification of domestic mail and the application of rates and fees; directs establishment, consolidation,

and discontinuance of mail handling facilities and determines their location. He fixes space, equipment, and supply requirements and priorities; directs distribution and routing of preferential mail and motor vehicle utilization; and establishes motor vehicle requirements.

Bureau of Transportation

The Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Bureau of Transportation develops policies, programs, and standards for the transportation of domestic and international mail and equipment; establishes policies and procedures governing procurement of services from and performance of services by common and contract carriers; determines routes and media for movement of bulk mail and for all classes of

international mail; determines the points at which in-transit mail will be massed for distribution. He administers activities pertaining to international mail, mail equipment transportation, and transportation research and development. He handles transportation matters for the Department with the transportation industry and transportation regulatory bodies.

Bureau of Finance

The Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Bureau of Finance develops and coordinates policies, programs, and procedures governing accounting, auditing, cost analysis, and financial reporting; budget formulation and execution, economic and statistical analysis, banking of postal funds; receipt, protection, and disbursement of moneys; the safekeeping and control of accountable paper; domestic and international money order systems; and philatelic sales. He interprets financial conditions and oper-

ating results to assist the Postmaster General and the heads of bureaus in their decision making responsibilities. He conducts postal rate research programs and develops rate proposals for submission to the Congress; serves as agent of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System; and administers activities of the Post Office Department relating to balance of accountable or negotiable paper for other Government agencies. He also prepares estimates of revenues produced or expenses caused by pending or proposed legislation.

Bureau of Facilities

The Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Bureau of Facilities formulates and administers policies, programs, and procedures governing the procurement, management, maintenance, and disposal of real property,

equipment, vehicles, and supplies used in the Postal Service. He directs the operation of the supply system; the production, repair, and storage of mail bags, keys, and locks; and postal route maps; and procures, distributes, and

exercises production control over stamps and accountable paper and the vehicle service. He exercises procurement authority for the Department except for items of certain services specifically delegated to other bureaus. He represents the Postmaster General on the Joint Departmental Committee to administer the Public Buildings program outside the District of Columbia. He maintains liaison with the General

Services Administration and other agencies and the committees of Congress having an interest in postal facilities, equipment, and supplies. He also services the Civil Defense Program of the Department, as coordinated by the Chief Postal Inspector, in the field of real estate, motor vehicles, supply, and development of a Civil Defense communications program for postal establishment.

Bureau of Personnel

The Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Bureau of Personnel formulates and administers policies, programs, and procedures in connection with the development and maintenance of an effective personnel program for the postal establishment. He acts for and represents the Postmaster General and takes final action on all personnel management matters relating to employee relations, compensation administration, and employee training at professional and other edu-

cational institutions. He exercises the appointive powers of the Postmaster General with respect to employees in the departmental service. He maintains liaison with employee organizations at the national level on matters of personnel policy, regulations, procedures, and programs. He administers the incentive awards program and authorizes awards as provided by law and regulation, and administers the Department's grievance procedure.

Regional Operations Directors

Each Regional Operations Director takes final action with respect to all aspects of postal management, operations, transportation, equipment, supply, and facilities and personnel within his region, other than the work of the

Postal Inspection Service, the mail equipment shops, divisional supply centers, or matters specifically reserved to the Postmaster General and to the bureaus and offices of the national headquarters.

Postal Savings System

The Postal Savings System was established by act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814; 39 U. S. C. 751, 753), which act created a board of trustees consisting of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, severally, acting ex officio, for the control, supervision, and administration of the System.

The purpose of the Postal Savings System is to provide facilities for the deposit of savings at interest, with the security of the United States Government for repayment on demand.

The administration of the Postal Savings System is divided by law into two parts, as follows: (a) the Postmaster General is charged with the designation of the post offices as postal-

savings depositories, the supervision of the postal-savings business transacted at depository post offices, and the conduct of the central administrative office at Washington; (b) the board of trustees is charged with the management and investment of postal-savings

funds after they leave the custody of postmasters.

REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The board of trustees is required to submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, covering the operations of the Postal Savings System.

Other Activities

Responsibility rests upon the Post Office Department to prevent, to the extent possible, the use of the mails in violation of law originally based on particular provisions of the so-called Espionage Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217, as amended; 18 U. S. C. 499, 506, 793, 794, 915, 954, 956, 957, 960, 964, 1017, 1542, 1543, 1544, 2388), and of title I of the Alien Registration Act of June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 670, as amended; 18 U. S. C. 2385-2387).

In all emergencies arising in the activities of the military and naval arms of the Government, the Post Office Department in coordination with the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force facilitates arrangements for the handling of mail to the armed forces.

Approved on behalf of the Postmaster General.

HERBERT B. WARBURTON,
General Counsel.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR¹

G Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW.

REpublic 7-1820, Branch 3171

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Interior.....	FRED A. SEATON.
Assistant to the Secretary.....	LORNE KENNEY.
Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel.....	THEODORE F. STEVENS.
Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Information.....	C. HERSCHEL SCHOOLEY.
Assistant to the Secretary.....	GEORGE W. ABBOTT.
Assistant to the Secretary (Defense Activities).....	EDWARD D. FRYE.
Special Assistant to the Secretary (Administrator, Voluntary Oil Import Program).....	
Director of Technical Review Staff.....	CAPT. MATTHEW V. CARSON, JR., USN.
Under Secretary.....	JOHN B. BENNETT.
Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife.....	HATFIELD CHILSON.
Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources.....	ROSS L. LEFFLER.
Director, Office of Geography.....	ROYCE A. HARDY.
Director, Office of Minerals Mobilization.....	MEREDITH F. BURRILL.
Director, Office of Oil and Gas.....	SPENCER S. SHANNON.
	CAPT. MATTHEW V. CARSON, JR., USN.
Administrator, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.....	C. O. MITTENDORF.
Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management.....	ROGER C. ERNST.
Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development.....	FRED G. AANDAH.
Director, Office of Saline Water.....	DAVID S. JENKINS.
Administrative Assistant Secretary.....	D. OTIS BEASLEY.
Director of Administrative Services (Chief Clerk).....	FLOYD E. DOTSON.
Director of Budget and Finance.....	SIDNEY D. LARSON.
Director of Inspection.....	W. DARLINGTON DENIT.
Director of Management Research.....	ARTHUR B. JEBENS.
Director of Personnel.....	NEWELL B. TERRY.
Director of Property Management.....	N. O. WOOD, JR.
Director of Security.....	J. CORDELL MOORE.
Solicitor.....	ELMER F. BENNETT.
Deputy Solicitor.....	EDMUND T. FRITZ.
Associate Solicitor—Indian Affairs.....	HENRY E. HYDEN.
Associate Solicitor—Mineral Resources.....	ROBERT P. DWYER.
Associate Solicitor—Public Lands.....	CHARLES M. SOLLER.
Associate Solicitor—Territories, Wildlife, and Parks.....	
Associate Solicitor—Water and Power.....	A. M. EDWARDS.
Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	EDWARD W. FISHER.
Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	ARNIE J. SUOMELA.
Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	DONALD L. MCKERNAN.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	DANIEL H. JANZEN.
Director, Bureau of Land Management.....	GLENN L. EMMONS.
Director, Bureau of Mines.....	EDWARD WOOLEY.
Commissioner of Reclamation.....	MARLING J. ANKENY.
Director, Geological Survey.....	WILBUR A. DFXHEIMER.
Director, National Park Service.....	THOMAS B. NOLAN.
Director, Office of Territories.....	CONRAD L. WIRTH.
Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration.....	ANTHONY T. LAUSI.
Administrator, Southeastern Power Administration.....	WILLIAM A. PEARL.
Administrator, Southwestern Power Administration.....	CHARLES W. LEAVY.
Governor of Alaska.....	DOUGLAS G. WRIGHT.
Governor of American Samoa.....	MICHAEL A. STEPPOVICH.
Governor of Guam.....	PETER T. COLEMAN.
Governor of Hawaii.....	R. BARRETT LOWE.
	WILLIAM F. QUINN.

¹ Organization chart on page 598.

High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
Islands
Governor of the Virgin Islands

DELMAS H. NUCKER.
WALTER A. GORDON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 5 U. S. C. 481), which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. The Department also had responsibility for supervision over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the census of the United States, and the accounts of marshals and other officers of the United States courts, and of lead and other mines of the United States.

Over the years there were added to the original functions (and later removed) activities such as education, hospitals and eleemosynary institutions, labor, railroad accounts, and interstate commerce. With the creation of subsequent executive departments and certain independent agencies, the role of the Department of the Interior changed in the more than one hundred years of its existence from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources. Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and related legislation, the Secretary has been delegated responsibilities relating to petroleum and gas, solid fuels, electric power, fishery commodities or products, and metals and minerals.

The jurisdiction of the Department extends over the continental United States, to islands in the Caribbean and the South Pacific, and to lands in the Arctic Circle. It includes the custody of 750 million acres of land, the conservation and development of mineral resources and the promotion of mine safety, the conservation, development, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, the administration of the

Nation's great scenic and historic areas, the reclamation of the arid lands of the West through irrigation, and the management of hydroelectric power systems. The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the welfare of nearly three million persons in the Territories and island possessions of the United States and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and guardianship of about four hundred thousand Indians in the continental United States and thirty-four thousand Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska.

OBJECTIVES.—In formulating and administering programs for the management, conservation, and development of natural resources, the Department pursues the following objectives: the encouragement of efficient use; the assurance of adequately developed resources in order to meet the requirements of national security and an expanding national economy; the maintenance of production capacity for future generations; the promotion of an equitable distribution of benefits from nationally owned resources; the discouragement of wasteful exploitation; and the orderly incorporation of Indian groups and individuals into our national life by creating conditions which will advance their social and economic adjustment.

ORGANIZATION.—The Department of the Interior is composed of the Office of the Secretary, other Departmental offices, and the following:

Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Bureau of Land Management.
Bureau of Mines.
Bureau of Reclamation.
Geological Survey.
National Park Service.
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
Office of Territories.
Bonneville Power Administration.
Southeastern Power Administration.
Southwestern Power Administration.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary performs both line and staff functions in the overall management of the Department. The Secretarial officers and the Solicitor exercise line authority in their respective fields of responsibility. This means that in these fields they have the authority to make final decisions affecting bureaus and offices and to issue directions to them. The Secretarial divisions advise and provide staff assistance to these officials.

Secretary

The Secretary of the Interior, as the head of an executive department, reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all activities of the Department. He is also responsible for general direction of the Virgin Islands Corporation and has certain powers or supervisory responsibilities relating to Territorial governments.

Assistants to the Secretary

Assistants to the Secretary serve as personal aides and confidential advisers to the Secretary, may act on behalf of the Secretary on specific matters referred to them for disposition, and may represent the Secretary in various Executive Office and interagency groups. The Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel also serves as coordinator of Departmental relations with the Congress and supervises the preparation of proposed legislation and legislative reports. An office for Congressional liaison is under the Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Special Assistant to the Secretary

One of the Special Assistants to the Secretary serves as Administrator, Voluntary Oil Import Program. This Program was recommended by the President's Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports and

approved by the President on July 29, 1957. The purpose of the Program is to maintain a reasonable balance between imports and domestic production of crude oil in the interest of national security.

Under Secretary

The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of his duties and in the absence of the latter performs his functions. With the exception of certain matters requiring personal action by the Secretary, the Under Secretary has the full authority of the Secretary on any matter which comes before him.

Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife

The Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development, conservation, and utilization of the fish and wildlife resources of the Nation. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources

The Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development and utilization of minerals and fuels, including defense minerals activities. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Office of Geography, Office of Minerals Mobilization, Office of Oil and Gas, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, Bureau of Mines, and Geological Survey.

Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management

The Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to

land utilization and management, territorial affairs, and Indian affairs. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Office of Territories.

Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development

The Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development of water and power. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the Office of Saline Water. He is also responsible for carrying out the defense functions of the Secretary with respect to electric power.

Administrative Assistant Secretary

The Administrative Assistant Secretary discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to administrative management, including administrative services, budget and finance, inspection, management research, personnel management, property management, and security. Secretarial divisions bearing these titles are under his direction and supervision.

The Division of Administrative Services has primary staff responsibility for all administrative services activities of the Department and provides centralized administrative services for bureau and office headquarters and other offices located in the Washington metropolitan area. The Director of Administrative Services is also Chief Clerk of the Department. The Division is composed of the following branches: Central Services, Library Services, Fiscal and Special Services, and Personnel Operations.

The Division of Budget and Finance has primary staff responsibility for the budget and finance activities of the Department, including internal audits. The Division is composed of a Branch of Budget and a Branch of Finance.

The Division of Inspection has primary staff responsibility for all inspection and investigation functions of the Department. The Division also assists the Administrative Assistant Secretary in discharging his responsibility for Departmentwide application of the Government nondiscriminatory employment policy.

The Division of Management Research has the primary staff responsibility for the improvement of management and organization throughout the Department. The Division is composed of a staff of management analysts and Branches of Incentive Awards and Directives Management.

The Division of Personnel Management has primary staff responsibility for the development of policies and programs to establish and maintain an adequate, qualified, and efficient working force in the Department. The Division is composed of the following branches: Compensation and Labor Relations, Employment, Training, Employee Relations, Program Review, and Safety Engineering.

The Division of Property Management has primary staff responsibility for all property management activities of the Department, including procurement; construction contracting; quarters, subsistence, and related services furnished employees; radio frequencies, call letters, and signal letters, and their procurement and assignment; and creation, maintenance, use, and disposition of records.

The Division of Security has primary staff responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of security throughout the Department.

Solicitor

The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser of the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department. He is responsible for and has supervision over all legal work of the Department. (See Office of the Solicitor, below.)

Division of Information

The Division of Information exercises technical and general functional supervision over all information activities of the Department. The Division of Information Northwest Regional Office, located in Portland, Oreg., assists and directs the information programs of bureaus which conduct operations in that area.

Other Departmental Offices

The phrase "other Departmental offices" is used to identify collectively the following described offices that are neither a part of the Office of the Secretary nor a bureau of the Department.

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor performs all legal work for the entire Department. In addition to the legal work directly concerned with the programs and activities of the Department, the Office of the Solicitor handles matters relating to torts and other claims, inventions by personnel of the Department, and appeals to the Secretary of the Interior in public land proceedings and Indian probate matters. The Board of Contract Appeals within the office decides appeals under contracts made by the bureaus of the Department. The Solicitor is assisted by a Deputy Solicitor, Legislative Counsel, five Associate Solicitors (whose respective assignments cover Indian affairs, mineral resources; water and power, territories, wildlife, and parks; and public lands and minerals), and a staff of attorneys in Washington. In

Technical Review Staff

The Technical Review Staff consists of specialists in a variety of program fields. It is a Secretarial division that provides assistance to the Secretary, Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, and heads of bureaus on program matters. The Technical Review Staff facilitates the coordination of bureau programs at the regional level through the following six Departmental field committees: Alaska Field Committee, Missouri Basin Field Committee, Northeast Field Committee, Pacific Northwest Field Committee, Pacific Southwest Field Committee, and Southwest Field Committee.

the field are six Regional Solicitors under whose supervision are field solicitors, attorneys, and hearing examiners within their respective regions.

REGIONAL OFFICES—OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Office	Address
Denver, Colo.-----	Building 53, Denver
Tulsa, Okla.-----	Federal Center
Los Angeles, Calif.---	Petroleum Bldg.
Sacramento, Calif.---	Rowan Bldg., 458 S.
Portland, Oreg.-----	Spring St.
Juneau, Alaska.-----	Interior Bldg.-
	Interior Bldg.
	Goldstein Bldg.

Office of Geography

The Office of Geography, under the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources, performs the operational responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior who, conjointly with the Board on Geographic Names, has the duty of standardizing geographic names in the United States and throughout the world for use on maps and in other publications of the Federal Government. The Director of the Office is ex officio Executive Secretary of the Board on Geographic Names.

Office of Minerals Mobilization

The Office of Minerals Mobilization, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources, carries out functions authorized by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 10574 of November 5, 1954, and by orders of the Office of Defense Mobilization with respect to strategic and critical metals and minerals and to solid fuels and the distribution of petroleum coke. The Office is concerned with the adequacy of the supplies of certain metals, minerals, and solid fuels and facilities to fulfill both civilian and military requirements under partial and full mobilization, and performs the following functions:

1. Develops, assembles, and evaluates data as to the productive capacity and supplies of such products from both domestic and foreign sources.

2. Recommends the establishment or modification of expansion goals, and develops and recommends expansion programs, including advice concerning financial incentives and aids for overcoming shortages of capacity or supply; analyzes problems involved in maintaining an adequate mobilization base and recommends necessary action programs, including legislation; and assists the Office of Defense Mobilization in formulating plans for the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials.

3. Develops, assembles, and evaluates data as to materials, equipment, transportation, and other requirements of the metals, minerals, and solid fuels industries and as requested by the Office of Defense Mobilization, assembles data on requirements for metals, minerals, solid fuels, and petroleum coke products as presented by, or obtained on behalf of, other Federal agencies.

4. Formulates necessary foreign mineral exploration and development programs.

5. Develops and maintains programs, including the preparation of the necessary orders and regulations, for the operation of the industries and cooperates with the Office of Defense Mobilization and other agencies in planning other production and distribution controls relating thereto.

6. Provides guidance and leadership to the industries in the formulation of plans and programs to insure the continuity of essential production in times of emergency.

7. Assembles data and makes recommendations relating to the distribution of petroleum coke.

8. Collaborates with the General Services Administration in the metals and minerals mobilization functions which it performs under the redelegation from the Secretary of the Interior, and which include screening and making recommendations on requests for tax amortization, loans, guarantees, and procurement contracts for metals and minerals industries; and collaborates with the Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization on security plans for the metals, minerals, and solid fuels industries.

Office of Oil and Gas

The Office of Oil and Gas, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources:

1. Provides staff advice and assistance to the Assistant Secretary in the development, coordination, and management of oil and gas programs and functions which are under his supervision.

2. Exercises the initiative in obtaining coordination and unification of oil and gas policies and related administrative activities of all Federal agencies and enlists their cooperation to assure adequate development, distribution, and utilization of petroleum and gas resources and facilities to meet both civilian and military requirements in time of peace or national emergency.

3. Serves as the principal channel of communication between the Federal Government and the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, State regulatory bodies, and the petroleum and gas industries (primarily through the National Petroleum Council, the Military Petroleum Advisory Board, and the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee).

4. Carries out functions and responsibilities authorized by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, with respect to petroleum and gas. These functions are aimed at assuring adequate supplies of these products and facilities to fulfill both civilian and military requirements and are similar to those performed jointly by the Office of Minerals Mobilization and General Services Administration with respect to metals and minerals.

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources, carries out functions authorized by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and delegated to the Secretary by Executive order and by the Office of Defense Mobilization, to expand the production and supply of strategic and critical metals and minerals by encouraging exploration and related development in the United States and its territorial and island possessions.

Technical services are provided the Administration by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, in Washington, D. C., through an Operating Committee, and in the field through teams composed of engineers and geologists of the two bureaus. The Administration consists of the Office of the Administrator and six divisions, four of which are commodity divisions.

The Administration, through its commodity divisions, reviews and ex-

amines applications for exploration assistance to determine eligibility under the Defense Production Act and policies and programs of the Office of Defense Mobilization. It refers the cases requiring field examination to the Operating Committee with instructions to field teams; reviews field reports covering examinations of properties involved in exploration applications, makes critical evaluation of geological and mining aspects, cost schedules, and feasibility of work plans and prepares contracts for approved cases; analyzes field team reports covering periodic inspections of operating contracts and operators' monthly progress reports; and makes final determinations subject to the Administrator's approval, as to whether or not a certificate of discovery should be made.

Office of Saline Water

The Office of Saline Water, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development, performs functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of July 3, 1952, as amended by the act of June 29, 1955, which was enacted to provide for research into and development of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline water, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. This purpose is carried out by means of research grants and contracts made to or with chemists, physicists, engineers, educational institutions, scientific organizations, or industrial or engineering firms, to conduct research and technical development work. The Office performs the following specific functions:

1. Formulates and maintains currently a productive research and development program of national and international scope for the economic conversion of saline water by stimulat-

ing private research and sponsoring governmental research; determines the needs of industry, agriculture, and municipalities for saline water conversion, and the types and quantities of converted water required; and plans research and development activities to meet these needs.

2. Coordinates and exchanges information on saline water conversion research, private and governmental; prepares publicity and information on the subject; plans and manages meetings and symposiums; coordinates and integrates results of its activities with private and other related activities of the Department of Defense, National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, Smithsonian Institution, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of State, and the Department of Commerce.

3. Prepares, negotiates, and supervises research and development contracts and grants; and determines which scientific organizations and individuals are equipped to conduct research or development work, which processes should be emphasized or curtailed or the direction which each should take, in connection with (1) investigation of new theories, principles and phenomena of an exploratory nature embracing any field of science of potential use in applying developments, but without regard to the economics and processes; and (2) applied research and development of practical applications with production of devices, systems, materials, and processes, including pilot plants, cost estimates, designs, and product engineering, with complete regard for all economic factors.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior at the time of its establishment in 1849. The Snyder Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 208; 25 U. S. C. 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorization contained in this act were broadened by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U. S. C. 461 et seq.).

OBJECTIVES.—The main objectives of the Bureau are: the creation of conditions under which the Indians will advance their social, economic, and political adjustment in the complex world in which they find themselves; the encouragement of Indians and Indian tribes to assume an increasing measure of self-sufficiency;

and the termination, at appropriate times, of Federal supervision and services special to Indians.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau of Indian Affairs consists of a central office in Washington, D. C., and area offices and subordinate field installations located throughout the country and in Alaska. The field installations include about 60 Indian agencies, boarding schools, and irrigation projects.

ACTIVITIES.—The main functions of the Bureau with respect to its work with Indians and with natives of Alaska are: (1) to act as trustee with respect to Indian lands and moneys held in trust by the United States and to assist the owners in making the most effective use of their lands and other resources; (2) to provide public services when needed—such as education and welfare aid—where these services are not available to Indians from other agencies; (3) to furnish guidance and assistance for those In-

dians who wish to leave reservation areas and enter normal channels of American economic and social life; and (4) to collaborate with the Indian people (both tribally and individually) in the development of programs leading toward full-fledged Indian respon-

sibility for the management of their own property and affairs as well as the gradual transfer of public service responsibilities from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the agencies which normally provide these services to non-Indian citizens.

Bureau of Land Management

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Bureau of Land Management was established on July 16, 1946, through the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934) in accordance with the provisions of sections 402 and 403 of the President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946 (5 U. S. C. 133y-16).

OBJECTIVES.—The Bureau of Land Management manages the land and mineral resources of some 456 million acres still in Federal ownership, as well as the publicly owned mineral resources on about 50 million acres of privately owned lands. The basic objective in this management is the maximum use in the public interest of renewable resources on public lands consistent with conservation and development of productive capacity and the direction of the various uses of public lands toward obtaining the full-est possible benefits from each use.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau organization comprises the headquarters in Washington, D. C., and a field organization of three areas in the United States and one in Alaska, State offices, land offices, district grazing offices, and district forestry offices, and in Alaska, operations offices.

ACTIVITIES

As manager of the public domain, the Bureau of Land Management administers functions concerned with the identification, classification, use, and

disposal of public lands and the development, conservation, and utilization of the natural resources of public lands and the mineral resources of certain acquired lands.

LANDS.—The Bureau conducts studies and classifies public lands for proper use. It processes withdrawals of land for use by the Government or the public and restores lands from such withdrawals for use or disposal under applicable laws. It acts upon applications and claims for the use of or title to public lands, issues leases, licenses, or permits for land use, and grants instruments of patent or other title conveyance in fulfillment of the public land laws.

MINERALS.—Under the mining and mineral leasing laws, the Bureau administers a program of development, conservation, and utilization of mineral resources through the leasing of minerals on public domain lands, privately owned lands on which the mineral rights are federally owned, and certain acquired lands; and through the issuance of mineral patents and other instruments relating to mineral resources development. It conducts studies relative to mineral and other resource development and use.

RANGE.—Through the granting of grazing permits in grazing districts, and grazing leases on public lands outside grazing districts, the Bureau administers grazing and range activities to protect the productivity of lands, permit the highest use of forage, and at the same time retard soil erosion

and provide watershed areas of interspersed Federal, State, and privately owned lands and carries out programs for the rehabilitation of deteriorated range lands and for more effective use of the range.

FORESTRY.—The Bureau carries out sustained-yield forest management of all timbered lands under its jurisdiction for the purpose of obtaining continuous timber production at the highest possible level, thereby promoting economic stability of dependent communities. The management of watershed, recreational, and other resources is integrated with timber management for the greatest total public benefit. It carries out a program for the protection of all surface resources from fire and of timber resources from insects and disease.

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING.—The Bureau maintains the official engineering service for the survey and resurvey necessary to the identification and description of the public lands. The

Bureau also conducts cadastral surveys and prepares maps necessary to the administration of mineral leasing on the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf. Another engineering function of the Bureau is the approval and platting of mineral surveys executed by United States Mineral Surveyors.

RECORDS.—The Bureau maintains the land records which are basic to the whole real property structure of the public land States and which are essential to the effective administration of the public lands and their vast resources. Land records are the source of such basic information as the Federal ownership of public domain lands, public domain lands which have been conveyed to private ownership, mineral and other rights retained by the Federal Government in patented lands, vacant public domain lands withdrawn or reserved for special uses and leases, licenses and permits for lands and/or resources granted by the United States.

Bureau of Mines

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Bureau of Mines was established, effective July 1, 1910, in the Department of the Interior by an act approved May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U. S. C. 1), as amended. The Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1925 and returned to the Department of the Interior in 1934 under the President's reorganization powers. The 1910 act, as amended, which is the organic act for the Bureau, has been supplemented by such statutes as that authorizing the production of helium and helium research and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

OBJECTIVES.—The Bureau of Mines conducts programs designed to promote the conservation and development of mineral resources and to pro-

mote safety and healthful working conditions in the mineral industries.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau of Mines is composed of a headquarters organization in Washington, D. C., and five regional offices that supervise field work on minerals and fuels performed in experiment stations, offices, and other establishments. Health and safety activities are carried out through the Office of Assistant Director—Health and Safety. This Office is composed of a headquarters organization in Washington, D. C., and nine district offices, with subdistrict offices thereunder, as required; the offices operate independently of the regional organization of the Bureau, except for administrative services. The Helium Activity, located at Ama-

rillo, Tex., consists of the Office of Assistant Director—Helium, a Chief of Helium Operations with four divisions, and a research division. A liaison office for the Activity is located in Washington, D. C., and helium plants are located at Otis, Kans.; Shiprock, N Mex; and Amarillo and Exell, Tex. The Helium Activity operates independently of the regional and the health and safety organizations of the Bureau.

ACTIVITIES

MINERALS AND METALS TECHNOLOGY.—Programs of research and development are conducted in mining methods and metallurgy in order to assure adequate supplies of critical and strategic commodities necessary for national security and an expanding economy, by encouraging the mining industries to make better utilization of domestic mineral resources.

FUELS TECHNOLOGY.—Programs of fuels research and development are designed primarily to reduce waste of limited resources, to promote utilization of hitherto uneconomic fuels resources, and to promote economic stability in the fuels industries, with the objective of assuring adequate energy sources for economic expansion and national security.

EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY.—Research studies are made of the explosion hazards of dusts, fumes, and gases in order to promote safety in all places

where these hazards are present; further, research is conducted on commercial explosives as to effectiveness and permissibility to promote safety and improve mining techniques.

HELIUM.—Helium production, distribution, transportation, and research operations are conducted in order to insure an adequate supply of this strategic gas to military and other agencies of the Government at low cost, and to non-Federal users requiring helium, because of its unique properties, for commercial, medical, and scientific uses.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.—Programs conducted are intended to reduce fatalities and injuries and improve health conditions in the mineral industries, through research intended to devise acceptable standards of mining operations, education and training of mine personnel in safe practices and rescue and recovery methods, and the closure under certain circumstances of unsafe mines.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.—Economic and statistical commodity studies are made of mineral production, distribution, and consumption, domestic and foreign, both to provide the Government with information necessary for policy and program formulation and to supply industry with information necessary for its operations. further, a health and safety statistical program is conducted in connection with operations in this area.

Bureau of Reclamation

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U. S. C. 371 et seq.), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to locate, construct, operate, and maintain works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in the Western States. To perform

these functions, the Secretary in July 1902 approved an organization plan for a Reclamation Service in the Geological Survey. In March 1907 the Reclamation Service was removed from the Survey and established under a Director. In June 1923 the Secretary created the position of Commissioner of Reclamation and changed

the name Reclamation Service to Bureau of Reclamation.

OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursued in cooperation with other bureaus of the Department of the Interior, other Federal agencies, States, and local groups, include: the transformation through irrigation of arid and semiarid lands into productive farms; the maintenance of production on lands threatened with retrogression to desert, through the provision of supplemental water for irrigation; the development and administration of sound financial arrangements for the reimbursement by water users of expenses incurred by the Government which are allocable to irrigation and subject to repayment; and the transmission and sale or exchange of electric power and energy generated at Bureau projects and at certain reservoir projects under the control of other national and international agencies. They also include reduction of the hazards and damages of uncontrolled flood runoff; maximum economical production of hydroelectric power and energy consistent with established priorities governing the impoundment and release of water for other purposes; river regulation; improvement of navigation; provision of water for municipal, domestic, and industrial use, on a repayment basis; conservation of fish and wildlife; abatement of sedimentation, salination, and pollution of streams and other water courses; and the provision of new or enhanced recreational facilities.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau of Reclamation consists organizationally of the following principal segments: the Commissioner's Office at Washington, D. C., and Denver, Colo., seven regional offices, an Alaska district, and

project and other operating offices in the regions and in Alaska.

ACTIVITIES.—Major functions of the Bureau of Reclamation include: investigation and development of plans for potential projects to regulate, conserve, and utilize water and related land resources; design and construction of authorized projects for which funds have been appropriated by the Congress; operation and maintenance of projects and project facilities constructed by the Bureau, and the inspection of the operation and maintenance of projects and project facilities constructed by the Bureau but operated and maintained by water users; settlement of public or acquired lands on Bureau projects; administration of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; negotiation, execution, and administration of repayment contracts, water service contracts, water-user operation and maintenance contracts, and contracts required by statutes relating to the irrigation of excess lands.

The Bureau also has responsibility for negotiation, execution, and administration of contracts for the sale, interchange, purchase, or wheeling of electric power and energy generated at: (1) powerplants constructed and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, except those at Grand Coulee Dam, Hungry Horse Dam, and the Chandler Power Plant and Roza Power Plant of the Yakima Project; (2) reservoirs in the Missouri Basin that are under the control of the Department of the Army; and (3) Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande. It renders technical assistance to foreign countries in connection with water resource development and utilization, in cooperation with the International Cooperation Administration of the Department of State, and other agencies engaged in international technical cooperation.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Fish and Wildlife Service was created in the Department of the Interior on November 6, 1956. As provided by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1119) which established the Service, it replaced and succeeded the former Fish and Wildlife Service, established June 30, 1940, by Reorganization Plan III. The Service is composed of the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and two bureaus: a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries responsible for commercial fisheries, including whales, seals, and sea lions; and a Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife responsible for wild birds, mammals (except whales, seals, and sea lions), and sport fisheries.

OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of Fish and Wildlife Service programs are as follows:

Commercial fisheries.—To aid in maintaining the welfare of the commercial fisheries of the United States and its Territories by conducting research, investigations, and studies, and by providing marketing, informational, and other services for the commercial fishing industry and the general public. This objective is to be achieved in consonance with the policy to prevent the destruction and depletion of the Nation's fishery resources and to encourage their maximum utilization for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Sport fisheries and wildlife.—To insure the conservation of the Nation's wild birds, mammals, and sport fish, both for their recreational and economic values, with a view to preventing their destruction or depletion and to encourage the maximum present use of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources which is compatible with their perpetuity. This objective is to be achieved by the acquisition and appli-

cation of fundamental knowledge necessary for intelligent management of fish and wildlife resources so that hunters, anglers, and others may continue to enjoy and use these resources.

ORGANIZATION.—The headquarters organization of the Fish and Wildlife Service is located in Washington, D. C.; and consists of the Office of the Commissioner and the headquarters offices of the Bureaus of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Regional and other field offices of the two bureaus, including wildlife refuges, fish cultural stations, and field laboratories, are located throughout the country and in Alaska and Hawaii.

ACTIVITIES

The major functions of the Service include the following:

MIGRATORY BIRDS.—The Service is responsible for the conservation of migratory bird resources pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other Federal acts and in conformance with treaties with the Governments of Canada and Mexico. In the discharge of this responsibility, research is conducted on the life histories, habits, distribution, and diseases of the species as the basis for management, and studies are made of breeding ground conditions and the relative abundance of species as the basis for promulgating Federal hunting regulations. The regulations so promulgated are administered by the Service. The program includes a national system of strategically located wildlife lands which are managed to serve primarily as nesting, resting, and wintering sanctuaries for migratory birds. Incidental to this main purpose, the refuges also yield substantial benefits to big game, upland birds, and other wildlife, and to public recreation, and provide eco-

conomic benefits from agricultural crops, furs, timber, mineral royalties, and public concession fees.

MARINE FISHERIES.—The Service administers and enforces laws and regulations relating to the commercial fisheries of Alaska. It conducts biological research on marine species off all coasts of the United States, in the high seas, and in waters adjacent to Territories and possessions. This includes the collection of information on the size of the resources, rates of decline or increase, and reaction to various intensities of fishing as a basis for management.

INLAND FISHERIES.—Programs for the maintenance of inland fisheries are designed to discover ways and means and make recommendations on measures for developing the fisheries of the Great Lakes and other inland waters in conjunction with the conservation and management of the fishery resources. These measures are undertaken on public lands, in the Great Lakes, in conjunction with State agencies in interstate waters, or on water use projects of Federal agencies and of non-Federal agencies under Federal license, and include research on the improvement of fish and shellfish husbandry. Approximately 19 million anglers fish these waters and a significant portion of the commercial fishery is dependent upon these resources. The programs depend in part upon the stocking of hatchery fish.

SERVICES FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.—The following services are provided to aid commercial fisheries.

The conduct of a market news service for the collection and publication of current market information of fishery commodities.

The provision of an informational service to encourage the flow of domestic fishery products in commerce.

The undertaking of economic research on costs, employment, labor, and prices in the fishing industry.

The collection of data on the activities of fishery cooperatives to assure their conformity with the provisions of the Fishery Cooperative Marketing Act.

The conduct of surveys to collect, analyze, and disseminate statistics on the production, processing, storage, and marketing of fishery products.

The study of the composition, properties, and nutritive value of fishery products and byproducts and the development and improvement of fish cookery and home-canning methods.

The exploration of fishing operations to determine the character, extent, and availability of resources and to test, devise, and demonstrate most effective gear and vessel type.

The conduct of investigations to improve and develop methods for handling, processing, preserving, storing, and transporting fishery products and byproducts and otherwise assisting the fishing industry in problems of production and distribution.

The administration of a fisheries loan fund for the financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

The administration of grants to public and nonprofit private universities and colleges for the education and training of professionally trained personnel needed in the field of commercial fisheries, and the provision of assistance, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the development of vocational training for the benefit of the fisheries industry.

The collection and dissemination of data on foreign fisheries.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES.—The Service administers the Federal aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts, which authorize grants-in-aid to the States, including investigations, acquisition of land, and development of fish and wildlife habitat. The States, and, in addition, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, may participate in these programs.

ANIMAL CONTROL.—The Service conducts activities to control injurious birds and mammals. These include commensal rodent control for the protection of economic values; control of field rodents destructive to agriculture, forestry, and economic interests; control of wild animal carriers of disease endangering livestock or other domestic animals; and control of predatory animals destructive to agriculture, game, and other resources. This work is based on careful investigation so that it may be accomplished with the minimum of damage to beneficial animals and other wildlife resources.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND FUR-SEALING.—The Service is responsible for the conduct of activities relating to international agreements concerning fishery resources, including the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Convention, the North Pacific Fisheries Convention, the Whaling Convention, the Sockeye Salmon Fishery Convention, the Northern Pacific Halibut Convention, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention, the Great Lakes Fishery Convention, and the Fur-Seal Convention, and their implementing statutes. The Service is also responsible for activities relating to whales and certain other sea mammals, including the fur-sealing operation, and activities relating to the administration of the Pribilof Islands and their native population.

OTHER PROGRAMS.—Among other important programs of the Service are river basin studies designed to determine the probable effect of river developments on fish and wildlife and to devise means of preserving them in the affected areas; the enforcement of international agreements and Federal laws concerning fish and wildlife; the management of big game refuges for the preservation of bison, elk, mountain sheep, and other species; and the conduct of a conservation education program designed to produce a better understanding and appreciation of the relationship of wildlife resources to man.

Geological Survey

(General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Geological Survey was established by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U. S. C. 31), which provided for "the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." Topographic mapping and chemical and physical researches were recognized as an essential part of the investigations and studies authorized by the organic act, and specific provision

was made for them by Congress in the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 505, 526).

Following the early work on classification of lands available for irrigation, provision was made in 1894 for gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States (28 Stat. 398). Authorizations for publication, sale, and distribution of the maps, atlases, monographs, bulletins, water supply papers, professional papers, and other documents prepared

by the Geological Survey are contained in several statutes (43 U. S. C. 41, 42, 43, 45; 44 U. S. C. 260, 262).

OBJECTIVES.—The broad objectives of the Geological Survey are to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral resources and water resources of the United States and its Territories; classify land as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce Departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities.

ORGANIZATION.—The Geological Survey consists of a headquarters organization, most of which is in Washington, D. C., and a field organization made up of separate functional area offices and their subordinate field offices.

ACTIVITIES.—The Survey is assigned the responsibility of performing the following functions:

1. Classify Federal land as to water storage, water power and mineral value; supervise mining and oil and gas leases on Federal and Indian land; promote safety and welfare of the workmen; maintain production accounts and collect royalties; prepare maps and reports for publication; provide the Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies geologic and engineering advice and services in the management and disposition of the public domain; and supervise the activities of the Federal

Petroleum Board in administering the Connally Act which prohibits interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of certain State oil and gas conservation laws and orders.

2. Make geologic surveys and investigations to determine and appraise mineral and mineral fuels resources, to determine geologic structure, and to provide geologic guidance for land utilization problems; conduct research to develop, interpret, and understand geologic principles and processes; develop techniques, concepts, and instrumentation for prospecting; collate and synthesize geologic information on mineral and mineral fuel resources; and prepare results of investigations for publication.

3. Prepare and publish topographic maps; conduct research in the component fields of control surveys, aerial photography, and cartography, covering both the techniques and instrumentation involved in mapping operations; review the adequacy of existing maps to meet current needs; systematically revise existing maps to maintain their usefulness and prepare the results of mapping for publication.

4. Collect, analyze, and interpret hydrologic and geologic data relating to water resources; evaluate water resources of specific areas and determine water requirements for industrial, domestic, and agricultural uses; perform research and development to improve the scientific basis of investigations and techniques; publish the results of these investigations; and provide scientific and technical assistance in hydrologic fields to other Federal agencies.

National Park Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior by the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C. 1). Subsequent acts, Executive orders, and proclamations

have added to the National Park System and expanded the activities of the Service.

OBJECTIVES.—The fundamental objective of the National Park Service is to promote and regulate the use of

national parks, monuments, and similar reservations in conformity with the act of August 25, 1916, in order to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." This objective extends to the Service's activities pertaining to the preservation of American antiquities, historic and prehistoric sites and buildings, and properties of national historic or archeologic significance. A further objective of the Service is to provide assistance to the States in the development of public park and recreational-area facilities.

ORGANIZATION.—The National Park Service is composed of a headquarters staff in Washington, D. C.; decentralized offices of the Division of Design and Construction in Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Calif.; regional

offices in Philadelphia, Pa., Richmond, Va., Omaha, Nebr., Santa Fe, N. Mex., and San Francisco, Calif.; and 181 field areas, which include national parks, monuments, recreation areas, and numerous categories of historic areas.

ACTIVITIES.—The programs carried on by the National Park Service stem primarily from its responsibility to provide areas for public enjoyment and to give the fullest possible protection to natural and historic resources comprising such areas. The protection program consists not only of the prevention of fires, stream pollution, and injury to natural historic or prehistoric features, but also of restricting uses that are incompatible with basic purposes of the parks. An integral part of this program is to provide for the needs of the visiting public. The Service also conducts interpretive, informational, and investigative programs relating to park resources and use.

Office of Territories

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Territories was established by the Secretary of the Interior on July 28, 1930, to assist in carrying out certain of his responsibilities pertaining to areas noncontiguous to the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. Prior to that time territorial functions were performed by the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, which was established in 1934 by Executive order as a part of the Office of the Secretary.

OBJECTIVES.—The Office of Territories has two broad objectives for the Territories for which the Secretary of the Interior has responsibility. These objectives are: (1) to promote the economic, social, and political development of the areas, and (2) to further international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in close

coordination with the defense policies of the United States. The degree to which the Office of Territories conducts activities to further these objectives in a specific Territory depends on the status of the territorial government, its relationship to the Secretary of the Interior, and the extent of development already achieved within the Territory.

ORGANIZATION.—The Office of Territories is composed of a headquarters organization in Washington, D. C., a field organization in the Territory of Alaska, and a representative at Canton Island.

ACTIVITIES.—The Office of Territories is assigned the responsibility of performing the following functions:

1. Serve as the principal staff office to the Office of the Secretary on all Territorial matters. The conduct of staff activities consists of: (a) making the needs of the Territories known

to other Federal agencies, representing the interests of the Territories before other Federal agencies, and serving as the channel of communication with the Territorial governments; (b) studying the economic, social, and political problems of the Territories and proposing policies, programs, and other actions for their solution; (c) reviewing the functioning of Territorial governments and suggesting or recommending improvements; and (d) advising the Office of the Secretary on proposed legislation and other important matters affecting the Territories.

Bonneville Power Administration

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Bonneville Power Administration was created pursuant to the act approved August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U. S. C. 832), to market power generated at the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington. By secretarial designation the Administration is also the marketing agency for energy generated at Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork of the Flathead River in western Montana; at Albeni Falls Dam on the Pend Oreille River in Idaho; at Grand Coulee Dam and Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River in Washington; at the Chandler powerplant and the Roza Division of the Yakima project on the Yakima River in Washington; at Ice Harbor Dam on the Snake River in Washington; at McNary Dam, The Dalles Dam, and John Day Dam on the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon; and at Detroit Dam, Big Cliff Dam, Lookout Point Dam, Dexter Dam, Hills Creek Dam, and Cougar Dam in the Willamette Basin in Oregon.

OBJECTIVES.—The Bonneville Power Administration transmits and disposes of the surplus electric power and energy generated at Federal projects for

2. Manage the Alaska Railroad, and a program of providing useful public works in Alaska.

3. Administer Canton and Enderbury Islands and Jarvis, Baker, and Howland Islands, all of which have been placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary for administrative purposes.

4. Provide budgetary and certain other administrative services to the offices of the governors of the Territories and to the Office of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

which it has been designated as marketing agency, in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use of such power and energy at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, giving preference in the sale of such power and energy to public bodies and co-operatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bonneville Power Administration consists of the headquarters office located at Portland, Oreg.; a Washington, D. C., liaison office; and three area and four district (subarea) offices, which perform operation and maintenance activities. The area and district offices are located at various points in the Pacific Northwest.

ACTIVITIES.—The program of the Administration includes the negotiation, preparation, execution, and administration of contracts for the disposition of electric power and energy; the preparation of wholesale rates and repayment schedules; the construction of transmission lines, substations, and related facilities to interconnect reservoir projects and to serve contractual loads; and the operation and maintenance of such facilities to ensure and maintain continuity of electric service

to customers. It also includes active participation with other Government agencies and non-Federal groups in planning for the continuing development of potential power generating resources of the Pacific Northwest, and in the development and implementation of operating agreements designed

to achieve the most effective utilization of available power through the integrated operation of the Federal power generating and transmission facilities with the generating and transmission facilities of private firms, cooperatives, and other non-Federal entities.

Southeastern Power Administration

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Southeastern Power Administration was created by the Secretary of the Interior in 1950, to carry out functions assigned to the Secretary by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890), which pertain to the transmission and disposition of surplus electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects which are or may be under the control of the Department of the Army in the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

OBJECTIVES.—The Southeastern Power Administration transmits and disposes of the surplus electric power and energy generated at the Federal reservoir projects in such manner as

to encourage the most widespread use of such power and energy at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, giving preference in the sale of such power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Southeastern Power Administration consists of a headquarters office at Elberton, Ga.; it has no field offices.

ACTIVITIES.—The program of the Administration includes the negotiation, preparation, execution, and administration of contracts for the disposition of electric power; the preparation of wholesale rates and repayment schedules; and activities pertaining to the operation of power facilities to provide electric service to customers.

Southwestern Power Administration

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Southwestern Power Administration was created by the Secretary of the Interior in 1943, to carry out the Secretary's responsibility with respect to the sale and disposition of electric energy generated at certain projects constructed and operated by the Federal Government. The Administration now carries out, with respect to specified projects, functions assigned to the Secretary by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16 U. S. C. 825).

OBJECTIVES.—The Southwestern Power Administration transmits and disposes of the surplus electric power and energy generated at the Federal reservoir projects in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use of such power and energy at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, giving preference in the sale of such power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Southwestern Power Administration consists of the

headquarters office at Tulsa, Okla., and operation and maintenance units located at Muskogee and Ada, Okla., and Springfield and Doniphan, Mo.

ACTIVITIES.—The Administration is designated the agency to market available surplus electric power and energy generated at the following projects of the Department of the Army: Blakely Mountain, Denison, Narrows, Norfolk, Bull Shoals, Table Rock, Fort Gibson, Tenkiller Ferry, and Whitney. In this capacity the Administration is assigned the responsibility of performing the

following functions: negotiate, prepare, execute, and administer contracts for the disposition of electric power; prepare wholesale rates and repayment schedules; construct transmission lines, substations, and related facilities to interconnect reservoir projects and to serve contractual loads; and operate and maintain such facilities to insure continuity of electric service to customers.

Approved.

D. OTIS BEASLEY,
Administrative Assistant Secretary.

Virgin Islands Corporation

General Office, St. Croix, V. I.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Secretary of the Interior.....	FRED A. SEATON, <i>Chairman.</i>
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Secretary to the Board of Directors.....	ANTHONY T. LUCH
President.....	KENNETH A. EASTLETT.

vested by the Virgin Islands Corporation Act in a Board of Directors consisting of seven members including the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, and three experienced businessmen appointed by the President of the United States. The Chair-

man of the Board is selected by the Board of Directors. The officers of the Corporation are appointed by the Board. The principal officer is the President of the Corporation who is responsible for carrying out the programs and policies of the Board and for directing the day-to-day activities of the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE¹

Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW.

REpublic 7-4142

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Under Secretary.....	TRUE D. MORSE.
Assistant Secretary.....	ERVIN L. PETERSON.
Assistant Secretary.....	MARVIN L. McLAIN.
Assistant Secretary.....	DON PAARLBERG.
Director, Agricultural Credit Services.....	K. L. SCOTT.
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Assistant to the Secretary.....	MARTIN SORKIN.
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Assistant to the Under Secretary.....	THEODORE S. GOLD.
Staff Assistant, Program Appraisal.....	MILES HORST.
Program Liaison Officer.....	BERT M. TOLLEFSON, JR.
Staff Assistant.....	LEROY LAMASTER.
Correspondence Review Officer.....	A. SYDNEY SKOGLUND.
Judicial Officer.....	THOMAS J. FLAVIN.
Federal-States Relations, Assistant Secretary.....	ERVIN L. PETERSON.
Agricultural Conservation Program Service, Administrator.....	PAUL M. KOGER.
Agricultural Research Service:	
Administrator.....	B. T. SHAW.
Deputy Administrator, Utilization Research and Development.....	GEORGE W. IRVING, JR.
Deputy Administrator, Farm Research.....	T. C. BYERLY.
Deputy Administrator, Regulatory Programs.....	M. R. CLARKSON.
Deputy Administrator, Experiment Stations.....	E. C. ELTING.
Director, Institute of Home Economics.....	HAZEL K. STIEBELING.
Executive Assistant Administrator, Management.....	F. H. SPENCER.
Farmer Cooperative Service, Administrator.....	JOSEPH G. KNAPP.
Federal Extension Service:	
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Deputy Administrator.....	PAUL V. KEPNER.
Assistant Administrator.....	LUKE M. SCHUBEN.
Assistant Administrator.....	GERALD H. HUFFMAN.
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Assistant Chief, Program Planning.....	EDWARD C. CRAFTS.
Assistant Chief, Administrative Management and Information.....	CLARE W. HENDEE.
Assistant Chief, National Forest Resource Management.....	EDWARD P. CLIFF.
Assistant Chief, Research.....	VERNE L. HARPER.
Assistant Chief, State and Private Forestry.....	WILLIAM S. SWINGLER.
Assistant Chief, Lands.....	HOWARD HOPKINS.
Soil Conservation Service:	
Administrator.....	DONALD A. WILLIAMS.
Deputy Administrator.....	GLADWIN E. YOUNG.
Assistant Administrator, Field Services.....	JEFFERSON C. DYKES.
Assistant Administrator, Soil Survey.....	CHARLES E. KELLOGG.
Assistant Administrator, Management.....	WILLIAM R. VAN DERSAL.

¹ Organization chart on page 599

Marketing and Foreign Agriculture, Assistant Secretary—	DON PAARLBERG.
Agricultural Marketing Service:	
Administrator—	O. V. WELLS.
Deputy Administrator, Marketing Services—	ROY W. LENNARTSON.
Deputy Administrator, Marketing Research and Statistics—	OWEN W. HERRMANN.
Assistant Administrator, Management—	HENRY G. HERRELL.
Commodity Exchange Authority:	
Administrator—	RODGER R. KAUFFMAN.
Deputy Administrator—	DOUGLAS B. BAGNELL.
Foreign Agricultural Service:	
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Deputy Administrator—	RAYMOND A. IOANES.
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Assistant Administrator, Market Development and Programs—	GORDON O. FRASER.
Assistant Administrator, Agricultural Trade Policy and Analysis—	GUSTAVE BURMEISTER.
Assistant Administrator, Management—	W. A. MINOR.
Agricultural Stabilization, Assistant Secretary—	MARVIN L. MCLAIN.
Commodity Credit Corporation:	
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Executive Vice President—	WALTER C. BERGER.
Secretary—	LIONEL C. HOLM.
Controller—	JAMES J. SOMERS.
Treasurer—	RULON GIBB.
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Associate Administrator—	CLARENCE L. MILLER
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Deputy Administrator, Price Support—	CLARENCE D. PALMBY.
Deputy Administrator, Production Adjust- ment—	H. LAURENCE MANWARING.
Deputy Administrator, Operations—	FRANK R. MCGREGOR.
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:	
Manager—	FRANK N. MCCARTNEY.
Agricultural Credit, Director, Agricultural Credit Services—	K. L. SCOTT.
Farmers Home Administration:	
Administrator—	KERMIT H. HANSEN.
Deputy Administrator—	HENRY C. SMITH.
Assistant Administrator, Programs—	DARREL A. DUNN.
Assistant Administrator, Insured Loan Funds—	(VACANCY).
Assistant Administrator, Operations—	MALCOLM H. HOLLIDAY, JR.
Rural Electrification Administration:	
Administrator—	DAVID A. HAMIL.
Deputy Administrator—	FRED H. STRONG.
Assistant Administrator—	R. G. ZOOK.
Assistant Administrator—	WILLIAM S. RUMMENS.
Assistant Administrator for Administration—	ROBERT T. BEALL, Acting
Departmental Administration, Administrative Assistant Secretary—	RALPH S. ROBERTS.
Office of Administrative Management, Director—	JOSEPH P. LOFTUS.
Office of Budget and Finance, Director—	CHARLES L. GRANT.
Office of Hearing Examiners, Chief Hearing Ex- aminer—	G. OSMOND HYDE.
Office of Information, Director—	R. LYLE WEBSTER.
Library, Director—	FOSTER E. MOHRHARDT.
Office of Personnel, Director—	FRNEST C. BETTS, JR.
Office of Plant and Operations, Director—	F. R. MANOHAM.
Office of the General Counsel, General Counsel—	R. L. FARRINGTON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Agriculture was created by act of Congress approved May 15, 1862 (12 Stat. 387; 5 U. S. C. 511, 514, 516), and until 1889 was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture. By act of February 9, 1889 (25 Stat. 659; 5 U. S. C. 512), the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged. It was made the eighth executive department in the Federal Government, and the Commissioner became the Secretary of Agriculture.

PURPOSE.—The Department is directed by law to acquire and diffuse useful information on agricultural subjects in the most general and comprehensive sense. The Department conducts research in agricultural and industrial chemistry, the industrial uses of farm products, entomology, soils, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, marketing, crop and livestock production, production and manufacture of dairy products, human nutrition, home economics, forestry, and conservation. It makes research results available for practical farm application through extension and experiment station work in cooperation with the States.

The Department provides crop reports, commodity standards, Federal meat inspection service, and other marketing services. It seeks to eradicate and control plant and animal diseases and pests. It administers more than 50 regulatory laws designed to protect the farmer and the consuming public.

It administers the national forests and, in cooperation with the States, promotes better protection and management of forests on private lands. It aids farmers in planning and installing erosion-control and other soil and water conservation measures on their farms. It also assists in the prevention of floods by planning and aiding in the installation of measures, on farm, grazing, and forest lands and in small stream channels, to retard runoff and reduce damaging effects of floods. It

administers price support, acreage and conservation reserve programs, and other production adjustment measures. It cooperates with the States, through a grant-in-aid program, in carrying on the national school lunch program. It makes loans to farmers who cannot get elsewhere the credit they need at reasonable terms, both for farm operations and to enable farm tenants and others to become farm owners. It makes loans to farmer cooperatives, other nonprofit organizations, and commercial concerns for the purpose of financing electric and telephone facilities in rural areas.

ORGANIZATION.—The work of the Department as a whole is directed by the Secretary of Agriculture, assisted by the Under Secretary. The agencies of the Department report as follows:

To the Assistant Secretary for Federal-States Relations:

Agricultural Conservation Program Service
Agricultural Research Service
Farmer Cooperative Service
Federal Extension Service
Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service

To the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Foreign Agriculture:

Agricultural Marketing Service
Commodity Exchange Authority
Foreign Agricultural Service

To the Assistant Secretary for Agricultural Stabilization:

Commodity Credit Corporation
Commodity Stabilization Service
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

To the Director, Agricultural Credit Services:

Farmers Home Administration
Rural Electrification Administration

To the Administrative Assistant Secretary:

Office of Administrative Management
Office of Budget and Finance
Office of Hearing Examiners
Office of Information
Library
Office of Personnel
Office of Plant and Operations

To the General Counsel:

Office of the General Counsel

Federal-States Relations

Agricultural Conservation Program Service

This agency has the primary responsibility for the administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program at the national level. In States, agricultural counties, and communities, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees of farmers have primary responsibility for the program's operation and joint responsibility for its development with representatives of land-grant colleges, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and others.

Through the Agricultural Conservation Program the Federal Government shares with farmers and ranchers the cost of "on-farm" soil and water conserving practices that are considered in the public's interest. The conservation measures for which ACP cost-sharing is available are those which protect and conserve cropland, pasture and range, forests and agricultural water.

ACP cost-sharing is not offered to bring additional land into production; special attention is given to land diverted from normal crop use.

The national ACP provides an opportunity for two or more farmers to pool their cost-sharing to help solve community conservation problems.

The ACP cost-share is usually about half the cost of the practice, although the percentage may be adjusted to give farmers more encouragement to do especially needed practices. Farmers pay the remainder.

The farmer or rancher must satisfactorily maintain the practice for which cost-sharing is given.

Short-range special programs assisting farmers to cope with conservation problems created by emergency conditions are also handled in connection with the ACP.

Congress authorized an Agricultural Conservation Program for 1958 of \$250 million.

Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service, established under Secretary's Memorandum 1320, Supplement 4, dated November 2, 1953, supersedes the Agricultural Research Administration, established by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, to consolidate most of the physical, biological, chemical, and engineering research in the Department.

The Service conducts fundamental and applied research and demonstrations relating to the production and utilization of agricultural products, and conducts those control and regulatory programs of the Department which involve enforcement of plant and animal quarantines, the control and eradication of diseases and insect pests of animals and plants, meat inspection, and related work.

It carries out the Department's physical, chemical, and biological science research in the fields of crops, farm and land management, livestock, home economics, and utilization research to develop new and expanded uses for farm commodities.

Research is conducted at the 12,000-acre Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., where many projects of the Agricultural Research Service and other agencies are under way, and at numerous locations in the States, Territories, and possessions, and in foreign countries. A large part of the research is in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations and other public and private agencies. Research is also conducted under contract with various public and private agencies and institutions.

Plant and animal disease and pest control programs are conducted to prevent introduction into the United States of pests and diseases of foreign origin, to prevent the spread interstate of those within the country, and to con-

trol and eradicate them where found. Extensive quarantine and control programs are conducted at numerous locations in all States and Territories on farms, ranches, sea, air, and border ports of entry, public stockyards, and at establishments licensed under the Virus-Serum Toxin Act.

Work also includes enforcement of the Federal meat inspection laws which assures the wholesomeness of meat and meat products for both civilian and military use and for foreign commerce. This is accomplished by supervising slaughtering and meat processing operations at meat packing plants, application of controls over imported meats to assure the same protection as in the case of meats produced domestically, and a system of certification of meats for export to keep foreign markets open to American meats.

Recently, the Agricultural Research Service began setting up special pioneering research groups to explore beyond the present limits of knowledge in the agricultural sciences. Organized around outstanding scientists, they are designed to conduct long-range searches for new scientific data as the surest way to provide a solid foundation for the future development of agriculture. Two of the groups, the pioneering research laboratories for Mineral Nutrition of Plants and for Plant Physiology, are already in full operation at USDA's Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. Others, being organized or getting their work under way, include the laboratories for Insect Physiology, Plant Fibers, Seed Proteins, Blood Antigen Research, Insect Pathology, Allergens, and Microbiological Chemistry. The new units will help meet the urgent need for more basic research—research that is not concerned with solving immediate problems, but which will broaden and deepen man's understanding of the physical world and of life processes.

Utilization Research and Development

Research on new and expanded uses of agricultural products and byproducts has been conducted in various agencies of the Department since 1901. This work, now carried on by the four utilization research and development divisions, consists of research in the fields of chemistry and related physical sciences, technology, and chemical engineering on problems related to the conservation and industrial utilization of agricultural commodities and wastes for foods, feeds, drugs, and non-edible products.

NORTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.—This Division, located at Peoria, Ill., is primarily concerned with research on agricultural products and byproducts of the northern producing area, such as cereals (particularly wheat and corn), oil seeds (particularly soybeans), and agricultural residues.

SOUTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.—This Division, in New Orleans, La., deals chiefly with agricultural products and byproducts of the South, including development of improved processes and equipment for cotton products, citrus fruits, rice, peanuts, tung oil, cane sugar, gum turpentine, and gum rosin.

EASTERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.—This Division, at Wyndmoor, Pa., deals chiefly with products and byproducts of eastern agriculture, such as fruits and vegetables of that region, honey, maple sirup, tobacco, meat, and dairy products.

WESTERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.—Located at Albany, Calif., this Division deals chiefly with products and byproducts of western agriculture, including fruits, vegetables, forage crops, beet sugar, rice, wheat of that area, and poultry.

Farm Research

Farm research deals with research on soil and water conservation, crops, animal husbandry (including dairy and poultry husbandry), entomology, agricultural engineering, and farm economics. Studies of soils have been carried on by various organizational units of the Department since 1894, and conservation research started in 1929 with passage of the first congressional appropriation for soil erosion investigations. Federal studies of plants and insects began before the Department's creation and have been conducted in various Department units ever since its establishment. The search for ways of controlling animal and poultry diseases has been carried on in the Department since 1883, when a Veterinary Division was established. Parasite research was conducted as early as 1886. Dairy research work followed in 1895. The first experimental work on animal husbandry began in 1904 and poultry husbandry experiments started in 1906. Agricultural engineering research originated in irrigation investigations undertaken by the Department in 1898. Farm economics research derived from early farm management work and has been conducted in various organizational units since 1905.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION RESEARCH DIVISION.—This Division conducts research to develop systems of soil and water management and conservation that will permit efficient, sustained, and profitable use of the Nation's soil and water resources. It studies soil chemistry and physics, microscopic plant and animal life in the soil, methods of cultivation, irrigation, and crop rotation, factors involved in producing crops of high nutritive value, and soils-water-plant relationships that may affect management of different soils.

Soil and water management and conservation research is also carried on

in such fields as watershed hydrology, stream and reservoir sedimentation, runoff, salinity control, and engineering aspects of drainage and irrigation. Fertilizer investigations cover development of new types of fertilizers, more effective ways of manufacturing and using them, field, greenhouse, and laboratory tests for evaluating efficiency of fertilizers, and studies of how plants use applied materials.

CROPS RESEARCH DIVISION.—Crops research involves work on field and horticultural plants.

Plant research is aimed at developing crops with higher productive efficiency, better quality, and resistance to diseases, insects, heat or cold, and drought.

Through their investigations of plant diseases, research scientists devise practical control measures such as seed treatment, spraying, dusting, and soil fumigation. They also study chemicals used in crop production, including those used for weed control, for treatment of cuttings to stimulate root formation, for preventing preharvest fruit drops, for blossom thinning, for quick ripening, and for better flavor and nutrition.

This Division handles studies of cereal crops, cotton and other fiber crops, forage and range crops, oilseed and special crops, and tobacco, rubber, and sugar plants. In addition, it investigates the use of cultivation, competitive crops, pasturage, herbicides, and other means for brush and weed control in cultivated crops, pastures, and rangelands.

It handles studies of deciduous and subtropical fruits and nuts, truck crops, vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, peanuts, ornamental trees and shrubs, landscaping, and flower crops. It introduces and tests promising foreign seeds and plants for possible domestic use. In addition, the Division conducts research on nematodes and on plant growth, and issues reports on currently prevalent plant diseases. Funds are

appropriated through the Division to maintain the National Arboretum, located in the District of Columbia, for research and education concerning tree and plant life.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH DIVISION.—In this Division is conducted the research of the Department on livestock, dairy, and poultry husbandry, including animal disease and parasite research.

The Division carries on extensive breeding projects to develop superior strains and cross-bred types of beef cattle; strains of hogs with capacity for rapid growth and economy of gain, high fertility, and quality of carcass; types of sheep that are most efficient in producing high-quality meat and wool; strains of chickens and turkeys that excel in egg and meat production; and strains of fur-bearing animals raised in captivity.

The Division investigates the effect of feeding and nutrition variations on animals (including fur-bearing animals) and poultry, seeking better feeds, feeding methods, and nutrition. It studies the effect of animal and poultry breeding, feeding, management, age, and sex on the quality of meat, meat and poultry products, wool, fur, and other animal fibers. Processing methods and resulting quality of furs and other fibers are examined. The Division administers the national poultry and turkey improvement plans and regulations concerning Alaska fur farming.

In the field of dairy husbandry, the Division carries on research to breed strains of dairy cattle that will have longer periods of usefulness, higher production levels, and better adaptability to specific regions. Methods of selecting and evaluating dairy cows are investigated.

Research on factors affecting the general economic usefulness of dairy cattle includes studies of dairy feeds and pasturage, animal nutrition, mastitis, sanitary milk production, and

physiological aspects of growth, reproduction, infertility, and lactation. Studies are carried on to devise better and more economical feeding methods and to learn how to produce milk of the highest nutritional value.

The Division directs the national cooperative dairy herd improvement and sire-proving programs, and applies knowledge gained from dairy research to farmers' herds through dairy herd improvement associations. Field experiment stations and projects demonstrate improved dairy practices suited to particular regions.

Studies are made of diseases and parasites that affect domestic animals, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, and poultry. Disease research involves techniques for diagnosing bacterial, mycotic, viral, rickettsial and other diseases, studies of chemicals and biologics for combating them, the chemistry and physics of the disease themselves, and ways that the infectious ones are transmitted.

Research on harmful parasites, such as those which carry protozoa, and the helminth parasites, includes investigations of their biology and habits, their effect on animals and poultry, how they are transmitted, diagnostic methods, and the development of practical, effective treatments to eradicate or control these parasites.

ENTOMOLOGY RESEARCH DIVISION.—This Division studies the biology and habits of insects that are injurious or beneficial to agriculture (except those affecting forests and stored products), and devises methods for destroying, controlling, eradicating, or preventing the spread of the harmful ones and for utilizing the beneficial ones. In addition, it studies insects that annoy or affect the health of man or infest human habitations, and develops methods for controlling them.

The Division investigates insecticides as a primary means of insect control, including residual action, methods and equipment for applica-

tion, and insect resistance to insecticides. Biological, cultural, and other methods of control are examined. It also conducts studies to support cooperative Federal-State insect control and survey programs and quarantine activities.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH DIVISION.—This Division is concerned with research on safe and efficient uses of farm power, labor, machines, structures, and materials. It seeks to improve farm machinery, equipment, and methods for conditioning and preparing farm products for use or sale. For instance, studies involve ways to dry or condition hay and grains, hull seeds and nuts, and to process fiber crops. Income-producing uses of electrical energy on farms, as power or as radiations that may affect plants and animals, are examined. The Division also conducts research on farm structures, seeking to design stronger, more economical farm storage and service buildings, better animal housing, and more livable farm homes.

FARM ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION.—This Division carries on a national program of economic and statistical research on farm problems involving the economic use of labor, land, buildings, and equipment in farm production, and adjustment in farming to technological development and changing market outlets.

Research on farming efficiency includes studies of farm labor, trends in mechanization and other technological developments, electrification, farm structures, fertilizer and pesticide usage, and livestock feeding practices. Research on production, income, and costs involves appraisals of farm output and productivity (nationally and by commodity and region), studies of costs and returns on important types of farms, and problems of low-production farms and their opportunities for income improvement. Studies of agricultural finance deal with farm

credit facilities, financing of farm-living and production, agricultural risk and insurance problems, accident statistics, and impact of taxation upon individual farmers and agriculture as an industry. Land and water research involves studies of economic use and development of land and water resources, and analyses of farm real estate values, land income, land tenure problems, and farm leasing.

Regulatory Programs

Legal regulation of livestock was begun in the Department in 1884 in the former Bureau of Animal Industry. National programs of animal disease eradication, animal quarantine, and meat inspection now constitute the Service's livestock regulatory programs. The Department has enforced regulations to prevent harmful insects from entering and spreading in the United States since 1905. Work was added in 1912 to further limit the entry and spread of insect pests and plant diseases by plant quarantine and inspection of plants and plant products being imported or moving in interstate commerce.

Department cooperation in large-scale insect and plant disease control operations began in 1905 with the gypsy moth control program in Massachusetts. Because of the numerous economic poisons being marketed, some of them dangerous or ineffective, Department marketing regulation of such products was started in 1910. Federal insect pest survey work has been carried on since 1921.

Recent examples of large scale control and eradication programs include a successful campaign against the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida; Federal-State spray programs now under way to eradicate the gypsy moth from nearly 3 million acres of forest in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; the newly-launched eradication effort against the imported fire ant on 20 mil-

lion acres in 5 Gulf Coast States and Georgia; and the attempt to stamp out the screwworm, a livestock pest in the Southeast, through propagation of male flies made sterile by atomic energy.

MEAT INSPECTION DIVISION.—The Federal meat-inspection service conducts numerous types of inspection to insure the wholesomeness of domestic and imported meat or meat food products. Sanitation in accordance with advanced principles of meat hygiene is required. The inspection applies to cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and horses, and to food products derived from them. Inspection and certification of canned wet food for dogs, cats, and similar animals are conducted to determine that the food is prepared under sanitary conditions from fit ingredients that contain the elements required to meet the nutritional level for which certified. The service is available to manufacturers upon request. The Division administers the Meat Inspection Act, the Horse Meat Act, the Import Meat Act, portions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, the Farm Products Inspection Act, and the act relating to the manufacture and exportation of process or renovated butter.

ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION DIVISION.—This Division determines the existence and extent of infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases of livestock and poultry in this country, and plans and organizes national programs, usually cooperative with State, Federal, and other officials and agencies, for their control and eradication. This may involve inspection—particularly of public stockyards—quarantine, testing, diagnosis, vaccination, condemnation and disposal, disinfection, or other measures. It administers acts and regulations governing interstate transportation of livestock and poultry, such as Federal domestic animal quarantines and the 28-hour law, which is aimed to obtain humane treatment and

prevent losses of transported livestock. Where Federal and State laws so provide, it may partially compensate owners of condemned and destroyed diseased animals. Among current field activities are testing of herds of cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis, and eradication or control of fever ticks of cattle, vesicular exanthema of swine, blue tongue and scrapie of sheep, and scabies of livestock. It develops and recommends plans for international cooperation and may furnish technical assistance to foreign governments in activities aimed at excluding dangerous livestock and poultry infections from this country.

ANIMAL INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE DIVISION.—This Division is concerned primarily with animals leaving and entering this country and the livestock and poultry diseases of foreign origin that might gain entry here. It administers the Virus-Serum Toxin Act, the Hog Cholera Serum and Virus Marketing Agreement Act, and statutory authorities and related regulations governing the inspection, humane treatment, and safe transport of animals for exportation. As provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, it administers the order to prevent the introduction into the United States of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, regulations covering the importation of animal byproducts such as hides, wool, hair, bones, bonemeal, glands, and similar products, and other laws and regulations designed to prevent the introduction and dissemination of livestock and poultry diseases of foreign origin and the certification for free entry of purebred livestock for breeding purposes.

PLANT PEST CONTROL DIVISION.—In cooperation with other Federal, State, and private agencies the Plant Pest Control Division carries out operations to eradicate or retard the spread of injurious insects and plant diseases of national importance, including emergency outbreaks and incipient in-

festations of newly introduced pests. It enforces domestic plant quarantines and regulatory orders restricting the interstate shipment of plants, plant products, and other materials capable of spreading destructive insects and plant diseases from quarantined States. It leads a nationwide insect pest survey, reporting, and, where possible, forecasting insect pest abundance as a basis for advising industry and farmers as to control requirements. It develops standards for aircraft and special equipment used in pest control work.

This Division administers the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947 which provides authority for regulating the marketing of economic poisons and devices for controlling insects and plant diseases, including the testing, registration, and labeling of these products. Under the act approved July 22, 1954 (68 Stat. 511; 21 U. S. C. 346a), the Division certifies as to the usefulness of pesticides offered for registration and furnishes an opinion as to the residues likely to remain on raw agricultural commodities when treated in accordance with instructions on the label.

This Division also administers provisions pertaining to domestic plant quarantines of the Insect Pest Act of 1905 and the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, the Pink Bollworm Act of 1930, the Incipient or Emergency Outbreak Resolution of 1938, provisions pertaining to pest control of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, as amended, and the Golden Nematode Act of 1948, in addition to the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE DIVISION—This Division enforces plant quarantines affecting importation of plants, plant products from foreign countries, the movement of such products between United States possessions and the mainland, and interstate shipment of products restricted by domestic plant

quarantines. It regulates the importation and interstate movement of insect pests as such. It inspects and certifies plants and plant products for export to meet the sanitary import requirements of countries of destination.

The Division administers plant quarantines and regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, the Insect Pest Act of 1905, the so-called Mollusk Act of 1951, the Mexican Border Act of 1942, the Honeybee Importation Act of 1922, and provisions pertaining to inspection and certification of plants and plant products for export of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944.

Experiment Stations

The functions of the Experiment Stations Divisions date back to 1888. Under the general supervision of the Deputy Administrator for Experiment Stations, two divisions represent the Department in carrying out its responsibilities in experiment station programs.

STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS DIVISION.—The Division administers Federal funds, provided by the Hatch Act, as amended in 1955, for the support of research in agriculture, the rural home, and rural life by experiment stations in the several States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Administration of the acts granting funds to States and Territories involves supervision of the funds, close advisory relations with the stations as to research for which the funds are expended, annual examination in the field of the work and expenditures of each station to ascertain compliance with the several Federal-grant acts, assistance to the State stations in planning and coordination of programs for cooperative research, assistance to Federal agencies in planning cooperation with the States, and preparation of the annual report to Congress on

the work and expenditures of the stations, as required by law. The Federal funds paid to the States and Territories are largely expended on research proposals submitted to the Division for advisory suggestions and approval in advance of expenditures.

The output of timely and effective research information for the benefit of agriculture in the United States has been greatly accelerated by the close teamwork that has developed over the years among the experiment stations and between the stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the problems that concern the agriculture of more than one State can be solved best through cooperation between the experiment stations of a region and one or more Department agencies. Likewise, many of the research problems which are primary responsibilities of the Department may be approached most effectively through cooperation with one or more State experiment stations. One of the important functions and responsibilities of the Division has been to assist wherever possible in the development of cooperative relationships between the stations and the Department for coordinated research effort, particularly on research that involves expenditures of the Federal-grant funds. With the inauguration of the greatly expanded research program, authorized by the 1946 amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act, the Division has the additional responsibility for leadership in planning and coordinating the cooperative regional research provided by the act. More than 70 cooperative regional research undertakings are now in operation. They involve participation of all State experiment stations and virtually all research divisions of the Department.

TERRITORIAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS DIVISION—Programs in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, supported by direct Federal appropriations, are under the administrative

supervision of the Division. The Federal experiment station in Puerto Rico serves as an outpost of the Department for conduct of agricultural research in the Tropics. The station also conducts research aimed at increasing the production of agricultural crops of value to the United States and improving practices to make the growing of tropical crops of greater economic benefit to the people of Puerto Rico. Problems of immediate concern involve the production of insecticidal crops, drug crops, rubber, vanilla, and bamboo; the improvement of food and pasture crops, including breeding, insect pest, disease, and weed control; and erosion control.

The Division has responsibility for operation of an agricultural research and extension program in the Virgin Islands. This program, originally established in the fiscal year 1953, is directed toward development and dissemination of agricultural information of direct benefit to farmers and rural people in the Islands.

That portion of the joint Federal-Territorial program of research for Alaska which is supported by direct Federal appropriations is also a responsibility of the Division. This program, which is cooperative with the agricultural experiment station of the University of Alaska, is aimed primarily at increasing the volume and efficiency of crop and livestock production in the Territory.

Institute of Home Economics

Department research on human nutrition has been conducted since 1894. This work was expanded in 1915 to include other phases of home economics research. The task of developing new knowledge about nutrition, better consumer use of food, fiber, and other products, and efficient household management is now carried on by the Clothing and Housing, Household Economics, and Human Nutrition Research Divisions.

CLOTHING AND HOUSING RESEARCH DIVISION—Work of this Division includes studies into the quality and utility of fabrics, clothing, and household textile articles for different household purposes. The Division explores the kinds and characteristics of housing and household equipment needed to meet family requirements for efficient housekeeping and comfortable living. It develops information basic to wise planning, improved use, and care of clothing, household textiles, the house, its equipment, and its facilities.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS RESEARCH DIVISION—This Division investigates levels of food consumption and nutritive value and economy of customary diets of various population groups. Research is also conducted on patterns of rural family expenditures, household production for family use, and economic problems of household management, including the effect of the economic situation on family living. The Division applies economic and other scientific information to develop recommendations for effective and economical use of food and other family resources for higher levels of living. For example, the Division prepares food plans to help families get the best possible nutritive returns from their food purchases. It cooperates with other Federal and State agencies in the coordination of nutrition programs.

HUMAN NUTRITION RESEARCH DIVISION—In this Division is centered the work on composition and nutritive value of foods; human nutritional requirements and the body's response to nutrients, foods, and diets when eaten in varying amounts and proportions; cooking quality and utility of foods and factors that affect these; and the development of improved procedures and conditions for household processing and storage of foods. Research on home food preparation develops new and improved cooking methods for use in homes and institutions, to

preserve nutritive values and to make use of abundant or new food on the market.

Agricultural Research Center
(Beltsville, Md ; TOWER 9-6430)

The Agricultural Research Center was created in 1934. Agricultural Research Service maintains it primarily for the benefit of its own research divisions, though some other agencies of the Department and the Government also utilize its facilities. It provides overall operating services and related management necessary to the efficient conduct of the research work performed there.

Farmer Cooperative Service

Work of Farmer Cooperative Service is authorized by the Cooperative Marketing Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 802; 7 U. S. C. 451-457). This Service was established in the Federal-States relations group on December 4, 1953, pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supplement 4, dated November 2, 1953. The Service works closely with colleges, extension services, and State agencies to help farmers make their cooperative businesses more efficient.

The Service performs research, educational, and advisory service work to assist the 3 out of 5 farmers of this country who now belong to marketing, farm supply and related service cooperatives. It conducts these research studies and service activities on problems of management, financing, organization policies, merchandising, product quality, costs, efficiency, and membership. It publishes the results of such studies, confers and advises with officials of farmer cooperatives, and works with educational agencies, cooperatives, and others to disseminate information on cooperative principles and practices.

The Service conducts these functions through three program divisions—mar-

3, 1905 (33 Stat. 861), although many of the functions were carried on earlier under different organizational titles.

The Forest Service is charged with the responsibility for promoting the conservation and best use of the Nation's forest lands, aggregating approximately a third of the total land area of the United States.

NATIONAL FORESTS.—The Service administers approximately 150 national forests, together with land utilization project lands, experimental forests, and other lands aggregating about 188,000,000 acres. The national forests, comprising over 180,000,000 acres, are located in 39 States and Alaska and Puerto Rico. The Forest Service improves them, protects them from fire, insects, and disease, and manages their resources for orderly and

continuous service and for the maintenance of stable economic conditions in national forest communities. Technical methods of forestry are applied to the growing and harvesting of timber. Livestock grazing is scientifically regulated to obtain range conservation along with use of the annual growth of forage. Watersheds are managed for the regulation of streamflow, reduction of flood danger and soil erosion, and the protection of sources of water for power, irrigation, navigation, and municipal and domestic supply. Provision is made for popular outdoor recreation. Scientific management is applied to the development and maintenance of wildlife resources.

FOREST RESEARCH.—In 9 regional forest and range experiment stations, in research units in Alaska and Puerto

REGIONAL OFFICES—FOREST SERVICE

Region	Address
No 1 Montana, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota	Federal Building, Missoula, Mont
No 2 Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming	Federal Center Building 85, Denver 7, Colo
No 3 Arizona, New Mexico	510 2d St., NW, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
No 4 Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, Nevada	Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah
No 5 California	630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11, Calif.
No 6 Washington, Oregon	729 N.E. Oregon St., Portland 8, Oreg.
No 7 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky	6816 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.
No 8 Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas	Peachtree Building, 50 7th St. NE, Atlanta 5, Ga
No 9 Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin	Madison Building, 623 North 2d St., Milwaukee 3, Wis
No 10 Alaska	Federal and Territorial Building, Juneau
Tropical Forestry Unit	P. O. Box 577, Rio Piedras, P. R.

FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Station	Address
California	347 Forestry Building, University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.
Central States	011 Federal Building, Columbus 15, Ohio.
Intermountain	Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah.
Lake States	St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.
Northeastern	102 Motors Avenue, Upper Darby, Pa.
Northwestern	729 N.E. Oregon St., Portland 8, Oreg.
Pack and Mountain	Forestry Building, Colorado A&M College, Fort Collins, Colo
Southeastern	Federal Building, Asheville, N. C.
Southern	2026 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans 13, La.
Forest Products Laboratory	North Walnut Street, Madison 5, Wis.

Rico, and in the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., the Forest Service conducts investigations in the entire field of forestry and wild land management, including the growth and harvesting of timber, protection of forests from fire, insects, and diseases, management of range lands, efficient and economical utilization of forest products, and research in forest economics and taxation and watershed management. It is conducting a forest survey of the United States. This is a study of the Nation's present and potential forest resources.

COOPERATION IN FORESTRY.—States and private owners of forest lands and forest industries receive cooperation from the Forest Service. Assistance is provided in the application of sound forest management practices, in the maintenance of organized protection of forest lands against fire, in forest pest control, in flood prevention and river basin programs, and in the distribution of trees for planting woodlands, windbreaks, and shelterbelts. The Service cooperates with States to stimulate development, proper administration, and management of State forests, and with communities, counties, and organizations in the development and management of community forests. It also administers the Naval Stores Conservation Program and assists in the administration of the forestry practices involved in the agricultural conservation program, and the conservation reserve phase of the Soil Bank Act.

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service was established under authority of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 163, 16 U. S. C. 590 a-f), and charged with the responsibility of developing and carrying out a permanent national soil and water conservation program. The principal duty of this agency is to assist farmers and ranchers in locally

organized, farmer-directed soil conservation districts, through its planning technicians and other soil and water conservation specialists who live and work in the districts. By January 1, 1958, there were 2779 such districts, covering 1,613,482,499 acres and including 4,529,405 farms and ranches in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The Service also is responsible for administering the flood control and watershed and river investigations activities of the Department of Agriculture.

Technical personnel of the Service are specialists in determining land needs and methods of solving land and water problems. Staffs are composed of agronomists, agricultural, hydraulic and cartographic engineers, biologists, woodland specialists, soil scientists, range management specialists, and land-management and conservation planning technicians. Though specialists in one or more of the agricultural sciences, soil conservationists are trained to coordinate all knowledge pertaining to land and water for the special purpose of planning and applying land-use adjustments and conservation practices needed to repair erosion damage, increase yields, preserve and improve productivity of soils, and conserve water resources.

In assisting farmers and ranchers with their soil and water conservation problems, the Service goes through four principal steps. First, it makes a detailed, acre-by-acre soil survey of the farm or ranch. This survey, providing information on soil type, slope, amount of erosion, and other environmental factors, is presented on a map which shows capabilities of the land for use—whether it is best suited for cultivated crops, grass, timber, or wildlife. Soil surveys adequate for conservation planning had been completed on nearly 558,910,024 acres of farm and ranch land by January 1, 1958.

Second, the landowner and technician together draw up a conservation farm plan. This provides for various alternatives in the treatment and use of the land according to its needs and capabilities, as indicated on the land capability map. The plan is so designed that it enables farmers to proceed with their most needed conservation measures immediately, and then gradually to complete their basic conservation plans as they proceed with regular farming or ranching operations. At the beginning of 1958, technicians of the Service had helped 1,757,173 farmers and ranchers whose farms and ranches totaled 526,572,652 acres. Conservation plans have been prepared for 1,191,592 farms and ranches, including 336,665,931 acres.

The third step involves the application of practices called for in the plan. The soil conservationist gives the necessary technical guidance. The landowner may do most or all of the work himself. He may hire special equipment or obtain it through his soil conservation district.

Fourth, there is the continuing job of maintaining the farm conservation system after the practices have been applied to the land. The Service provides the guidance needed for such maintenance. Also, as research develops refinements and improvements, the technician explains them to the farmer in order that he may put them into practice to his own advantage.

The Service's overall program is administered by the Administrator and his staff from the central office in the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. The Service maintains 51 State and Territorial offices which perform technical and administrative functions to provide service to field personnel.

Each State or Territorial office serves as headquarters for a State conservationist, a conservation engineer, a soil scientist, and a soil conservationist who

together serve the area offices and work units of the respective States. Each of the 304 area offices supervises several of the 3,031 work units. Each work unit is staffed by a professional conservationist and one or more aids who work directly with farmers and ranchers.

Subject matter specialists (engineering and watershed planning specialists, plant technologists, and cartographic field units), each serving a group of States, are located strategically throughout the United States to provide scientific and technical guidance and training, and for production of soil maps, farm plans, and other essential working materials.

Under authority of the Flood Control Act of 1944, the Service plans and applies flood-damage prevention measures and practices in 11 major watersheds comprising approximately 30 million acres. Detailed flood prevention plans are prepared and applied to tributary watersheds. The plans are used for scheduling quantities and types of measures to be applied or installed throughout the major watersheds, and for determining the relationships between flood prevention benefits and costs.

In addition, the Service conducts watershed protection planning and operations on 58 small watersheds in 32 States, as authorized by Congress. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate the practicability of complete watershed protection as a means of conserving soil and water resources, alleviating damages from floods, silting of reservoirs, impairment of stream channels, and other upstream land and water problems. With the enactment in August 1954 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (68 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 1001-1007), the Service was given primary responsibility for the Department's cooperation with local organizations in small watersheds throughout the Nation.

By March 1, 1958, applications for assistance under the act had been received from local organizations representing 826 watersheds. Of that number 330 had been approved for planning assistance.

Complete watershed protection and flood control plans had been prepared for 71 of these watersheds by the local sponsors with technical help provided by the Soil Conservation Service. Installation of land treatment and structural measures have been started in those 71 areas.

The Service provides on-site assistance in farm drainage and irrigation for groups of farms, supervises the agricultural phase of the water utilization program in the Western States under the Case-Wheeler Act of 1939, and makes and coordinates snow surveys for water forecasting in the Western States. It has the responsibility for assisting in the national, State, and county agricultural conservation program of the Department of Agriculture. It contributes to this program mainly by providing needed technical assistance to farmers and ranchers who participate in the cost-sharing provi-

sions of the agricultural conservation program.

The Soil Conservation Service gives technical help to farmers and ranchers using the conservation-credit facilities of the Farmers Home Administration and to those participating in the conservation reserve phase of the soil bank program.

Responsibility for administering the Great Plains conservation program under the act of Aug. 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 1115; 16 U. S. C. 590p), rests with the Soil Conservation Service. This includes coordinating all of the facilities of the Department which relate to conservation and making them available to the people in the Great Plains region. In connection with this program, the Service is speeding up soil surveys on which land capability maps are based and which are a guide to determining needed changes in land use and application of adequate conservation measures. Program development was completed in 1957 and operations on the land of Great Plains farms and ranches started in 1958.

Marketing and Foreign Agriculture

ucts, trends in farm population, rural development, and changes in the level of living of farm people. The results of these studies are widely disseminated.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES.—This service provides timely, basic information on acreage, yield, and production of crops, the stocks and values of farm commodities, the number and production value of livestock, and prices paid and received by farmers.

MARKET NEWS.—This service provides current, unbiased information to producers, processors, distributors, and others to assist them in orderly marketing and distribution of farm commodities. Information is collected and disseminated on supplies, demand, prices, movements, locations, quality, condition, and other market data on farm products in specific markets and marketing areas.

STANDARDIZATION, INSPECTION, GRADING, AND CLASSING.—United States standards for grades, such as U. S. No. 1, U. S. Good, and U. S. Grade A, have been developed by this service for most of the important farm commodities. While the use of most standards is permissive, their application for some commodities is mandatory, such as those for grain and cotton moving in interstate commerce on the basis of grade; for apples and pears destined for exports; for tobacco sold on designated markets; and for products stored under authority of the U. S. Warehouse Act. The service is also responsible for enforcing the Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957.

The grading and inspection programs are designed to certify to producers, shippers, processors, distributors, dealers, and consumers the quality and condition of agricultural commodities and food products. The permissive programs are administered on a fee basis through Federal employees, Federal-State employees, and licensed individuals working under Federal technical supervision.

FRIGHT RATE SERVICES.—AMS, acting for the Secretary of Agriculture, has the responsibility for obtaining fair and reasonable rates and essential services necessary to efficient transportation of agricultural commodities and farm supplies. AMS is the direct representative in negotiations with carriers and in proceedings before Federal and State transportation regulatory bodies.

MARKETING REGULATORY PROGRAMS.—AMS administers three general types of programs designed collectively to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices: one regulates certain business practices of dealers in farm commodities; another insures truth in certain labels such as those affixed to seed packages; and a third covers instances of mandatory inspections.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS.—These programs, under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, help to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions for certain commodities and their products, such as milk, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, nuts, and hops. Milk order programs establish minimum prices that handlers or distributors are required to pay producers. Programs for other commodities do not establish prices that must be paid producers, but prices are affected by controls over the quality, quantity, and rate of shipment from producing areas to market; the establishment of reserve pools; the control and disposition of surpluses; prohibition of unfair trade practices, and posting of prices.

SURPLUS REMOVAL, EXPORT, AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS.—Under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, AMS makes payments to commercial exporters and others to encourage exports of surplus commodities, and makes payments to encourage diver-

sion of surplus commodities from normal channels of trade to new markets and new uses. Funds obtained from customs receipts under section 32 also are used in the food promotion programs to encourage consumers to make greater use of foods in plentiful supply, in distribution of surplus commodities to school lunch programs, and in making surplus foods available to institutions and to welfare agencies for relief purposes.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.—AMS administers this program under authority of the National School Lunch Act of 1946. Through grants-in-aid to States, AMS provides financial assistance to public and private schools, of high school grade or under, operating nonprofit school lunch programs. These funds are provided to schools on the basis of their need for assistance and the number of meals served. The Federal funds must be matched by funds from sources within the States.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM.—This program was established under provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1954, which provided the use of CCC funds to increase the consumption of fluid milk to children in nonprofit schools of high school grade and under. The program has been extended to include such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis.

ORGANIZATION.—Under the Office of the Administrator the functions and services of the Agricultural Marketing Service are divided broadly into two categories, Marketing Research and Statistics and Marketing Services, each under the direction of a Deputy Administrator. Marketing Research and Statistics programs are carried out by the Agricultural Economics Division, the Agricultural Estimates Divi-

sion, and Marketing Research Division. Programs under the Marketing Services are carried out by seven commodity divisions (Cotton, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable, Grain, Livestock, Poultry, and Tobacco), a Food Distribution Division, and a Special Services Division.

The administrative management activities of the Service, under the overall direction of an Assistant Administrator for Management, are carried on by the Administrative Services Division, the Management Analysis Division, the Personnel Division, and the Budget and Finance Division in Washington, and through three area administrative divisions located at Berkeley, Calif., Chicago, Ill., and in Washington, D. C.

Three staff divisions—the Internal Audit Division, the Marketing Information Division, and the Statistical Standards Division—report directly to the Administrator. An Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board Chairman and a State Departments of Agriculture Matching Fund Program Officer also serve as staff officers in the Office of the Administrator.

Commodity Exchange Authority

The Commodity Exchange Administration was established pursuant to an order of the Secretary of Agriculture of June 30, 1936, to administer the Commodity Exchange Act. From 1923 to 1936 it had been known as the Grain Futures Administration. Consolidated in 1942 with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, it was reestablished February 1, 1947, pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1185, as a separate agency of the Department and designated as the Commodity Exchange Authority.

The functions of the Commodity Exchange Authority are designed to prevent price manipulation and corners affecting agricultural commodities under the act; prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop and

market information affecting prices; protect hedgers and other users of the commodity futures markets against cheating, fraud, and manipulative practices; insure the benefits of membership privileges on contract markets to cooperative associations of producers; insure trust-fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of hedgers and other traders and prevent the misuse of such funds by brokers; and provide information to the public regarding trading operations on contract markets.

The Commodity Exchange Authority supervises trading on commodity exchanges designated as contract markets. There are 16 such markets. The commodities covered include wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, cotton, rice, millfeeds, butter, eggs, onions, Irish potatoes, wool, wool tops, cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, soybean meal, and fats and oils.

Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service represents the United States Department of Agriculture in foreign matters.

The office has primary responsibility for developing foreign markets for United States farm products. This includes (a) the continuing appraisal of foreign agricultural marketing opportunities, as well as competition with and barriers to such marketing, as a service to United States farmers and agricultural trade groups; and (b) aiding the development of markets for United States agricultural products through improvement of international trade conditions, and by administering

foreign trade programs, including title I of the act approved July 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 455; 7 U. S. C. 1701-1709), which provides for export sale of United States farm surpluses for foreign currencies.

Specific duties of the Foreign Agricultural Service include (1) advising the Secretary and the Department on matters pertaining to agricultural relationships between the United States and foreign areas; (2) obtaining and disseminating statistical and factual data needed by United States farmers, business, and Government, regarding foreign agricultural production, markets, policies, and competition; (3) representing the interests of United States agriculture and the Department in relationships with other agencies of the United States Government having responsibilities with respect to foreign relations or programs; (4) participating in agricultural phases of foreign technical assistance programs, including the coordinating of training of foreign visitors who come to the United States to study American agriculture.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is able to operate as a source of current information on world agricultural commodity, policy, and trade situations by utilizing the services of its agricultural attachés stationed in all principal countries, as well as agricultural marketing specialists who are sent abroad to make special investigations. The current information thus compiled, covering all principal agricultural commodities moving in world trade, is made available in published form to United States farm and business interests requiring it in the conduct of their affairs.

Agricultural Stabilization

Commodity Credit Corporation

The Commodity Credit Corporation was organized October 17, 1933, pursuant to Executive Order 6340 of

October 16, 1933, under the laws of the State of Delaware, as an agency of the United States. From October 17, 1933, to July 1, 1939, the CCC was managed and operated in close affilia-

tion with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On July 1, 1939, the CCC was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan I. Approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act on June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1070; 15 U. S. C. 714), subsequently amended, established the CCC, effective July 1, 1948, as an agency and instrumentality of the United States under a permanent Federal charter.

The CCC is managed by a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of six members (in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture), who are appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In addition to the board of directors, the CCC has a five-member advisory board, the members of which are appointed by the President of the United States. Not more than three of the members may belong to the same political party. The advisory board meets at least every 90 days to survey the general policies of the CCC.

The CCC is capitalized at \$100,000,000. CCC also has authority to borrow not to exceed \$14,500,000,000 for use in carrying out its programs.

In carrying on its operations, the CCC utilizes the personnel and facilities of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

One of the major programs of the CCC is price support. Under existing legislation, price support is mandatory for corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, wool, mohair, tung nuts, honey, and milk and butterfat. Price support is permissive for other commodities.

Commodities acquired under the price support program are disposed of through domestic and export sales, transfers to other Government agen-

cies, and donations for welfare use. The CCC is also authorized to exchange surplus agricultural commodities acquired by the CCC for strategic and critical materials produced abroad.

Administration of American operations under the International Wheat Agreement is a responsibility of the CCC.

Under its storage facilities program, CCC (1) purchases and maintains granaries and equipment for care and storage of CCC owned or controlled grain in areas where commercial storage facilities are inadequate, (2) makes loans for the construction or expansion of farm storage facilities, and (3) undertakes such other operations as may be necessary to provide storage adequate to carry out efficiently and effectively CCC's programs.

Commodity Stabilization Service

The Commodity Stabilization Service was created by Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953, under authority of section 161 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 22), and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953, as well as all other statutes and prior Reorganization Plans vesting authority in the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Commodity Stabilization Service is responsible for operations falling into the following categories: (1) acreage allotments and marketing quotas; (2) soil bank; (3) price support; (4) disposal, through domestic and foreign sales, barter, transfer, and donation of Government-owned surplus farm products; (5) International Wheat Agreement Act; (6) storage, shipping, and related service activities; (7) administration of the Sugar Act; and (8) assigned mobilization planning.

Personnel and facilities of CSS are utilized in the administration of Commodity Credit Corporation programs.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS—CSS helps to bring supplies of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, and peanuts into line with demand through the use of acreage allotments. When supplies become excessive, marketing quotas may be used in conjunction with acreage allotments for all the above-named commodities except corn, if two-thirds of the producers voting in referendums approve quotas. When quotas are in effect, excess production of the quota commodities is subject to penalties.

SOIL BANK.—The Soil Bank Act authorizes payments to farmers who divert a portion of their cropland from the production of excessive supplies. Farmers with acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice are eligible to participate in the "acreage reserve" feature of the program by reducing their acreage of the crop below the farm allotment. All farmers are eligible to take part in the "conservation reserve" part of the program by shifting general cropland from production to conservation use.

PRICE SUPPORT.—Price support is mandatory for corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice, peanuts, wool, mohair, tung nuts, honey, milk, and butterfat. For other commodities, price support is discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture. Other commodities for which prices have been supported in recent years include barley, oats, rye, sorghum grain, flaxseed, soybeans, dry edible beans, cottonseed, and crude pine gum. Support, generally in terms of percentages of parity, is achieved through loans, purchases, purchase agreements, and, in the case of wool and mohair, through incentive payments.

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS.—Commodities acquired under price-support operations are disposed of in various ways, including domestic and export sales, transfers to other Government

agencies, international barter, and donations—both domestic and export—for relief use.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT.—The International Wheat Agreement is aimed at assuring markets for wheat to exporting countries and supplies of wheat to importing countries at equitable prices. Under the agreement the United States is entitled to sell specified quantities of wheat to importing countries. The agreement sets up certain maximum and minimum prices.

STORAGE AND SHIPPING OPERATIONS.—CSS carries out storage facilities operations through (1) purchasing and maintaining granaries and equipment for care and storage of Corporation-owned or -controlled grain in areas where commercial storage facilities are inadequate; (2) making loans for construction or expansion of farm storage facilities; and (3) such other undertakings as may be necessary.

SUGAR PROGRAM.—The prime objective of the sugar program as stated in the Sugar Act of 1918 is "to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry." The attainment of this objective involves (1) determination of United States consumption requirements; (2) administration of quotas to regulate imports of sugar produced in foreign areas, as well as marketings of sugar produced in domestic areas; and (3) payments to domestic producers of sugar beets and sugarcane, provided producers comply with certain labor, wage, price, and marketing requirements prescribed by law.

DEFENSE FOOD PROGRAM.—The defense food program is carried on under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and related legislation. Responsibility for important phases of this program has been delegated by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

CSS ORGANIZATION

The Washington organization of the Commodity Stabilization Service consists of an Administrator, an Associate Administrator, a Deputy Administrator, Price Support; a Deputy Administrator, Production Adjustment; and a Deputy Administrator, Operations. Disposal activities are brought together in the office of the General Sales Manager.

There are six commodity divisions engaged in the administration of CSS's programs affecting or involving their assigned commodities and responsibilities. These divisions are Cotton, Grain, Livestock and Dairy, Oils and Peanut, Sugar, and Tobacco.

Other divisions having functional or staff responsibilities are Administrative Services, Audit, Barter and Stockpiling, Budget, Compliance and Investigation, Fiscal, Food and Materials Requirements, Information, Performance and Aerial Photographic, Personnel Management, Price, Soil Bank, and Transportation and Storage Services.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State and county committees are key units in CSS's field organization. Through the farmer-elected county committees CSS obtains recommendations and advice in the formulation of policies and program plans. State and county offices are also responsible for local administration of such national programs as production adjustments; price support and stabilization, and related programs as assigned; Sugar Act payments; and other programs requiring direct dealings with farmers and other agricultural interests.

There are seven CSS Commodity Offices, located in Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Portland (Oreg.), and Cincinnati, which are responsible for field transportation and warehousing, fiscal, and commodity procurement and mer-

chandising functions within their assigned areas.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

The Corporation was created within the Department of Agriculture under title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, cited as the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 72; 7 U. S. C. 1501). The scope of the Corporation's functions has been modified from time to time by amendatory legislation, the latest of which was approved August 13, 1953.

The basic purpose of Federal Crop Insurance is to promote the general welfare by providing farmers the opportunity to strengthen their financial position through insurance of money spent to produce crops against loss from causes beyond their control such as weather, insects, and disease. The immediate objective is to continue the development of a sound system of providing all-risk crop investment insurance, and the ultimate objective is to make this protection generally available to farmers on the major part of their annual crop investments. It does not insure profit for the farmer or cover avoidable losses such as those due to neglect or poor farming practices. Legislation limits the maximum level of coverage to the cost of producing the crop in the area.

The number of counties in which all-risk crop investment insurance on one or more crops is offered has been gradually expanded since 1949 to nearly one-third of the Nation's agricultural counties. Under its various programs, the Corporation insures wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn, flax, dry edible beans, soybeans, barley, citrus fruit, peaches, and the combined investment in several crops under its multiple crop plan. Legislation requires minimum participation of 200 farms or one-third of the eligible farms normally producing the insured crop in a county for the

operation of a crop insurance program. The Corporation is directed to develop this insurance so that premiums paid by the farmers for this all-risk protection will cover the losses paid to those who suffer crop failures from unavoidable causes and build the premium reserves necessary for a sound insurance operation. Administrative costs of developing this basic farm insurance are financed mainly by annual appropriations. Legislation was passed in 1956 which provided for the payment of direct costs of loss adjusters and a small portion of administrative expenses from premium income.

Premium rates are varied throughout the Nation and even within coun-

ties to reflect differences in productivity and risk of loss. As insurance experience is obtained, it is incorporated into the rate structure. Policyholders receive a discount for good experience after seven consecutive years without a loss.

Present development plans are to increase the volume of business through wider spreading of the risk to offset the concentrations of liability that have developed during the earlier operations. This is considered essential to strengthen the soundness of the insurance operation.

The Corporation was provided in the original act with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000,000.

Agricultural Credit

Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration was established under the authority of section 40 (a) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, approved August 14, 1916 (60 Stat. 1064; 7 U. S. C. 1015).

The agency provides credit for specific types of farmers who cannot get the financing they need elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms. Credit is supplemented where necessary by assistance to borrowers in planning and adopting sound farm and home practices which will promote success in farming.

All loans are made through local Farmers Home Administration offices, generally located in the county seat towns. A county committee of three persons, at least two of them farmers, determines applicants' eligibility for loans, certifies as to the value of farms to be bought, and reviews borrowers' progress.

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act approved July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000-1039), au-

thorized operating loans and direct and insured farm ownership loans.

OPERATING LOANS.—The main purpose of an operating loan is to enable an operator of a family-type farm to make planned adjustments in his farm and home business and increase his income. Loan proceeds may pay for livestock, farm and home equipment, feed, seed, lime and fertilizer, and when necessary to pay other farm operating and family living expenses, including medical care. Loans may also be made to refinance debts on livestock, farm equipment, and harvested feed where such action is necessary to assure a sound farming operation.

An operating loan may be made to a farm operator who works off the farm part time if he is an established farmer who carries on a substantial farming operation, spends the major part of his time farming, and has a dependable income from other sources.

A borrower's total indebtedness for operating loans may not exceed \$20,000. This credit is repayable in 1 to 7 years, depending on the purpose of the loan and the family's ability to repay.

FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS.—Loans are made to farm tenants, laborers, sharecroppers, veterans, and owners of inadequate or under-improved farms. Veterans are given preference.

Loan funds may be used to buy a family-type farm and put it in good condition, or to improve or enlarge a farm to make it an efficient family-type unit, or to build and repair houses and other essential buildings on family-type farms, or to refinance debts.

A loan cannot be made to purchase a farm that has a value greater than the average value of all efficient family-type farms in the county.

An owner of a farm that is smaller than family-type may obtain a loan to develop his farm and refinance debts incurred for agricultural purposes, provided he is an established farmer who carries on substantial farming operations, spends most of his time farming, and has dependable income from other sources.

Farm ownership loans are repayable over periods up to 40 years. Borrowers repay on a variable payment plan which enables them to make advance payments in good years so they will be protected against falling behind in their payments in lean years.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION LOANS.—Under provisions of the Water Facilities Act, approved August 28, 1937, as amended (50 Stat. 869, 68 Stat. 734; 16 U. S. C. 590r et seq.), loans are made to help farmers improve, protect and properly use farm land by providing adequate financing for soil conservation; water development, conservation, and use; forestation, and drainage. Loans are made to eligible individuals and to non-profit associations.

The repayment period for loans to individuals cannot exceed 20 years. In exceptional cases loans to associations can be amortized over periods up to 40 years. Individuals can borrow up to \$25,000. The ceiling on loans to associations is \$250,000.

INSURED FARM LOANS.—Farm ownership and soil and water conservation loans are made from funds advanced by private lenders as well as from funds appropriated annually by Congress. The insured loans are made for the same purpose and under the same conditions as the direct loans. The main difference is that insured farm ownership loans are limited to 90 percent of the fair and reasonable value of the farm.

FARM HOUSING LOANS.—Farm housing loans are authorized under provisions in title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 432; U. S. C. 1471-1483). The loans are made to farm owners to construct and repair farm houses and other essential farm buildings, and for other uses such as adding bathrooms and utility rooms, modernizing kitchens, and financing many other home and farm service building improvements. The loans, repayable over periods up to 33 years, are made only on farms in production on which the operator plans to produce commodities for sale or home use amounting to at least \$100 based on 1944 prices. In addition, the loans can be used to provide necessary wells and pumps for farmstead and household water, but cannot be used to buy land or refinance debts.

EMERGENCY LOANS.—The agency has been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the emergency loan program in designated areas. These loans help established farmers hard hit by production losses from natural calamities, or by unfavorable local economic conditions, to continue operations.

SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS.—Since July 1953, loans have been available to established producers of cattle, sheep, or goats, repayable in 1 to 3 years, for normal production operations such as purchase of feed, crop production, or replacement of livestock to normal operating level. However,

beginning July 14, 1957, and through July 13, 1959, special livestock loans may be made only to borrowers indebted for such loans.

Emergency loans and special livestock loans are authorized by the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and the act of August 31, 1954, as amended (63 Stat. 43, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 1148a).

ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS.—The law provides that veterans' applications for farm ownership loans be given preference over other applications. Although there is no similar provision in the law with respect to operating loans, it is the agency's policy to give preference to applications from eligible veterans.

Farm ownership loans may be made to disabled veterans to buy, enlarge, or improve farms suited to their abilities. The disabled veteran's farm must provide an income which, when added to his pension, will make it possible for him to meet living and operating expenses and repay his loan.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON DURING 1957.—Loans made and insured by the agency during fiscal 1957 totaled \$356,300,000, the largest amount loaned in any one year by the Farmers Home Administration or its predecessor agencies.

Approximately 123,800 farm families received loans from the agency during the year.

Operating loans to help small farmers buy equipment, fertilizer, and seed and to pay other costs of improving their farm and home operations totaled \$183,300,000.

Loans totaling \$46,300,000 were advanced from appropriated funds to help small farmers buy, enlarge, or improve their farms and farm buildings during the year. Another \$29,800,000 in real estate credit was advanced for similar purposes by private lenders and insured through the insured loan program.

Farm housing loans to build and repair farm houses and other essential farm buildings totaled \$21,290,000.

Soil and water conservation loans totaled \$9,400,000 of which \$4,000,000 was insured.

Approximately \$66,200,000 was advanced to help farmers meet emergency needs and to enable them to continue operations. This amount included \$10,860,000 for special livestock loans.

Rural Electrification Administration

The Rural Electrification Administration was created by Executive Order 7037 of May 11, 1935, under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115). Statutory provision for the agency was made in the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1363; 7 U. S. C. 901 et seq.). This law authorized loans for facilities to bring central station electric service to rural people who did not have it. REA became a part of the Department of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. An act approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 739; 7 U. S. C. 903), liberalized the terms of REA loans and removed the time limitation from its lending program. REA was authorized by act approved October 28, 1949 (63 Stat. 948; 7 U. S. C. 901), to make loans for the purpose of furnishing and improving rural telephone service.

LOAN TERMS.—The act of September 21, 1944, established the interest rate on all REA loans at 2 percent, and fixed the permissible loan period at a maximum of 35 years.

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS.—Upon inquiry, REA will furnish full information on the methods of applying for rural electric and telephone system loans. If an application is acceptable after legal, engineering, economic, and financial studies, funds are obligated by a loan contract and the borrower

gives a note, mortgage, and in some cases other security. Funds are advanced as needed for carrying out the construction.

LOANS FOR RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.—The law provides that, in making electrification loans, preference shall be given to public bodies, cooperatives, and nonprofit or limited dividend associations.

On January 1, 1958, Congress had authorized electrification loan funds totaling \$3,855,928,288 (cumulative). A total of \$3,663,633,287 had been loaned to 1,079 borrowers for the construction of electric distribution, generation, and transmission facilities and for financing the purchase and installation of electrical appliances, and \$3,051,554,838 of this had been advanced to borrowers.

It is estimated that these approved loans will provide for the construction of 1,466,841 miles of line and related facilities to serve 4,977,289 farms and other rural establishments. Some of the loan funds will be used to increase the capacity of existing lines, made necessary because of the increasing use of power by rural people. By the start of 1958, 1,029 REA-financed power systems, comprising about 1,405,000 miles of line, were in operation serving about 4,464,000 consumers.

Applications for electric loans totaling \$167,077,000 were on file with REA as of January 1, 1958.

LOANS FOR WIRING, APPLIANCES, AND PLUMBING.—The act authorizes loans to finance the wiring of farmsteads and the purchase and installation of electrical appliances and

plumbing. Such loans generally are required to be repaid within a period of 5 years.

No loans are made direct to the consumer. The funds are loaned to REA borrowers operating electric systems for relending to their members.

RURAL TELEPHONE LOAN PROGRAM.—Loans are made to independent telephone companies and cooperatives for extending or improving rural service. A specific requirement of rural telephone legislation is that the program be conducted so as to make telephone service available to the widest practicable number of rural users. By January 1, 1958, Congress had authorized \$482,736,718 for telephone loans and REA had approved \$426,093,099 in loans to 576 borrowers to bring new or improved service to 928,861 rural subscribers in 44 States and Alaska. As of the same date 379 telephone borrowers had 1,416 new dial exchanges in operation.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.—By January 1, 1958, electric borrowers had repaid \$506,807,901 of principal and paid \$306,535,317 in interest on their loans. In addition, they had made payments ahead of schedule amounting to \$117,483,376. Five electric borrowers were in arrears on payments for a total of \$123,207. In the newer telephone program, by the same date, the borrowers had repaid \$5,661,463 of principal and \$4,281,298 in interest. Payments ahead of schedule amounted to \$514,799. Seventeen borrowers were more than 30 days overdue in payments. These amounted to \$388,186.

Departmental Administration

Office of Administrative Management

The Office of Administrative Management was established on January 7, 1957, to provide general direction, leadership, and coordination of activi-

ties to improve organization, work methods, and management in the Department.

Functions of the Office include management improvement, organization analysis, procedures and standards for administrative issuances, paperwork

management in the areas of forms, reports, correspondence and records, and assistance in coordinating the activities of USDA advisory and other committees

Office of Budget and Finance

The Office of Budget and Finance carries out departmental functions relating to overall administration of the budgetary and fiscal affairs of the Department. It is supervised by the Director of Finance and Budget Officer. It has responsibility for providing leadership, coordination, and supervision of the foregoing activities, which include the acquisition and distribution of funds; accounting; internal auditing and investigation of irregularities in program operations; budgetary and financial reporting; budget, fiscal, and related organization and management; and related activities. The Office formulates and promulgates departmental policies and procedures relating to the above functions. It reviews and evaluates program and legislative proposals for budgetary, financial, and related implications. In cooperation with other agencies, it reviews and fosters improvements in the management and operation of program and administrative activities in the Department, and, through the normal budgetary process and by other means, analyzes and evaluates the efficiency of program operations. The Office acts as department liaison on the foregoing matters with other Government agencies, including the congressional committees on appropriations. These functions are exercised by means of an organization comprising the office of the Director and five subject matter divisions

Office of Hearing Examiners

The Office of Hearing Examiners was established by Secretary's memorandum 1180, of December 9, 1946,

to conform to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001-11). The Hearing Examiners hold hearings and perform related duties required by sections 7 and 8 of that act, including proceedings arising under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), rate-making and disciplinary proceedings under the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), and disciplinary proceedings under the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U. S. C. 1 et seq.), the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U. S. C. 499a et seq.), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551 et seq.), and the Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71 et seq.).

Office of Information

The Office of Information was established under its present name in 1925 as a consolidation of functions formally organized as early as 1889, to coordinate in the Department the dissemination of information useful to agriculture as directed by the act establishing the Department of Agriculture in 1862.

The work falls in three groups: publications, which includes the editorial work, printing, and distribution of publications; current information, which includes press, radio, and television materials; and visual, which includes exhibits, photographs, graphics, and motion pictures.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Publications Division is responsible for policy clearance and control of all publications of the Department, both printed and processed. Through several series of technical and popular publications there is made available, to farmers and the public generally, information concerning results of research, conservation, regulatory, and service work of the Department. Popular publications may be obtained through Members of Congress, county agents of the Exten-

sion Service, or direct from the Department in Washington. Technical publications are printed in small volume for scientific workers and cooperators. A *Yearbook of Agriculture* is made available annually to Members of Congress, pursuant to law, and available generally by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents; there is available also through the Superintendent of Documents an annual volume of *Agricultural Statistics*.

CURRENT INFORMATION.—Current agricultural information is disseminated by the Press Service, Special Reports Division, and the Radio and Television Service. Close cooperation is maintained with the daily and periodical press—the farm, trade, and general fields—in disseminating to farmers and others information on research, marketing, conservation, forestry, credit, “action,” and other programs of the Department.

Also, regular cooperation is maintained with three major radio networks in assembling and broadcasting timely information to farm families and others. Special information is sent weekly to about 800 radio stations for use of farm directors in program planning. Tape recordings are furnished to such outlets on request. Information also is supplied to national nonagricultural network programs on a request basis.

In television, weekly TV packets reporting on Department activities and containing suggested script and materials for ready use and adaptation for local delivery go to more than 200 farm and home telecasters requesting this service. Information is also supplied for use on national TV networks.

VISUAL.—Visual agricultural information is disseminated through the media of motion pictures, exhibits, illustrations, and photographs.

The Motion Picture Service produces and distributes educational mo-

tion pictures designed to interpret, to farm people primarily, problems and programs for agriculture and to guide and instruct in the production and disposition of the food, fiber, and oil crops.

Through production and display of educational exhibits and through correlation of exhibit activities of the Department, the Exhibits Service places before farmers, homemakers, and the rural public information on currently important agricultural situations and subjects, and especially the results of research.

Illustrations and photographic production work of the Department, with the exception of cartographic work, is performed by the Office of Information. A central file of all news and general illustration photographs is maintained in the Office.

Library

The Department of Agriculture Library provides library service to employees of the Department and also acts as the national agricultural library, providing assistance to all interested in agriculture. With resources of over one million volumes it is the world's outstanding agricultural library, covering the field of agriculture in its broadest sense—animal science, plant science, agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, entomology, soils and fertilizers, forest and agricultural products, home economics, and rural sociology.

Access to the resources is provided not only through direct service in Washington but also through printed lists which notify the public concerning publications acquired by the Library. The *Bibliography of Agriculture* lists each month books, reports, pamphlets, and magazine articles received in the Library from all parts of the world. The Library also issues bibliographies on specific phases of agriculture and compiles the annual *Index to the Liter-*

ature of *American Economic Entomology* Reference, lending, and photocopying services are available.

In addition to the main library, there are six branches which provide service to part of the staff of the Department in the field. Library service to other field staff is provided through contractual agreements with five State university and college libraries.

Office of Personnel

The Office of Personnel has responsibility and provides staff leadership for the personnel management program of the Department. This program includes classification, pay administration, recruitment, placement, retirement, separation, leave, awards, performance ratings, employee relations, training, safety, employee benefits, investigations, personnel and records security, and health. The Office promulgates departmental policies and procedures relating to these functions and delegates substantial authorities to agencies for carrying out the operational phases of the personnel management program. In addition to the continuous day-to-day contacts on specific problems, the Office conducts a program of reviewing agency personnel management operations to promote a unified application

of departmental policy and to measure effectiveness in meeting agency needs. It serves as the liaison office on matters of personnel administration with all governmental or private agencies concerned with the work of this Department.

Office of Plant and Operations

The Office of Plant and Operations exercises general responsibility for the Department for planning, developing, and administering the program for the management of: (1) both Department-owned and leased real estate, including its acquisition, disposition, management, and utilization, planned to provide economical and efficient housing of the activities of the Department; and (2) supply functions, including all phases of acquisition, utilization, distribution, transportation, and disposition of administrative or operating supplies, equipment, and materials, and the management of motor vehicles. The Office also provides budgetary, personnel, fiscal, and other administrative services for the Office of the Secretary; and certain centralized departmental services in the District of Columbia, including telephone, telegraph, reproduction and related functions, supply, and post office.

Office of the General Counsel

The General Counsel is the principal legal adviser of the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department. He is assisted by the Deputy General Counsel, and four assistant General Counsels. Field attorneys on the staff of the General Counsel act as legal advisers to the field officers of the Department.

The Office of the General Counsel represents the Secretary of Agriculture in proceedings before the Interstate

Commerce Commission involving freight rates on farm commodities and in appeals from the decisions of the Commission to the courts. By special assignment of the Attorney General, the Assistant General Counsel for Litigation represents the Department in certain classes of cases before the United States Courts of Appeals. Other civil litigation affecting the Department is handled by the Department of Justice, with the

Office of the General Counsel assisting in the preparation and trial of such cases. Criminal cases arising under the programs of the Department are reviewed for the purpose of referring them to the Department of Justice. The General Counsel also represents the Department in administrative proceedings for the promulgation of rules having the force and effect of law and in quasi-judicial hearings held in connection with the administration of various programs.

The General Counsel issues both formal and informal opinions on legal questions arising in the administration of the Department's programs and provides a variety of other legal services, such as the preparation and re-

view of administrative rules and regulations applicable to the public, the drafting of proposed legislation, the preparation and interpretation of contracts, mortgages, leases, deeds, and similar documents, the prosecution of patent applications, and the disposition of claims by and against the United States arising out of the Department's activities.

The General Counsel is also the chief law officer for the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, agencies within the Department.

Approved.

EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RELATED ORGANIZATION

U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW.

REpublic 7-4142

OFFICIALS

Director	T. ROY REID.
Assistant Director	(VACANCY).
Registrar	CONSTANCE G COBLENTZ.
Treasurer	DWIGHT L. MYERS.
Administrative Services	RUTH CARLOCK.
Information and Library Services	VERA JENSEN.
Counseling Service	PAUL MACMINN.

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School was established on September 2, 1921, by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the act of May 15, 1862 (R. S. 520; 5 U. S. C. 511), the Joint Resolution of April 12, 1892 (27 Stat. 395), and the Deficiency Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1039; 20 U. S. C. 91).

The Graduate School, administered by a director, is governed by a General Administration Board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

PURPOSE.—The objective of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School is to improve the Federal Service by providing needed educational opportunities for Federal employees. The Graduate School offers a resident instruction program in Washington and a small correspondence program. In addition, it presents lectures, offers educational counseling, contributes to training programs in the Department of Agriculture, and participates in cooperative programs with land-grant and other educational institutions.

Graduate study is the primary interest of the School but it also offers an undergraduate program. Graduate School classes are open to employees of all Government agencies.

The Graduate School receives no Federal funds and is a nonprofit insti-

tution. Its faculty is drawn largely from scholars in the Federal Service. The Graduate School does not grant degrees.

Approved.

T. ROY REID,
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE¹

Fourteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW.

STerling 3-9200

OFFICIALS

Secretary of Commerce.....	SINCLAIR WEEKS.
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	PHILIP EVANS.
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	GEORGE H. BECKER, JR.
Under Secretary of Commerce.....	WALTER WILLIAMS
Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.....	LOUIS S. ROTHSCHILD.
Deputy Under Secretary for Transportation.....	BRADLEY D. NASH.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration.....	GEORGE T. MOORE.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs.....	HENRY KEARNS.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.....	MARSHALL M. SMITH.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs.....	FREDERICK H. MUELLER.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Affairs.....	CARL F. OECHSLE.
General Counsel.....	FREDERICK C. NASH.
Congressional Liaison Officer (Deputy General Counsel).....	J. ALLEN OVERTON, JR.
Administrator, Business and Defense Services Administration.....	H. B. MCCOY.
Director, Office of Business Economics.....	M. JOSEPH MEEHAN.
Director of the Census.....	ROBERT W. BURGESS.
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Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	H. ARNOLD KARO.
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Director, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.....	LORING K. MACY.
Maritime Administrator.....	CLARENCE G. MORSE.
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Commissioner, Bureau of Public Roads.....	F. C. TURNER, Acting.
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Staff Director, Advisory Committee on Export Policy.....	F. D. HOCKERSMITH.
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Chairman, Appeals Board.....	FREDERIC W. OLMSTEAD.
Emergency Planning Coordinator.....	ERNEST V. HOLMES
Security Control Officer.....	JOHN W. PHILLIPS.

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Chairman.....	CLARENCE G. MORSE.
Member.....	BEN H. GUILL.
Member.....	THOS. E. STAKEN, JR.

¹ Organization chart on page 600.

NATIONAL INVENTORS COUNCIL

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 DR. OLIVER BUCKLEY, *Vice Chairman.*
 LAWRENCE LANGNER, *Secretary.*
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 REAR ADM. RAWSON BENNETT.
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Executive Director.....	GEORGE A. WYETH, JR.
Consultant.....	WALTER WHITE.

Executive Committee.

S. D. BECHTEL
 JAMES B. BLACK
 ROGER M. BLOUGH
 HAROLD BOESCHENSTEIN.
 ERNEST R. BREECH
 PAUL C. CABOT.
 LUCIUS D. CLAY
 RALPH J. CORDINER.

EUGENE HOLMAN.
 T. V. HOUSER.
 DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS.
 T. S. PETERSEN
 J. P. SPANG, JR
 FRANK STANTON.
 CHARLES ALLEN THOMAS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Commerce was designated as such by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U. S. C. 591), which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor, created by the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 5 U. S. C. 591), by transferring out of the former department all labor activities.

PURPOSE.—The statutory functions of the Department are to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States. Related functions subsequently have been added to or eliminated from the Department

from time to time by legislation or Executive order; however, the purposes have remained substantially the same as those for which the Department was established.

ORGANIZATION.—The Department of Commerce is composed of the following principal bureaus and offices:

Office of the Secretary
 Office of Public Information
 Office of the General Counsel
 Under Secretary of Commerce
 Coast and Geodetic Survey
 National Bureau of Standards
 Patent Office
 Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation
 Civil Aeronautics Administration.
 Defense Air Transportation Administration
 Maritime Administration
 Federal Maritime Board

Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation—Continued
 Bureau of Public Roads
 Weather Bureau
 Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs
 Business and Defense Services Administration
 Office of Area Development
 Office of Business Economics
 Bureau of the Census
 Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs
 Advisory Committee on Export Policy
 Bureau of Foreign Commerce
 Foreign Trade Zones Board
 Office of International Trade Fairs
 Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration
 Agency Inspection Staff
 Appeals Board
 Emergency Planning Coordinator
 Office of Administrative Operations
 Office of Budget and Management
 Office of Personnel Management
 Office of Publications
 Office of Security Control

ACTIVITIES.—The activities of the Department include population, agricultural and other censuses; collection, analysis, and dissemination of commercial statistics; promotion of foreign and domestic commerce; coastal and geodetic surveys; compilation and publication of nautical and aeronautical charts; establishment of commodity weights, measures, and standards; issuance of patents and the registration of trademarks; the establishment and maintenance of aids to air navigation, the direction of the Federal-aid airport program, the certification of airmen, the inspection and registration of aircraft; supervision of the issuance of weather forecasts and warnings; the fostering and promoting of inland waterway transportation; the policing of the performance by the purchaser of the facilities of the Inland Waterways Corporation to assure the continuance of service substantially similar to that formerly provided by the Corporation in its operation; declassification and dissemination of scientific and techni-

cal data; administration of Federal funds for highway improvement; development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced American merchant marine; and determination of requirements for materials and commodities needed for defense, civilian, foreign, and other purposes.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the administration of the functions and authorities assigned to the Department of Commerce by law and for advising the President on Federal policy and programs affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the national economy within the scope of the Department.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.—The Office of Public Information serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on all public information matters and guides and directs all informational programs within the Department.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.—The General Counsel is the chief law officer of the Department and serves as legal adviser to the Secretarial officers and other officers of the Department. This Office is responsible for and supervises all legal activities of the Department, supervises and coordinates the development of the Department's legislative program, and is the focal point for handling Congressional relations and advising the Secretary on such matters.

Office of the Under Secretary

The Under Secretary of Commerce serves as the principal deputy of the Secretary in all matters affecting the Department of Commerce and exercises general supervision over its several bureaus and offices.

In addition, the Under Secretary exercises policy direction over Coast and Geodetic Survey, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Patent Office.

Office of Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation

The Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation serves as the Secretary's principal assistant on transportation policy within the Department and helps to establish and maintain the Department's position with respect to the establishment of an integrated transportation program for the Department and the development of overall transportation policy within the executive branch of the Government, including the mobilization aspects.

He exercises policy direction over the Civil Aeronautics Administration; the Maritime Administration, and so far as authorized by law, the Federal Maritime Board; the Bureau of Public Roads; the Weather Bureau; and the Defense Air Transportation Administration.

DEFENSE AIR TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION.—This Administration plans and directs the mobilization of civil aviation resources and facilities domestically and internationally, including functions relating to allocation of aircraft, Civil Reserve Air Fleet, War Air Service Pattern, civil defense, air priorities, manpower, tax amortization, and aviation war risk insurance.

Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on all domestic aspects of the Department's responsibilities concerning industry, trade, and related economic activities; and exercises policy direc-

tion and coordination over the Business and Defense Services Administration, the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Business Economics, and the Office of Area Development.

Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on all international aspects of the Department's responsibilities concerning industry, trade and related economic activities; and exercises policy direction and coordination over the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Office of International Trade Fairs, and the Advisory Committee on Export Policy.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS.—The objective of the Office of International Trade Fairs is to demonstrate to people of other countries, in a dramatic and effective manner, the excellence of our free enterprise system as reflected in our products and other economic and industrial accomplishments, and to strengthen the ties which unite the United States with other nations by participation at international trade fairs and expositions. The Office cooperates with United States business and industry to stimulate a wider use of the international trade fair abroad as a medium for the promotion of commerce and for the maintenance of the prestige of United States industry in foreign markets, by stimulating and facilitating display of American products by individual companies at such international trade fairs.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EXPORT POLICY.—The Advisory Committee on Export Policy, in the administration of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, advises the Secretary as to the export measures required from the standpoint of national security, foreign policy, and short supply.

Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration is the principal assistant and adviser to the Secretary on all matters of administration and management and is the chief administrative and management officer of the Department.

This Office provides direction and supervision over the Office of Budget and Management, the Office of Administrative Operations, the Office of Personnel Management, the Office of Publications, the Agency Inspection Staff, the Security Control Officer, and the Emergency Planning Coordinator. The members of the Appeals Board are designated by the Assistant Secretary for Administration and approved by the Secretary.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT.—The Office of Budget and Management is responsible for the direction and supervision of the financial, budgetary and management control activities of the Department and its constituent units.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS.—The Office of Administrative Operations is responsible for formulating plans and policies relating to administrative services and facilities operations throughout the Department and for direction and supervision of the activities thereunder.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for all personnel programming and management activities of the Department including labor relations and health.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS.—The Office of Publications directs and coordinates publications development, sales promotion and distribution, and printing activities of the Department. This Office operates a central printing service for the Department.

OFFICE OF SECURITY CONTROL.—The Office of Security Control serves as staff adviser to the Secretary and the several bureaus and offices on all matters pertaining to security within the Department. The Security Control Officer is responsible for developing policies and procedures for physical and personnel security and assuring their application throughout the Department.

AGENCY INSPECTION STAFF.—This Office is responsible for the development and application of policies, procedures, and standards for the maintenance of ethical conduct and practices of employees of the Department in the performance of their respective duties.

APPEALS BOARD.—The Department of Commerce Appeals Board is an impartial body empowered to consider and decide appeals from administrative action in the areas of export controls, allocations of domestic materials and products, and the importation of foreign excess property under authorities vested in or delegated to the Secretary of Commerce by law. The Board similarly disposes of appeals from other administrative actions, such as contract appeals, taken pursuant to law and referred to the Board by appropriate authority.

EMERGENCY PLANNING COORDINATOR.—The Emergency Planning Coordinator is responsible for the orderly administration and central coordination of emergency planning functions in the Department.

National Inventors Council

The National Inventors Council was created in August 1940, by the Secretary of Commerce with the concurrence of the President of the United States, to receive, evaluate, and pass on to appropriate branches of the armed services all inventions, inventive ideas, and new products and proc-

esses submitted by the public as a contribution to the defense effort. It works in collaboration with the National Defense Establishment. The Council embraces in its membership noted inventors, industrialists (experienced in the development of inventions), and public officials, including representatives of the military services.

Business Advisory Council

This Council was organized by the Secretary of Commerce in June 1933,

Business and Defense Services Administration

The Business and Defense Services Administration was established on October 1, 1953, pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of Commerce by Reorganization Plan 5 of 1950 and Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended and extended.

This agency is responsible for carrying out the Department's programs relating to current defense production, long-range industrial preparedness, and service to the business community. It administers the authority delegated to the Secretary of Commerce under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to assure the achievement of military and atomic energy programs by channeling the materials and products required therefor. Within the limitations of the Defense Production Act, as amended, and pursuant to basic Government policy, the agency assists in achieving fair and equitable distribution of that portion of critical materials in excess of defense requirements to civilian industry, including small business. It carries out the Department's responsibilities, under the general guidance of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in connection with the development of national plans for

under the organic act authorizing the Department of Commerce "to foster, promote, and develop foreign and domestic commerce."

The Council consists of a representative group of businessmen who are invited to serve without compensation for 1-year terms. It devotes itself to questions referred to it by the President and by the Secretary of Commerce, and acts in an advisory capacity with respect to various governmental matters which affect business.

industrial and economic mobilization, including the development of systems for scheduling and controlling the production and distribution of materials and products during a period of emergency.

In the area of service to business, the BDSA stimulates the development of industry and commerce by providing information and advisory service to American business and industry and provides facilities by means of which the experience of American business and industry may be brought to bear in the development of Government policies and programs. It encourages efficient and effective domestic distribution of goods and services to further the expansion of domestic markets necessary for optimum utilization of the Nation's productive capacity. It acts as a clearinghouse for Government technological information of interest to business, assists industry in the voluntary standardization of products, and cooperates with other agencies of Government in programs to achieve national economic stability and growth and with industry in the development of industrial and business programs having as their purpose a sound, prosperous, and expanding economy.

The BDSA consists of 24 Industry Divisions, an Office of Industrial Mobilization, an Office of Distribution, an Office of Construction Statistics, an Office of Technical Services, and an Office of Field Services. The Industry Divisions, listed below, are responsible for carrying out the agency's basic programs as they relate to individual or related segments of American domestic industry.

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Agricultural, Construction, and Mining Equipment
 Aluminum and Magnesium
 Automotive and Transportation Equipment
 Building Materials
 Business Machines and Office Equipment
 Chemical and Rubber
 Communications Industries
 Consumer Durable Goods
 Containers and Packaging
 Copper
 Electrical Equipment
 Electronics
 Food Industries
 Forest Products
 General Industrial Equipment and Components
 Iron and Steel
 Leather, Shoes, and Allied Products
 Metalworking Equipment
 Miscellaneous Metals and Minerals
 Power Equipment
 Printing and Publishing Industries
 Scientific, Motion Picture, and Photographic Products
 Textiles and Clothing
 Water and Sewerage Industry and Utilities

The Office of Field Services is responsible for all matters relating to the operations of all field programs of the Business and Defense Services Administration, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Office of Area Development, and other

programs of the Department of Commerce. The field offices are also responsible for the dissemination of Department reports, data, and statistical information of interest to industry and business, and for making available to the business community the facilities and services of the Department of Commerce.

FIELD OFFICES—BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Albuquerque, N. Mex.	321 Post Office Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.	66 Luckie St. NW.
Boston 9, Mass.	1416 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse.
Buffalo 3, N. Y.	504 Federal Bldg.
Charleston 4, S. C.	Area 2, Sergeant Jasper Bldg.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Majestic Bldg., 16th St. and Capitol Ave.
Chicago 6, Ill.	226 W. Jackson Blvd.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	442 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse
Cleveland 14, Ohio	4th Floor, Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.
Dallas 1, Tex.	3-104 Merchandise Mart 500 South Ervay St.
Denver 2, Colo.	142 New Customhouse.
Detroit 26, Mich.	438 Federal Bldg.
Greensboro, N. C.	407 U. S. Post Office Bldg.
Houston 2, Tex.	624 First National Bank Bldg.
Jacksonville 1, Fla.	425 Federal Bldg.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	911 Walnut St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.	450 Western Pacific Bldg.
Memphis, 3, Tenn.	212 Falls Bldg.
Miami 32, Fla.	316 U. S. Post Office Bldg.
Minneapolis 1, Minn.	319 Metropolitan Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.	1508 Masonic Temple Bldg.
New York 1, N. Y.	61st Floor, Empire State Bldg.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Jefferson Bldg.
Phoenix, Ariz.	419 Ellis Bldg.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	817 Fulton Bldg.
Portland 4, Oreg.	217 Old U. S. Court-house
Reno, Nev.	1479 Wells Ave.
Richmond 19, Va.	409 Post Office Bldg.
St. Louis 1, Mo.	910 New Federal Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	222 S. W. Temple St.
San Francisco 11, Calif.	419 Customhouse
Savannah, Ga.	235 U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg.
Seattle 4, Wash.	809 Federal Office Bldg.

Office of Area Development

The Office of Area Development was established as a primary unit of the Department of Commerce by Department Order, August 10, 1956, pursuant to authority vested in the Secre-

tary of Commerce by Reorganization Plan 5 of 1950.

This Office is responsible for advising and assisting States and local communities on economic development

matters and provides advice to industry and Government agencies on facility location, including advice on the security factor of location. The Office of Area Development also pub-

lishes specialized data on industrial trends, and informs local and State development groups of other Federal programs that can be used in local area development efforts.

Office of Business Economics

The Office of Business Economics provides basic economic measures of the national economy, current analysis of the economic situation and business outlook, the United States balance of international payments, and general economic research on the functioning of the economy. For its analyses the Office develops economic and statistical indicators, and its national income and product work provides a basis for policy formulation by the Department, other executive agencies, and the Con-

gress, with respect to Government operations insofar as they affect economic movements. Its services to business are long established and well known through the official monthly journal *Survey of Current Business*. The Office of Business Economics organization includes five major operating units: National Income Division, Current Business Analysis Division, Business Structure Division, National Economics Division, and the Balance of Payments Division.

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census is a fact-finding and statistical service agency for the Federal Government. Through its basic program, benchmark and current statistics are furnished to Government, to business, to research groups, and to individuals. Census taking was established by the Constitution for the primary purpose of determining the population basis for apportioning Representatives and direct taxes among the States. A population census has been taken decennially, beginning in 1790, and since 1810 other subjects have regularly been included. Prior to 1902, each census was taken by an ad hoc organization, but in 1902 the Census Bureau was established and has functioned since then as a permanent agency for taking censuses and carrying out general-purpose statistical projects as assigned.

The schedule of major censuses regularly taken by the Bureau is now as follows: population, every 10 years, taken in years ending in 0; housing, every 10 years, taken in years ending in

0; agriculture, every 5 years, taken in years ending in 4 and 9; manufactures, mineral industries, and business (retail, wholesale, and service trades), every 5 years, covering years ending in 3 and 8 (but for 1954 rather than 1953); governmental units, every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. Every 10 years, in years ending in 9, a census of drainage and a census of irrigation are taken, augmenting the census of agriculture. The 1957 census of governments is nearing completion. Work on the 1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries is in progress. Plans are being made for the 1959 census of agriculture and the 1960 censuses of population and housing.

The collection of current data at monthly, quarterly, or annual intervals provides up-to-date information on many of the subjects covered in the major censuses and on the foreign trade of the United States. Additional inquiries are inaugurated, as required, to meet new problems faced by Gov-

ernment agencies, and by private business, industry, and research interests.

The results of the 1954 censuses of agriculture, business, manufactures, and mineral industries provide detailed data available for the first time since 1950, in the case of agriculture; 1948, in the case of business; 1947, in the case of manufactures; and 1939, in the case of mineral industries. In addition to providing comprehensive national statistics, and information in considerable subject detail, these censuses furnish facts on an area basis not possible with sample surveys conducted between census years. Each census provides area data for States and counties. The business census also provides statistics for standard metropolitan areas, urban places, and the central business district of large cities; the manufactures census provides data for standard metropolitan areas and urban places; the minerals census, for the larger standard metropolitan areas; and the agriculture census, for State economic areas.

Likewise, the other major censuses conducted by the Bureau provide data for small areas, including statistics on population and housing for census tracts and on housing for city blocks.

STATISTICAL SERVICES TO OTHER AGENCIES.—The Bureau collects and tabulates data for other agencies in addition to the statistical material provided in the course of its regular work; and the technical staff of the Bureau acts in an advisory capacity for other Government agencies, assisting them in the full use of Census data and facilities. The Bureau provides, on a reimbursable basis, services in the solution of technical problems and for handling overflow jobs more efficiently than could be achieved by the creation of temporary staffs. These activities fall most frequently in the fields of sample design for surveys, collection of data, and machine tabulation. The latter service includes not only pro-

cedural and program planning, card punching, and tabulation, but developmental assistance in design and alteration of tabulating equipment. The Bureau's high-speed electronic equipment contributes to the efficient processing of mass statistical data and may be utilized in such projects for other agencies. The extensive collection of maps greatly facilitates survey design, data collection, and identification of material by geographic units.

The services for handling statistical materials and for conducting impartial fact-finding surveys are available on a cost basis to any Federal agency.

The Bureau is prepared to provide statistical services for defense mobilization agencies. These services in the past have ranged from acting as collecting and compiling agents for new surveys required by the defense effort, to special tabulations and analyses of already collected data in the areas of manufactures, business, population, foreign trade, and other subjects.

POPULATION.—The number, location, and personal and family characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, race, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, work status, occupation, education, migration, and income, were included in the 1950 census of population.

Monthly surveys of a scientifically selected sample of the population are conducted, and information on employment, unemployment, hours of work, occupation, etc., are published currently. Also available at intervals from the survey are estimates of personal and family characteristics of the population, internal migration of the population, and income.

Estimates of the total population are prepared and published monthly; annual estimates for the country as a whole by age, sex, and color, and annual estimates by States are also published. Population projections for the United States by age, sex, and color

are also issued from time to time. Special censuses of local areas are taken at the request and expense of the governments of these areas.

HOUSING.—The number, location, and characteristics of dwelling units, such as occupancy, tenure, value or rent, fuel used for cooking and heating, state of repair and plumbing equipment, type of structure, and mortgage status, were included in the 1950 census of housing. Statistics on the principal characteristics of the mortgage debt, such as volume and amount of outstanding debt, adequacy of credit facilities, purposes for which mortgage was obtained, and terms of loan, are also available from the 1950 census of housing.

Current statistics on characteristics of housing, vacancy rates, and condition and characteristics of available housing vacancies are available from sample surveys. The 1956 national housing inventory, based on samples of dwelling units, provides measurements of the housing supply of the Nation and nine large metropolitan areas, the first since the 1950 census of housing. The inventory shows the number and characteristics of dwelling units now in existence, as well as the gains and losses through new construction, conversion, and withdrawals since 1950.

AGRICULTURE—The 1954 census of agriculture provides information on the characteristics of farms and farm operators; farm income; acreage, production, and value of crops; value of horticultural specialties; and number of livestock and production of livestock products. The censuses of drainage and irrigation, last taken in 1950 in conjunction with the 1950 census of agriculture, provide decennial information on the number and characteristics of irrigation and drainage enterprises, and the extent of irrigation and drainage of agricultural lands.

Statistics on cotton ginnings by State and county are collected and

published periodically during the cotton harvesting season and at the end of the ginning year. Detailed statistics on cotton production and distribution are published annually.

INDUSTRY.—Results of the 1954 census of manufactures carry forward the picture of changes in the country's manufacturing activities, providing information on employment, payrolls, consumption of materials, shipments, value added by manufacture, inventories, and capital expenditures. The 1954 census includes as new features more detailed data on consumption of materials, statistics on industrial use of water, and information on certain additional important phases of manufacturing not covered in the last manufactures census (1947).

The current industry statistics program of the Bureau includes an annual survey of manufactures conducted for intercensal years and more than 70 series of monthly, quarterly, and annual "Facts for Industry" reports on the current output, shipments, consumption, and stocks of the more important manufactured products. The annual survey of manufactures, conducted on a sample basis, provides key data for intercensal years beginning with 1949.

The first census of mineral industries conducted by the Bureau since 1939 provides much needed minerals data for 1954. This census covers the mining of coal, iron, and other metals and minerals, and the extraction of oil and gas. Information generally similar to that of the census of manufactures has been published.

BUSINESS—Results of the 1954 census of business cover retail, wholesale, and selected service trades, amusements, hotels, tourist courts, and public merchandise warehouses. Area statistics are provided on number of establishments, total sales, employment, and payroll, by kind of business. Statistics are also provided on other subjects, such as employment size, legal form

of organization, sales or receipts size, single units and multi-units, wholesale credit, and wholesale trade by commodity lines. The latest previous business census was for 1948.

Monthly estimates of the dollar volume sales of retail stores for a number of kinds of business are issued for the United States and the four geographic regions. Estimates of trends in sales for a number of standard metropolitan areas and cities are also issued. Preliminary estimates of retail dollar sales volume for the United States, by major kind-of-business groups, are issued monthly within 10 days after the report month. Trends in wholesale trade sales and inventories, by kind of business, are issued monthly for the United States and for geographic divisions. Estimates of canned food stocks held by distributors are published five times yearly.

TRANSPORTATION.—A census of transportation every 5 years is authorized by present Census law, but none has been taken to date. Test surveys and pilot studies have been conducted in the field of transportation to determine feasibility of and best methods for collection of data, as well as to provide needed statistics. One such undertaking, the survey of transportation and distribution of products by the canned fruits and vegetables industry, has gained widespread recognition in the marketing field. The 1957 travel survey, conducted at the request and expense of the National Association of Travel Organizations, is believed to be the first undertaken to measure systematically the total volume of travel by essentially the entire civilian population. Among other transportation surveys conducted on a reimbursable basis were those covering the transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables, of grain, and of livestock.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Reports are issued on the foreign trade of the United States, including monthly and annual

tabulations of information on imports and exports of merchandise and gold and silver, and statistics of trade of the continental United States with Puerto Rico and with its Territories and possessions, except Alaska and Hawaii. The tabulations contain detail as to commodities shipped, country of origin or destination, the trade through individual United States Customs districts, etc. Information is also provided on export and import shipments by vessel showing dollar value and shipping weight, and commodity totals by port of lading and unlading and flag of vessel.

GOVERNMENTS.—The 1957 census of governments, the first conducted since 1942, is nearing completion. This census provides basic data on subjects concerning State and local governments, such as taxes and tax valuations, governmental receipts, expenditures, indebtedness, and employment.

Current reports on State and local governments provide statistics principally as to their finances. Special studies present additional information on numbers and characteristics of governmental units. Statistics published annually include national totals of public finances (revenue, expenditure, debt, borrowing, etc.) by type of government; comparative financial data for each of the 48 State governments and the 481 cities of over 25,000 inhabitants; State-by-State figures on public employment and payrolls; and comparative employment and payroll data for the individual State governments and sizable municipalities.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS.—Under arrangements with the International Cooperation Administration and other agencies, the Bureau provides statistical consultation to foreign governments, arranges orientation programs for foreign visitors, and trains foreign technicians who are studying census and other statistical methods. Special studies are made in the field of foreign

population and manpower and international statistical problems and methods.

FIELD—The field organization of the Bureau handles collection of data for major censuses and periodic surveys (annual, quarterly, monthly) in the fields of agriculture, population, employment, housing, governments, business, and industry. There are 17 regional operating offices located at Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, St. Louis, and St. Paul. This organization is designed for flexibility and expansion to the peaks required during major census operations. The field organization conducts special surveys at the request of Federal agencies and State and local governments.

OTHER STATISTICAL SERVICES.—The annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and its supplements, such as *Historical Statistics of the United States and County and City Data Book*, are prepared in the Bureau

of the Census. In collaboration with the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Bureau of the Census issues periodically *County Business Patterns*, presenting data on employment, payrolls, and reporting units of employers covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program. The *Catalog of United States Census Publications* is published on a quarterly and annual basis, with monthly supplements.

The Bureau also makes special tabulations for private individuals and organizations at the cost of providing such services. In addition, searches are made of the decennial census records of population on file in the Bureau. The data reported on these records are furnished to individuals in accordance with provisions of the law for use as evidence of age and place of birth, for obtaining employment, social-security benefits, old-age assistance, passports, naturalization papers, delayed birth certificates, and for other purposes.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

Under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973, 49 U. S. C. 401), the Civil Aeronautics Authority¹ was established as an independent agency composed of the Civil Aeronautics Authority of 5 members, the Administrator, and Air Safety Board of 3 members. By Reorganization Plans III and IV, effective June 30, 1940, the name of the 5-member board was changed to the Civil Aeronautics Board and certain of its functions were transferred to the Administrator. The functions of the Air Safety Board were transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board. (See page 359) The Administrator was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics encourages and fosters the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce; encourages the establishment of civil airways, landing areas, and other air navigation aids and facilities; designates civil airways and acquires, establishes, operates, and maintains air navigation facilities along such civil airways and at landing areas; makes provision for the control and protection of air traffic moving in air commerce; undertakes or supervises technical development work in the field of aeronautics; plans for the development of aeronautical facilities; and maintains and operates the Washington National Airport and two

¹ See appendix A.

airports in Alaska, one at Anchorage and one at Fairbanks.

SAFETY REGULATIONS.—The Administrator also enforces civil air regulations prescribed by the Civil Aeronautics Board (excepting suspension and revocation of certificates after hearing). This includes (1) examination, inspection and certification of (a) flight operations, operating methods and facilities, and aircraft maintenance of United States air carriers and other aircraft operators, domestic and international, and air agencies; (b) operations of foreign air carriers over United States territory; (c) technical and physical competence of airmen; and (d) design, testing, manufacturing and airworthiness of civil aircraft and their components; (2) development, recommendation, and enforcement of regulations pertaining to the above matters; and (3) investigation and public reporting of aircraft accidents for which such responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator by the Civil Aeronautics Board, and investigation of all accidents, incidents, and violations to determine factors for which the Administrator has remedial or enforcement responsibility. The Civil Aeronautics Administration also registers civil aircraft and records title to or interest in United States civil aircraft and their components.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration provides for the safe separation of aircraft in flight through the operation of air traffic control services and aids to air navigation, including particularly air route traffic control centers, airport traffic control towers, domestic and international aeronautical communications stations, and other air traffic control facilities. It provides for the allocation, use, and protection of the navigable airspace over the United States and its Territories; establishes procedures for the security control of

air traffic; and provides for the collection and dissemination of meteorological data and other aeronautical information necessary to safe flight operations.

AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration develops, establishes, operates, and maintains an integrated system of air navigation aids in the United States, its Territories and possessions. The engineering and technical activities involved include especially the design, survey, construction, installation, flight testing, maintenance, and modernization of the common system of air navigation aids and air traffic control services for civil and military aviation. These aids and services are operated and maintained along approximately 60,000 miles of low/medium frequency airways and about 100,000 miles of VHF (very high frequency) airways, equipped to provide day and night contact for all-weather flight operations.

AIRPORTS.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration encourages the development of a national system of airports to provide for the needs of military and civil aviation and directs the Federal-aid airport program under the Federal Airport Act. It provides consulting and advisory assistance on airport planning, design, construction, and maintenance; formulates and keeps current a national plan for the development of an adequate system of airports in cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies; recommends the transfer of federally owned land for airport purposes and the disposal of surplus Government airports and equipment; ensures compliance with airport operation agreements governing the operation of airports in which the Federal Government has a financial interest; develops and promulgates technical standards for airport planning, design, construction, and maintenance; collects and main-

REGIONAL OFFICES—CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Region	Office	Area
1	JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.	Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia
2	FORT WORTH 1, TEX.	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Puerto Rico, Swan Island, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone
3	KANSAS CITY 6, MO.	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin
4	LOS ANGELES 45, CALIF.	Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
5	ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	Alaska, including the Aleutian Islands
6	HONOLULU, T. H.	Honolulu, Wake and Guam Flight Information Regions established by the International Civil Aviation Organization, and American Samoa. (Major operations are conducted in the Territory of Hawaii and the islands of Canton, Wake, and Guam.)

tains a record of the available airport facilities in the United States; and provides advice in negotiations for military use of civil airports.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration conducts research and development programs and projects with respect to electronic and other aids to air navigation, traffic control, and aeronautical communications; airport surfacing, drainage, and lighting; and aircraft structures, powerplants, instruments, appliances, and safety devices.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration fosters air commerce abroad through technical aviation assistance to other governments, including the assignment of civil aviation missions abroad and the training of foreign nationals. It provides technical aviation representation in connection with international conferences in which the United States has an aviation interest, including participation in the International Civil

Aviation Organization and other international aviation organizations.

OTHER SERVICES.—The Civil Aeronautics Administration is an allotting agency under the defense production program with respect to priorities and allocations for civil aircraft and civil aviation requirements, including material requirements for air navigation facilities, new civil aircraft (and concurrent spare parts), and maintenance repair and operation of civil air carrier aircraft and air navigation facilities. The Civil Aeronautics Administration "collects and disseminates information relative to civil aeronautics," as provided in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, including particularly (1) current information on airways and airport services through the *Airman's Guide* and the *Flight Information Manual* and (2) technical publications for the improvement of safety in flight, airport planning and design, and other aeronautical activities.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

A survey of the coast of the United States was authorized by act of Congress of February 10, 1807 (2 Stat. 413). The act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 508), provided for the extension of geodetic work across the country,

and the act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. 206, 215), changed the name of this agency from Coast Survey to Coast and Geodetic Survey. The act of January 31, 1925 (43 Stat. 802), charged the agency with investigations and reports

on earthquakes, an activity previously conducted by the United States Weather Bureau. By the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 571) the Bureau was designated to compile and publish aeronautical charts of the civil airways. The act of August 6, 1947 (61 Stat. 788; 33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), which repeals most of the previous authorizing legislation, sets forth the duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as regards surveys and other functions and further authorizes the agency to conduct developmental work for the improvement of surveying and cartographic methods, instruments, and equipment; to conduct investigations and research in geophysical sciences; to enter into cooperative agreements with any State, public, or private organization, or individual, for surveys or investigations; and to act as the central depository of the United States Government for the collection of geomagnetic data from domestic and foreign sources.

PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS.—To provide charts and related information for the safe navigation of marine and air commerce, and to provide basic data for engineering and scientific purposes for the development of natural resources and for other commercial and industrial needs, the Coast and Geodetic Survey conducts the following activities in the United States, its Territories, and possessions: (1) hydrographic and topographic surveys of coastal water and land areas; (2) hydrographic and topographic surveys of lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and other inland waters not otherwise provided for by statute; (3) the establishment of a primary network of horizontal and vertical control along the coasts and in the interior of the country, to coordinate the coastal surveys and provide a framework for mapping and other engineering work; (4) tidal observations and investigations to provide basic data required for

vertical control of surveying and mapping operations, coastal engineering projects, and aids to navigation such as tide tables, current tables, and tidal current charts; (5) observations of the earth's magnetism in all parts of the country, to furnish magnetic information essential to the mariner, aviator, land surveyor, radio engineer, and others; (6) seismological observations and investigations, to analyze destructive earthquake motions; (7) gravimetric and astronomical observations, to provide fundamental data for geodetic surveys and for scientific investigations of the figure of the earth; and (8) field surveys for aeronautical charting and compilation of Airport Obstruction Plans and Profiles.

ORGANIZATION.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey consists of the Office of the Director and the following divisions: Chart, Coastal Surveys, Geodesy, Geophysics, Photogrammetry, Technical Services, Tides and Currents, Administrative Services, Budget and Fiscal Services, Instrument, Personnel, and Organization and Management.

District offices, under the direction of the assistant director, perform duties assigned by the Washington office, including the collection and evaluation of data for the maintenance of charts of their locality, the processing of field

DISTRICT OFFICES—COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

District	Address
Boston 9, Mass.	Customhouse
New York 7, N. Y.	Federal Office Building
Baltimore 14, Md.	318 East 32d St.
Norfolk 10, Va.	102 W. Olney Rd.
Tampa, Fla.	Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard.
New Orleans 18, La.	Customhouse
Fort Worth, Tex.	Bldg. 3, Haslet Rd.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	Federal Office Building.
Los Angeles 12, Calif.	Post Office and Court- house
San Francisco 26, Calif.	Customhouse.
Portland 5, Oreg.	U. S. Courthouse.
Seattle 4, Wash.	Federal Office Building.
Honolulu 12, T. H.	Federal Building

records, and the distribution of charts and related publications to the public. They cooperate with field parties and Survey ships in their areas, as well as with local engineers and organizations engaged in operations requiring basic survey data. Included as part of the District offices are Photogrammetric Offices at Baltimore, Md., Portland, Oreg., and Tampa, Fla.; a Geodetic Control Processing Office at New York, N. Y.; and Hydrographic Survey Processing Offices at Norfolk, Va., and Seattle, Wash.

The Bureau operates Latitude Observatories at Gaithersburg, Md., and Ukiah, Calif.; and Magnetic Observatories at Fredericksburg, Va., Barrow, College, and Sitka, Alaska, Honolulu, T. H., San Juan, P. R., and Tucson, Ariz. In addition, it operates a system of control tide stations along the coast of the United States, Alaska,

and Pacific Islands. Surveying and the collection of field data is carried on by ships, aircraft, and mobile field parties.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The data resulting from its surveys and studies and related data obtained from other sources are analyzed and compiled in the Washington Office. The Coast and Geodetic Survey publishes and distributes nautical and aeronautical charts; geodetic control data; annual lists and charts of United States and world earthquakes; planimetric maps; airport obstruction plans; *Coast Pilots* which supplement the nautical charts with information relative to anchorages, port facilities, sailing direction, etc.; annual tables of tide and current predictions; charts showing magnetic declination; magnetic results of observations; and other miscellaneous publications.

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce promotes international trade—broadly construed as including the export and import of goods and services, investment abroad, international travel, and other activities contributing to the vigor and growth of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Assigned the additional responsibility of administering export controls, the Bureau works to keep export trade at the highest level possible while denying unfriendly nations access to war materials, assuring adequate supplies of materials for domestic production, and furthering the foreign policy aims of the United States.

These primary responsibilities are carried out under the policy direction of the Secretary of Commerce, who established the Bureau on October 12, 1953, by authority of Reorganization Plan 5 of 1950.

Assisting both newcomers in international trade and experienced world traders, the Bureau of Foreign Com-

merce provides a business consulting service on the trading countries of the world. The business information available from the Bureau—through the field office network of the Department of Commerce as well as in Washington—ranges from comprehensive analytical and statistical reports on all phases of commerce, industry, and investment in specific countries to details on such matters as foreign tariff classifications and rates, mark-of-origin requirements, and the preparation of shipments.

The Bureau alerts United States businessmen to new trade and investment opportunities abroad and supplies information on the business standing, facilities, and fields of interest of foreign buyers and sellers. Specialized information services are offered on protection of patents, trademarks, and copyrights abroad; on all phases of foreign transportation and utilities; and on international insurance matters. Through its trade com-

plaint service, the Bureau encourages American exporters and importers to adjust trade difficulties which may arise with foreign firms.

Direct contact is maintained with foreign buyers and sellers on a continuing basis through the United States Foreign Service and through trade missions and trade information centers. Trade missions, made up of specialists drawn from Government and industry, are organized by the Bureau and sent overseas for consultations with foreign businessmen, trade groups, and government officials concerning trade channels and practices. United States trade information centers, staffed by trade missions, are established at international trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, often as an integral part of the official United States Government exhibit area.

The Bureau speaks from its knowledge of the needs of American businessmen and provides background information when policies on world trade and investment are developed—within the United States Government, in international organizations and conferences, and in government-to-government negotiations.

With the active cooperation of the travel industry, the Bureau works with other Federal agencies to reduce barriers to international travel, provides basic information needed by the United States travel industry in carrying out its promotional programs, and helps foreign countries in developing their tourist trade.

The principal publications of the Bureau are *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, which presents current information on business conditions abroad; more than 250 reports in the *World Trade Information Service*, a publication series in three parts (economic, operations, statistics); a series of investment handbooks which outline, for individual countries, the conditions and outlook for United States investors; and the *Comprehensive Export Schedule* with supplemental Current Export Bulletins, which provide information regarding export control regulations.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce includes the following main operational units: Office of the Director; Office of Economic Affairs; Office of Trade Promotion; and Office of Export Supply.

Federal Maritime Board

Reorganization Plan 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, abolished the United States Maritime Commission and established the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce to perform the functions of the abolished agency.

The Federal Maritime Board is composed of three members, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one of such members to be the Chairman of the Board, who also serves *ex officio* as Maritime Administrator

The plan transferred to the Federal Maritime Board the regulatory functions of the United States Maritime Commission and the functions with respect to making, amending, and terminating subsidy contracts and with respect to conducting hearings and making determinations antecedent thereto, under the provisions of titles V, VI, and VIII, and sections 301, 708, 805 (a), and 805 (f) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The Board, in respect of the regulatory functions transferred to it by the plan, is independent of the Secretary of Commerce. These functions in-

clude the regulation and control of rates, services, practices, and agreements of common carriers by water and of other persons, under provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, and rates, fares, classifications, tariffs, and practices of common carriers by water under provisions of the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933, as amended; making rules and regulations affecting shipping in the foreign trade; and investigating discriminatory practices in such trade. In administering other functions transferred to the Board by the plan, the Board is guided by the general policies of the Secretary of Commerce with respect to such functions. These functions include the making of investigations and determinations antecedent to the award of ship construction and ship-operating differential subsidy contracts and awards such contracts for the purpose of placing United States shipbuilding and ship operation on a parity with foreign construction

and operation. The actions of the Board in respect of the subsidy functions transferred to it are final.

The Federal Maritime Board makes determinations, after public hearings, as to whether the bareboat charter of Government-owned ships is required in the public interest and certifies its findings to the Secretary of Commerce.

In carrying out its functions, the Board is guided by the Declaration of Policy contained in title I of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

The Maritime Administration is charged with the administration and execution of shipbuilding, shipping, port development, and other programs authorized by law. Many of its actions are based on determinations made by the Federal Maritime Board. The Administration carries out its functions under a delegation of authority from the Secretary of Commerce.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration was created by Reorganization Plan 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, as an agency in the Department of Commerce, carrying out its functions under delegation of authority from the Secretary of Commerce.

GOVERNMENT AID TO SHIPPING.—The Maritime Administration investigates and determines ocean services, routes, and lines essential for the development and maintenance of the foreign commerce of the United States; and the type, size, speed, and other requirements of ships to provide adequate service on such routes. It recommends to the Federal Maritime Board construction and operating differential subsidies based on investigation of the relative cost of construction and operation of ships in the United States and in foreign countries; the extent and character of aids and subsi-

dies granted by foreign governments to their merchant marines; and the requirements for installation of national defense features on ships.

The Maritime Administration administers the provisions of all subsidy contracts entered into by the Federal Maritime Board. It also aids in the construction, reconditioning, and reconstruction of ships by granting mortgage insurance on private loans made to American citizens to finance the purchase of ships for use in specified services, makes payment of the cost of national defense features added to ships, and acquires old ships in exchange for allowances of credit on the construction of new ships.

SHIPBUILDING AND DESIGN.—The Maritime Administration conducts activities for the purpose of improving the efficiency and economy of operations of the American merchant ma-

rine through the development and utilization of new ship designs. It develops plans and specifications for prototype ships, encourages and participates in the development of plans and designs by subsidized operators under their replacement programs, and by applicants for Government aid covering ships proposed to be constructed or converted. It develops plans and specifications for propulsion systems and equipment, including those for the utilization of steam, diesel, and gas turbines and those involving the adaptation of nuclear power to merchant ships. To carry out the national maritime policy, the Maritime Administration, with the approval of the President, constructs, reconstructs, and reconditions ships for Government account. The Administration is authorized to sell these ships, charter them to private operators, or utilize them for Government operation.

SHIP OPERATIONS AND REPAIR.—The Maritime Administration charters Government-owned ships to United States operators when it is determined that such charters will promote the national maritime policy. During national emergencies it requisitions or procures for operation or for charter ships owned by citizens of the United States or under construction, and it determines requirements for and allocates ships to meet the needs of national defense programs. In connection with the foregoing the Maritime Administration prescribes ship operations and ship repair standards and administers such standards under the provisions of charter and general agency agreements and operating-differential subsidy contracts.

NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET.—The Maritime Administration maintains national defense reserve fleets of Government-owned ships determined by the Maritime Administration and the Department of Defense to be essential for national defense. Ships

determined to be nonessential for national defense purposes are sold or otherwise disposed of.

OPERATION OF WAREHOUSES.—The Maritime Administration maintains and operates five warehouses for the storage of marine equipment required in emergencies for the reactivation, construction, repair, and operation of ships.

RESERVE SHIPYARDS.—The Maritime Administration maintains four shipyards in an inactive condition to be used for ship construction in national emergencies.

MARITIME TRAINING.—The Maritime Administration operates the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y. Academy graduates are licensed as merchant marine officers and qualified for commissions as ensigns in the U. S. Naval Reserve. The Administration also administers a grant-in-aid program for State marine and nautical schools.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION—FIELD INSTALLATIONS

Atlantic Coast Director	New York, N. Y.
Area Office	Baltimore, Md.
Area Office	Norfolk, Va.
Gulf Coast Director	New Orleans, La.
Area Office	Mobile, Ala.
Area Office	Galveston, Tex.
Pacific Coast Director	San Francisco, Calif.
Area Office	Portland, Oreg.
Area Office	Seattle, Wash.
Construction Representatives Offices at shipyards having contracts with the Administration.	Chester, Pa.
	Newport News, Va.
	San Diego, Calif.
	San Pedro, Calif.
	Baltimore, Md.
	Pascagoula, Miss.
Marine Terminal	Norfolk, Va.
Reserve Shipyards	Wilmington, N. C.
	Richmond, Calif.
	Alameda, Calif.
	Vancouver, Wash.
Warehouses	Reef, N. J.
	Baltimore, Md.
	Norfolk, Va.
	New Orleans, La.
	Richmond, Calif.
Reserve Fleets	Jones Point, N. Y.
	Lee Hall, Va.
	Wilmington, N. C.
	Hay Minette, Ala.
	Beaumont, Tex.
	Suisun Bay, Calif.
	Astoria, Oreg.
	Olympia, Wash.
U. S. Merchant Marine Academy	Kings Point, N. Y.
Reserve Training Station.	Alameda, Calif.

CONSTRUCTION RESERVE FUNDS.—Under regulations jointly issued by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury, American ship-owners may deposit with the Maritime Administration proceeds from the sale or loss of ships and earnings from operation of ships for use in the construction or acquisition of new ships.

TRANSFER OF SHIPS TO ALIENS.—The Maritime Administration regulates the sales to aliens, and transfers to foreign registry, of ships owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States and documented under the laws of the United States, and, in time of war or national emergency, of ships so owned without regard to documentation.

WAR RISK INSURANCE.—The Maritime Administration is authorized to provide Government war risk insurance of merchant ships when adequate insurance cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions from private insurance companies of the United States.

NATIONAL SHIPPING AUTHORITY.—The Maritime Administrator is also vested with the residual powers and authorities of the Director, National Shipping Authority, which was established by the Secretary of Commerce under Executive Order 10219 on March 13, 1951, for the purpose of organizing and directing emergency merchant ship operations in the national interest.

Patent Office

The Patent Office was established to administer the patent laws enacted by Congress in accordance with Article I, section 8, of the Constitution. The first of these laws was enacted April 10, 1790 (1 Stat. 109), but the Patent Office as a distinct bureau in the Department of State dates from the year 1802, when an official who became known as the Superintendent of Patents was placed in charge. The general revision of the patent laws enacted July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 117), reorganized the Patent Office and designated the official in charge as Commissioner of Patents. Another general revision of the patent laws was made in 1870, and since that date numerous acts of Congress relating to patents have been passed; these were revised and codified, effective January 1, 1953, by an act approved July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 792; 35 U. S. C. 1-293). The Patent Office was transferred from the Department of the Interior, in which Department it had been since 1849, to the Department of Commerce by Executive order on April 1, 1925, in accordance with

the authority contained in the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830). In addition to the patent laws, the Patent Office administers the Federal trademark laws, the present statute being the act approved July 5, 1946 (60 Stat. 427; 15 U. S. C. 1051).

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS—The Office of the Commissioner includes the Commissioner of Patents, the First Assistant Commissioner, and two Assistant Commissioners. This office is responsible for formulating the policies, developing and coordinating the programs, and directing all operations and administrative functions of the Patent Office. The First Assistant Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners perform such duties pertaining to the Office of the Commissioner as may be assigned them by the Commissioner. By statutory designation they are members of the Board of Appeals.

BOARD OF APPEALS.—The Board of Appeals consists of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, nine ex-

aminers-in-chief, and such pro tempore members as may be assigned by the Commissioner under the authority contained in section 7 of title 35, U. S. Code. The Board hears and decides appeals from final rejections by the patent examining divisions denying the patentability of inventions claimed in patent applications.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.—The Office of the Solicitor includes the Solicitor and the Law Examiners, who comprise the legal staff of the Commissioner. This office has charge of litigation in which the Patent Office is a party, investigates legal and legislative matters for the Commissioner, and renders opinions and decisions on legal questions.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Director of the Office of Research and Development directs and coordinates a research program concerned with developing a mechanized system for searching recorded knowledge and retrieving information for determining the patentable novelty of claimed inventions; conducts pilot operations to facilitate research and technical development; represents the Patent Office in arranging for the assistance and cooperation of public and private agencies in furtherance of program objectives; plans and coordinates the joint efforts of contributing agencies and the Patent Office; and coordinates the implementation of machine searching projects with the patent reclassification program.

OFFICE OF INTERFERENCES.—The Office of Interferences consists of the Board of Patent Interferences and the Examiners of Trademark Interferences, who function under the direction of the Chief Examiner of Interferences.

The Board of Patent Interferences makes final determinations in the Patent Office of the question of priority of invention in proceedings involving

rival claimants for patents for the same patentable invention.

The Examiners of Trademark Interferences determine the respective rights to trademark registration among rival claimants to the same mark. They also determine the rights of parties involved in oppositions to registration, applications to register as a lawful concurrent user, and applications to cancel registrations.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION.—The Director, Office of Administration, assists the Commissioner in formulating and directing the execution of administrative policies and programs. In this capacity he supervises budget and fiscal operations, personnel administration, and management review and improvement. He is also responsible to the Commissioner for directing and coordinating the nonexamining services of the Patent Office, which include the review of new patent applications for compliance with formal requirements prior to consideration by patent examiners, preparation of allowed applications for printing, recording assignments of patent and trademark rights, sale of printed copies of patents and trademarks, maintaining dockets of *inter partes* patent and trademark cases and court appeals, providing punch card accounting and documentation services, providing copies of Patent Office records, and maintenance of a scientific library and a patent search room.

PATENT EXAMINING OPERATION.—This activity is under the direction of the Director, Patent Examining Operation, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Patents for the operation of the patent examining and patent classification functions of the Patent Office. The Director formulates and directs the execution of basic examining policies and practices; applies provisions of law relating to the security of applications; renders decisions on procedural and substantive matters;

and exercises overall responsibility for the professional competence and productive efficiency of the examining corps. The major organizational components of the Patent Examining Operation comprise a number of Patent Examining Groups and a Classification Group.

Each Patent Examining Group comprises an Associate Director, Patent Examining Operation, as its head, and a number of patent examining divisions. The Associate Director is responsible for ensuring the fullest effectiveness of operation in the various examining divisions within his cognizance and maintaining relative uniformity of practice among them. He also fosters quantitative and qualitative improvements in the examining process; passes upon certain actions proposed to be taken by examiners; and acts for the Commissioner in deciding petitions filed by applicants on matters not appealable to the Board of Appeals.

Each patent examining division comprises a primary examiner and a number of assistant examiners and has jurisdiction of applications in assigned fields of inventions. The principal functions of the divisions are to: determine the patentability of a claimed invention based on search of prior art and application of statutory provisions; allow or reject the claims in applications on the basis of their findings; make holdings of abandonment, institute interference proceedings to determine priority of invention; and to rule on certain motions in connection with interferences.

The Classification Group develops and maintains a system for the classification of the useful arts to provide a basic frame of reference for the guidance of patent examiners and the general public in making searches for novelty, interference, or infringement of inventions. The Group also insures the effective use of this system in the classification of issued patents.

TRADEMARK EXAMINING OPERATION.—This activity is under the supervision of the Director, Trademark Examining Operation, who is responsible for conducting the trademark examining and trademark classification functions of the Patent Office. The Director formulates and directs the execution of basic examination and classification policies and practices relating to the registration of marks; insures that such policies comply with statutory and regulatory provisions, court decisions, and decisions of the Commissioner; and effects standards of performance.

The principal organizational units of the Trademark Examining Operation are the Trademark Examining Divisions, of which there are three, and the Trademark Classification and Search Division, whose functions are described as follows:

The Trademark Examining Divisions, each under the supervision of a primary examiner, examine applications for the registration of marks within assigned classes of goods or services. They develop the formal sufficiency of applications; determine the registrable merits of marks through search of the prior registrations and application of references, precedent decisions, established rules and procedures, and statutory requirements; allow or reject applications on the basis of their findings; record abandonments; and institute interference proceedings for determining the right to register and rule on motions in connection therewith.

The Trademark Classification and Search Division develops and maintains a system for the classification of goods and services to which marks may be applied; insures the effective application of the system in the examination of applications and the registration of marks; and maintains a digest of registered, published, and pending marks, classified according to the characteris-

tics of the marks, to facilitate reference searches by examiners and the public.

PUBLICATIONS.—When patents are granted, printed copies of the specifications and drawings are prepared and published. Copies of over two and one-half million patents are kept in stock for distribution and sale to the public. Trademarks registered are similarly published. The Patent Office also publishes an *Official Gazette* which appears weekly, annual indexes of patents and trademarks, annual volumes of decisions in patent and trademark cases, a manual of classification, a manual of patent examining procedure, classification bulletins, rules of practice, compilations of patent laws, trade-

mark laws and rules, and pamphlets of general information.

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY AND SEARCH ROOM.—A scientific library containing over 69,000 scientific and technical books, over 59,000 bound volumes of periodicals devoted to science and technology, the official journals of foreign patent offices, and over 7,000,000 copies of patents issued by foreign countries, is maintained in the Patent Office for use of the examiners and the public. A public search room, containing numerical and classified sets of patents, is maintained for the use of the public in searching and examining United States patents and their records.

Bureau of Public Roads

(General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW.; EXecutive 3-4950)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Bureau of Public Roads was created as the Office of Road Inquiry under authority of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1894. The Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355; 16 U. S. C. 503; 23 U. S. C. 15, 48), initiated Federal aid for highways to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture who functioned through the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, and after July 1, 1918, as the Bureau of Public Roads. This authority was continued by the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212; 23 U. S. C. 1-4, 6-25). Under the reorganization effected July 1, 1939, the Bureau was transferred to the Federal Works Agency and the name changed to Public Roads Administration. On August 20, 1949, Reorganization Plan VII of 1949 transferred the organization to the Department of Commerce and changed its name back to the Bureau of Public Roads.

PURPOSE.—The Bureau of Public Roads, at the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, carries out the responsibilities and authority of the Secretary with respect to Federal and Federal-aid highway construction, administration and research, more specifically described in but not limited to the applicable provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916 and the Federal Highway Act of 1921, as amended and supplemented.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau of Public Roads is under the direction of the Federal Highway Administrator, assisted by the Commissioner of Public Roads. The headquarters office in Washington, D. C., is composed of an Office of Engineering, Office of Operations, Office of Administration, Office of Research, and the General Counsel. In the field, regional and division offices discharge the responsibilities of Public Roads at local level. A division office is located in each of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. These

REGIONAL OFFICES—BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Region	Headquarters
No 1 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey.	1301 Delaware and Hudson Bldg., Plaza, Albany 1, N. Y.
No 2 Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia	74 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
No 3 Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Puerto Rico	321 Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., 50 7th St NE, Atlanta 23, Ga.
No 4 Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin.....	South Chicago Post Office Bldg., 2938 E. 92d St., Chicago 17, Ill.
No 5 North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	1700 Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 5, Mo.
No 6 Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.....	502 U. S. Courthouse, Fort Worth 2, Tex.
No 7 Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii.....	Oil Mint Bldg., 3th and Mission Sts., San Francisco 3, Calif.
No 8 Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington.....	753 Morrison Bldg., Portland 8, Oreg.
No 9 Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah.....	Denver Federal Center, Bldg 40, Denver 2, Colo.
No 10 Territory of Alaska.....	Federal Bldg., Juneau, Alaska.
Eastern Forests and Parks.....	1440 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.
All geographical areas not assigned to other regional offices.....	Office of Operations, Washington 25, D. C.

divisions are grouped into nine regions. The Territory of Alaska comprises a region also.

ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau of Public Roads administers Federal legislation providing for the improvement, in cooperation with the several States, of roads on the Federal-aid primary, secondary, and interstate highway systems and urban extensions thereof; for the survey and construction, in cooperation with the Forest Service, of roads on the forest highway system; for the survey and construction, in cooperation with the Central American Republics, of the Inter-American Highway; for the construction and maintenance of highways in Alaska; and for other programs as authorized.

National Bureau of Standards

(Connecticut Avenue at Van Ness Street NW.; EMerson 2-4040)

The National Bureau of Standards was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449 as amended; 15 U. S. C. 271-286). The Bureau was established in 1901 as a part of the Treasury Department and was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor on its creation in 1903.

As the principal road-building agency of the Federal Government, Public Roads cooperates with the United States Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other Federal agencies in the construction of roads in national forests, parks, and other Federal areas. In cooperation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, the Bureau provides assistance and advice to foreign governments in various phases of highway engineering and administration.

Public Roads conducts a program of research on all phases of highway improvement and highway transport as a basis for the development of progressive highway engineering and administrative practices.

PURPOSE.—Research and development work in the physical sciences comprise the greater part of the Bureau's program. This work grows out of its primary function: the custody, maintenance, and development of national standards of measurement for physical quantities such as length, mass, time, volume, temperature, light,

color, electrical energy, radioactivity, X-ray intensity, viscosity, sound, radio frequency, and many others.

The Bureau serves as the contact point of the Federal Government for the exchange of standards with other governments, and participates in developing new and more precise international standards of measurement. Also, it provides standards for the States within the United States as they may require and request.

Functions of the Bureau directly associated with its standardizing function are the determination of physical constants and properties of materials, the development of methods of test, the testing of materials, and cooperation with other governmental and private organizations in the establishment of codes and specifications.

The Bureau renders advisory service to other Government agencies on scientific and technical problems and also engages in the invention and development of devices to serve the special needs of these agencies.

ORGANIZATION.—The scientific and technical program of the Bureau is conducted by the following divisions: Applied Mathematics, Atomic and Radiation Physics, Basic Instrumentation, Building Technology, Chemistry, Cryogenic Engineering, Data Processing Systems, Electricity and Electronics, Heat, Mechanics, Metallurgy, Mineral Products, Optics and Metrology, Organic and Fibrous Materials, Radio Propagation Physics, Radio Propagation Engineering, Radio Standards, and Weights and Measures.

The Bureau's radio and cryogenic engineering laboratories are located at Boulder, Colo. Various field stations are concerned with radio investigations, with the calibration of railway track scales, and with the testing of products.

ACTIVITIES.—The testing, calibration and certification of standards and

standard measuring apparatus is a service that the Bureau renders broadly, not only for the Federal Government and State and municipal governments, but also for scientific societies, educational institutions, and firms or individuals engaged in pursuits requiring the use of standards. The testing of products for performance, however, is confined mainly to Federal agencies; for others the Bureau will occasionally do testing if there are no facilities available elsewhere.

Many standards are disseminated most effectively through the preparation and distribution of standard samples of pure substances or industrial materials, the composition and properties of which have been accurately determined.

A broad program of fundamental research in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and engineering is conducted in order to lay the ground work for new standards and to provide means and methods for making comparisons and calibrations with the ever increasing accuracy required by science and industry. Much of this research is directly concerned with the accurate measurement of pure substances and the properties of materials of importance to industry and commerce.

Advisory functions include consultative services to other Government agencies and dissemination of scientific and technical data through publications and reports, and through technical conferences. In addition to assistance in the preparation of specifications for Federal purchase by agencies of the Government, the Bureau assists States, municipalities, industry, universities, and the general public in developing methods of measurement.

The Bureau serves as the coordinating agency to bring together the State officials of weights and measures and other regulatory agencies for national

conferences and committee activities, and prepares advisory documents as model codes and digests of existing codes to assist in the formulation of

uniform and compatible regulations for building safety, electrical devices, weights and measures, and other regulations related to physical properties.

Weather Bureau

(M Street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets NW.; ADams 2-3200)

The national weather service was established in 1870 under the Signal Corps of the Army. By act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 15 U. S. C. 311), the Weather Bureau was organized under the Department of Agriculture, and on July 1, 1891, the weather service was transferred to it from the Signal Corps. Subsequent legislation and Executive decisions have greatly increased the Bureau's responsibilities, especially in providing weather service for civil aviation. The President's Reorganization Plan IV transferred the Bureau to the Department of Commerce, effective June 30, 1940.

The Weather Bureau maintains about 300 offices, manned by full-time personnel, at cities and airports throughout the continental United States and in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The local offices of the Bureau operate radar for weather surveillance; make the surface and upper air observations required for weather forecasting; maintain records and transmit reports; and where appropriate issue local forecasts and warnings.

In addition, complete weather reports are made at about 600 other locations by personnel of certain other Government agencies, notably the Civil Aeronautics Administration, or private citizens.

Also, the Weather Bureau has approximately 12,600 substations which provide less complex reports and observations to supplement those taken by principal offices. Since more than one service may be performed at a substation, about 5,000 temperature, 11,300 precipitation, and many less

common observations are available. There are also about 4,000 substations making telegraphic or telephonic reports of current weather data for agricultural services, flood warnings, hurricanes, and severe storm warnings, etc., and nearly 500 display flags and lights for storm warnings to shipping interests on waterways.

For administrative purposes, the Washington Central Office supervision of field stations is exercised through 5 regional administrative offices.

Under agreement with foreign governments the Weather Bureau provides forecasts for many overseas air routes. In cooperation with the Coast Guard and certain maritime interests, the Weather Bureau maintains ocean weather stations in both the Atlantic and the Pacific and in the Gulf of Mexico. By act approved February 12, 1946 (60 Stat. 4; 15 U. S. C. 313a), weather stations are also maintained in the Arctic, in aid of domestic and transoceanic forecasting.

WEATHER SERVICES.—A general public weather service of daily weather bulletins, forecasts, warnings, and advices for agriculture, business, commerce, industry, etc., is provided through the field stations of the Weather Bureau. This information is localized for the area of responsibility assigned to each local office, based upon the State forecasts issued from 33 district and State forecast offices. Forecasts are regularly available four times daily to cover weather developments expected during the ensuing 36 to 48 hours, but in critical situations warnings of storms and cold waves are issued as developments warrant, with-

out regard to regular forecasting schedules.

Weather bulletins and forecasts are published by nearly all daily newspapers and broadcast by most commercial radio stations in the country. More than 750 radio stations maintain microphones in Weather Bureau offices for direct use by Bureau personnel to make weather information service widely available to the general public. The automatic telephone forecast repeater, installed and maintained by the operating telephone company in 11 major cities, has proved a popular service, averaging about 46,000 calls daily per installation with a record of 406,899 calls in one day at one such installation.

The Weather Bureau operates the National Meteorological Center, a combined analysis and general prognostic center at Washington. The products of this center are made broadly available through special media of dissemination, including facsimile chart transmissions. The Severe Local Storm Forecasting Center at Kansas City studies the conditions that cause severe local storms, including tornadoes, and assists the field offices of the Weather Bureau to issue timely advance warnings, which are often effective in saving lives.

Five-day weather outlook statements are issued for all parts of the United States 3 times weekly. A 30-day outlook is issued at Washington twice a month. These extended forecasts have been found increasingly useful for operational planning in many forms of business and production.

The Aviation Weather Service operates 24 hours every day to supply information and weather forecasts for air operations in the United States, Alaska, and over transoceanic routes. The domestic service consists of about 220 airport stations, connected by nationwide teletypewriter circuits, oper-

ated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which collect and exchange detailed reports hourly on weather conditions along the civil airways, and disseminate forecasts and other current weather information. Pre-flight weather briefing is available at all airport stations. Operational forecasts for aviation are issued every 6 hours by specially trained forecast personnel at 25 Flight Advisory Weather Service Centers. The international air routes are served by specialized forecasting and pilot briefing services, with special attention to transatlantic and transpacific flights.

A horticultural protection service operates a specialized system of frost warnings and spraying forecast advices on a cooperative basis in certain States where fruit and vegetable production is a major activity. The forest fire weather warning service provides forecasts of humidity, wind, and thunderstorm conditions in the forested regions of the country to assist the United States Forest Service and other agencies (State and private) in combating the fire menace.

The marine meteorological service collects weather observations from vessels at sea, and supplies bulletins of weather reports, forecasts, and storm warnings for surface shipping on the oceans and the Great Lakes. Closely related to this marine work is the hurricane warning service, which issues and distributes its highly important storm advices and warnings from special hurricane forecast centers during the critical seasons.

CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICES.—The Climatological Service, which covers Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the oceans as well as the continental United States, is headed by the Office of Climatology in Washington and in the field by area climatologists. Each area climatologist, working directly under the Director of the Office of Climatology, has the responsibility for

applications of climatology within that portion of the national economy represented in his geographical area. In this work he is supported by individual State climatologists serving each State for the purposes of (a) direct liaison with State interests and (b) carrying out certain routine State responsibilities such as those of crop weather services and severe storm investigation.

The work is supported basically by the observations taken at about 11,300 substations (the majority of which are manned by unpaid cooperative observers) and about 300 regular Weather Bureau stations. Also, there are three data monitoring centers equipped to receive and process, by modern tabulating methods, the original climatological observations of all the substations and regular Weather Bureau stations and to prepare for publication the established monthly and annual statistical summaries of climatological data for the United States. The final repository for American weather records, plus facilities for handling large-scale tabulation and summarization projects, including printing, are maintained in the National Weather Records Center in Asheville, N. C.

The Climatological Service cooperates with the Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture in the preparation of weekly crop-weather summaries for all States of the Nation.

HYDROLOGIC SERVICES.—A river and flood forecasting system operates in 90 districts covering all the principal rivers and tributaries of the United States. There are 11 river forecast centers or units, each responsible for a major river basin and furnishing key river forecasts to the local district offices within the basin. River stages are observed daily at about 1,200 stations and daily river stage forecasts from 24 to 72 hours in advance are made on many of the larger rivers for the benefit of river navigation and con-

trol, in addition to flood stage forecasts made as needed. The observed stages are published in an annual summary for the use of industry, commerce, water utilization, and flood-control interests.

In collaboration with the United States Corps of Engineers, the Weather Bureau maintains and publishes data from a network of some 3,000 special precipitation measuring stations, and makes studies of outstanding storms of record to determine the maximum rainfall amounts likely to fall over river basins for which engineering works are under development. Storm characteristics and frequencies are analyzed for the Department of Agriculture watershed protection program. In the Western States the Bureau's network of mountain snowfall stations is used to provide forecasts of runoff from the snow fields for irrigation and other water interests, published from January to May, inclusive, in "Water Supply Forecasts for the Western United States."

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS.—Special studies are devoted to improving both the short-range and extended period forecasts, including research and development work associated with the high speed electronic computers (numerical weather prediction).

Extensive projects for the investigation of both hurricanes and tornadoes are being conducted. The projects include the collection of surface and upper air data from special networks and from aircraft operated for research purposes. These and other data are used in research by the Weather Bureau and at colleges and universities under contract to the Weather Bureau.

Research and development in the field of meteorological instruments is being conducted to find new or improved techniques for surface and upper air measurements.

Laboratory and field researches are being carried out to obtain a better understanding of the physical processes that bring about condensation and growth of cloud particles to form precipitation. Investigations of theories and techniques are being continued in view of the uncertainties of inducing precipitation by cloud seeding methods.

Research findings and materials are published in the Research Paper Series and the Monthly Weather Review, or in the journals of scientific societies. A variety of periodicals, serials, and miscellaneous publications on weather, climate, and meteorological science is issued to disseminate technical information among meteorologists, climatologists, and the general

public, and to make observational data and climatic summaries available to potential users. The periodicals include Daily Weather and River Bulletins, Daily Weather Map, Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, Climatological Data, Mariners Weather Log, Average Monthly Weather Résumé and Outlook, Monthly Weather Review, and Daily River Stages (annual). The serials include Technical Papers, Research Papers, Hydrometeorological Reports, Observational Manuals, Climatology of the United States, Terminal Forecasting Reference Manuals, and Daily Series-Synoptic Weather Maps.

Approved.

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR¹

Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.

EXecutive 3-2420, Branch 2024

OFFICIALS²

Secretary of Labor.....	JAMES P. MITCHELL.
Executive Assistant to the Secretary.....	WALTER C. WALLACE.
Assistant to the Secretary.....	ALICE K. LEOPOLD.
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	ALBERT F. McDERMOTT
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	W. F. PATTERSON.
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	EDWARD J. ZAHN, JR.
Under Secretary of Labor.....	JAMES T. O'CONNELL.
Deputy Under Secretary.....	MILLARD CASS.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	CHARLES D. STEWART
Assistant to the Under Secretary.....	RICHARD A. SCHWARZ.
Assistant Secretary of Labor.....	J. ERNEST WILKINS.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Labor Affairs.....	LEO R. WERTS.
Assistant Secretary of Labor.....	JOHN J. GILHOOLEY.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	ROBERT K. SALYERS.
Assistant Secretary of Labor.....	NEWELL BROWN.
Deputy Assistant Secretary.....	ARYNESS JOY WICKENS
Administrative Assistant Secretary.....	JAMES E. DODSON
Library.....	MARGARET F. BRICKETT.
Solicitor.....	STUART ROTHMAN
Office of International Labor Affairs, Executive Director.....	ARNOLD ZEMPEL.
Office of Personnel Administration, Director.....	EDWARD J. McVEIGH.
Office of Information, Publications, and Reports, Director.....	GEORGE C. LODGE.
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Director.....	W. C. CHRISTENSEN.
Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Director.....	WILLIAM McCaULEY.
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, Chairman.....	THEODORE M. SCHWARTZ.
Bureau of Employment Security, Director.....	ROBERT C. GOODWIN.
Bureau of Labor Standards, Director.....	(VACANCY).
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Commissioner.....	EWAN CLAQUE.
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Director.....	HUGH W. BRADLEY.
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Adminis- trator.....	CLARENCE T. LUNDQUIST
Women's Bureau, Director.....	ALICE K. LEOPOLD

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Labor, ninth executive department, was created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U. S. C. 611). A Bureau of Labor was first created by Congress in 1884 under the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor later became independent as a Department of Labor without executive rank. It again returned to bureau status in the Department of Commerce and Labor which was created by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U. S. C. 591).

Additional duties related to the statutory functions of the Department of Labor subsequently have been assigned to the Department by new legislation and by Executive order.

PURPOSE.—The Department of Labor is charged, among other things, with administering and enforcing statutes designed to advance the public interest by promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

¹ Organization chart on page 601.

² The Department also has Territorial representatives in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico

ORGANIZATION.—The policies of the Department are established and its work directed by the Secretary of Labor, assisted by the Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, and the Solicitor. The Deputy Under Secretary of Labor is responsible for assisting the Secretary and the Under Secretary in directing and coordinating the programs and operations of the Department.

The general administrative staff consists of the Administrative Assistant Secretary, the Solicitor, Director of Personnel, and the Director of Information, Publications, and Reports. The Library, a part of the Office of the Administrative Assistant Secretary, maintains library facilities for the entire Department.

In addition to the offices mentioned above, the Department is made up of the following major units:

- Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.
- Bureau of Employees' Compensation.
- Employees' Compensation Appeals Board.
- Bureau of Employment Security.
- Office of International Labor Affairs.
- Bureau of Labor Standards.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.
- Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.
- Women's Bureau.
- Office of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Office of the Administrative Assistant Secretary

The Administrative Assistant Secretary is responsible for directing and coordinating all matters of administration and management in the Department (including the Library, but excluding personnel administration).

His responsibilities include review, evaluation, and approval of proposed and existing programs in order to determine compliance with departmental plans, policies, and budgetary directives; determination of amounts and adequacy of presentation of budget estimates and apportionments; development, review, and approval of organ-

ization structures within the several bureaus; promulgation of regulations and procedures affecting all budget, fiscal, management, and service functions; development and maintenance of all major relationships outside the Department on administration and management matters; and coordination of contacts with the Congress and the Bureau of the Budget, with the exception of those involving substantive legislation.

In addition to the foregoing organic responsibilities, the Administrative Assistant Secretary has the following specific assignments: Records Administrator (including handling and safeguarding defense information), Authentication Officer authorized to perform functions relating to the authentication of material in Department records, member of the Department of Labor Incentive Awards Committee, Chairman, Cafeteria Committee; responsibility for the Department's participation in and planning for all civil defense programs for the protection and safety of the Department's employees; development of all plans for operation of the Department on a decentralized basis in the event of attack or total mobilization; serves as Department of Labor representative on the following interdepartmental bodies: Budget Officers' Conference, Executive Officers' Conference, General Services Administration Advisory Council, Government Services, Inc.; provides for Departmental representation on the Federal Supply Board.

LIBRARY.—The Librarian operates under the direct supervision of the Administrative Assistant Secretary and is responsible for the effective organization and administration of the library services of the Department. The Librarian approves all purchases of books, newspapers, periodicals, and other publications for the Department in Washington and in the field.

The Library is a specialized collection of about 390,000 books, periodi-

cals, and pamphlets on labor, and related subjects. It provides reference service to the staff of the Department and to the public, circulates books and periodicals to the staff, and lends material to other libraries.

Office of International Labor Affairs

The Office of International Labor Affairs was established in 1947 to assist the Department of Labor in its responsibilities in the international labor field. The Office operates under policy guidance and supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs. It provides staff services in mobilizing, directing, and coordinating the Department's technical and specialized offices and bureaus in the field of international labor affairs.

These functions and responsibilities of the Office include advice on the implications of international labor developments in relation to United States foreign and domestic policy, analysis of the impact of domestic policy and developments on labor aspects of foreign affairs, recommendation of operations designed to promote the national interest in the foreign labor field, in general and in specific areas of the world, and, with the assistance of other offices and bureaus, operation of programs affecting labor which are designed to implement foreign policy.

The Department of Labor has primary responsibility, under the overall foreign policy guidance of the Department of State, for United States participation in the International Labor Organization.

The Office also carries out the Department's responsibilities for participation in the work of the Foreign Service, including the labor attaché and Foreign Service labor-reporting programs (the Department has statutory membership on the Board of the

Foreign Service); for representation on delegations and formulation of labor policy in connection with United States participation in the United Nations Economic and Social Council and its various commissions; for participation in the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements and the Committee for Reciprocity Information; and for participation in the Government's International Trade Fair Program. In these activities the Office relies upon technical assistance from the Department's bureaus.

In the field of technical cooperation and exchange of persons, the Office coordinates and directs programs, both its own and those of other bureaus, which are carried on by the Department under various acts of Congress and under administrative agreements with other agencies receiving appropriations for that purpose. As requested, consultants are supplied for foreign assignment, technical materials are furnished for use abroad, and training programs are conducted in the United States for foreign nationals. These programs are implemented in cooperation with the Department's bureaus and regional offices, State departments of labor, American trade unions, management, and other private organizations.

The Office's responsibility for advice on the implications of international labor developments in relation to United States foreign and domestic policy calls for a continuing program of area analysis on labor developments in foreign countries. This program, as well as the other international programs of the Department, call for active and current research on foreign labor developments. In this connection, great reliance is placed upon the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is responsible for research on labor around the world.

In its responsibilities for United States participation in the International Labor Organization, the Office is in constant contact with both employer and worker organizations, which participate in the work of that organization.

Office of Personnel Administration

The Office of Personnel Administration administers the personnel program of the Department; establishes the standards, procedures, and methods under which the program operates; represents the Secretary in conferences with officers and employees and with employee organizations on personnel and related matters; and is responsible for the preparation of correspondence on personnel matters and for the preparation of reports on personnel matters for the Congress, the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, and other agencies.

The Director of Personnel, in addition to formulating the personnel program and directing its operation, serves as adviser to the Secretary of Labor and the Under Secretary on personnel matters and represents them with the bureaus of the Department, the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, other Government agencies, and the public in general on personnel and related matters; serves as member of the Commission's Interagency Advisory Group; and performs such other functions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor.

Office of Information, Publications, and Reports

The Office of Information, Publications, and Reports prepares and distributes information dealing with the work of all bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Department and operates as a departmental clearinghouse for all information of value to labor, business,

and to the general public. It is the duty of the Director of Information, Publications, and Reports to disseminate information to the public through newspapers, radio, and other media, concerning the Department's activities and programs. He is responsible for adequate distribution of economic, technical, and statistical materials developed by the Department through research and analysis, and for review of materials prepared in the various offices of the Department for conformity with general policy, accuracy, and presentability. The Director supervises press and radio relations and other public contacts. He is clearance officer for all Labor Department press releases, and also determines the need and suitability of format and style of all informational publications and exhibits planned and prepared in the Department.

Office of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped

The Office of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped is established within the Office of the Secretary to provide facilities, staff, and services to the President's Committee in accordance with the President's letters of July 11, 1949, and May 10, 1952.

The voluntary citizens committee seeks to create a proper climate in which physically handicapped men and women workers can seek and find gainful employment suited to their skills and abilities. The Chairman, appointed by the President, is Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR (Retired).

The Committee carries on promotional activities through governors' committees in all States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

The Office of the President's Committee is headed by a Director and is

charged with responsibility for servicing the Committee.

Office of Manpower Administration

The Office of Manpower Administration was created by General Order 63 issued by the Secretary of Labor by virtue of and pursuant to authority vested in him by Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, the act of March 4, 1913, Reorganization Plan 6 of 1950, ODM Order I-10, and FCDA Delegation 2, for the purpose of utilizing the functions and services of the Department of Labor to meet most effectively the labor needs of civil de-

fense, defense industry, and essential civilian employment, in time of partial and of full mobilization.

The Office of Manpower Administration develops plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements; reviews plans, policies, and programs developed by the various bureaus and offices of the Department; and supervises, directs, and coordinates the defense manpower activities of the Department of Labor. (Regional directors of the Bureau of Employment Security serve as regional directors of the Office of Manpower Administration.)

Office of the Solicitor

The Solicitor is the chief law officer of the Department of Labor. In such capacity he exercises direction and supervision over the legal work of the entire Department. Responsible to him is an immediate staff of assistants and attorneys in Washington and in the field offices of the Department throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

The Solicitor is also empowered to perform the duties of the Secretary of Labor in certain instances. Pursuant to delegation of authority from the Secretary, he exercises final authority in the Department over the withdrawal of originals and copies of files, records, and documents of the Department, in determining the necessity of publishing documents in the *Federal Register*, and over tort claims arising out of the Department's activities; performs administrative and interpretative functions under the Davis-Bacon Act and related prevailing-wage statutes, the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act, the Federal Eight-Hour Laws, and the functions of the Department under Reorganization Plan 14 of 1950 and the statutes listed in the Department's Regulations, Part 5 (29 CFR Part 5).

The Solicitor acts as legal adviser to the Secretary of Labor and to the other administrative officers of the Department. He and attorneys on his staff perform legal services for all bureaus and divisions in the Department.

Among the major Department activities serviced by the Solicitor are those relating to manpower, minimum wages and maximum hours, child labor, employment security, the Mexican labor program, veterans readjustment assistance program, workmen's compensation, veterans' reemployment rights, apprenticeship training, and international labor affairs.

The Solicitor's Office interprets statutes administered or coordinated in the Department and furnishes legal services in connection with hearings and other administrative proceedings leading to formulation of rules and regulations implementing such statutes.

The Solicitor is in charge of the litigation of the Department. He represents the Secretary of Labor in the institution and prosecution of all civil court actions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act, including preparation of briefs and argument of appellate cases. His Office assists in the prepa-

REGIONAL OFFICES—OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Region	Regional Attorney	Address
No 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut	Thomas L. Thistle	18 Oliver St., Boston 10, Mass.
No 2. New York, New Jersey	John A. Hughes	341 9th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
No 3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland	Ernest N. Votaw	Wolf Ave. and Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.
No 4. Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi.	Beverley R. Worrell	1401 South 20th St., Birmingham 6, Ala.
Branch Office.	George T. Avery ..	654 Peachtree 7th Bldg., Atlanta 23, Ga.
No 5. Michigan, Ohio	Aaron A. Caghan ..	243 Engineers Bldg., 1365 Ontario Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio
No 6. Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota	Herman Grant	Bankers Bldg., 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
No 7. North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado.	B. Harper Barnes ..	Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
Branch Office.	Reid Williams, Attorney ..	426 New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
No 8. Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana	Earl Street	217 Fidelity Bldg., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
No 9. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana.	Kenneth O. Robertson ..	Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
Branch Office.	George E. Duemler, Attorney ..	1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif.
No 10. Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky	Jeter S. Ray	U. S. Courthouse, 801 Broad St., Nashville 3, Tenn.
Territorial. San Juan, Puerto Rico.	Kenneth P. Montgomery ..	412 New York Department Store Bldg., P. O. Box 4631, San Juan 23, P. R.

ration, trial, and briefing of criminal cases under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and civil actions to recover damages under the Public Contracts Act; represents the Department officials in administrative hearings; and under the direction of the Assistant Solicitor in charge of Trial Litigation, to whom the function has been delegated, prosecutes complaints of violations of the Public Contracts Act in administrative proceedings.

The Solicitor and his staff prepare reports on proposed legislation to the Bureau of the Budget and congressional committees and give technical assistance in the preparation and development of legislation. His staff pre-

pares or reviews all contracts and bonds entered into by or with the Department. It also provides for the Department, through the Office of International Labor Affairs, all legal services, research, advice, and interpretations relative to the Department's participation in international labor affairs.

The regional attorneys act as legal advisers to the regional offices of the Department. Their principal activity relates to the administration and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, and certain other laws under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Pursuant to authority contained in Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board was established in the Office of Special Services of the

Federal Security Agency. Reorganization Plan 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, provided for the transfer of the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board and its functions to the Department of Labor. The functions of the

Federal Security Administrator with respect to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board were transferred to the Secretary of Labor.

ORGANIZATION—The Board consists of three members appointed by the Secretary of Labor, one of whom is designated as chairman and administrative officer. It performs a quasi-judicial function in deciding appealed cases.

PURPOSE.—The Appeals Board was created for the purpose of reviewing and, subject to applicable law, making final decisions on appeals taken from determinations and awards with respect to employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia in cases arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. A. 751-795). Appeals may be taken to the Board on disputed questions of law and fact and on the basis of abuse or failure to exercise discretion.

PROCEDURE FOR FILING APPEALS.—

An appeal may be filed pursuant to the rules governing appeals, and the applicable procedural regulations, which may be found in title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 501 and 502. Application for review forms may be obtained from the Board, but informal applications which set forth grounds of the appeal are also acceptable.

The Board may review a case only on the record certified to it by the Bureau; new evidence may not be submitted to the Board. The procedure in respect to appeals includes the holding, upon request, of hearings for the presentation of oral argument. The decisions of the Board are contained in orders affirming or modifying the action of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, or remanding cases for further development, as may be necessary. Cases decided upon the merits are accompanied by a written opinion. The decision of the Board in appealed cases is final.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (formerly the Apprentice-Training Service), established in the Department of Labor under the provisions of an act of August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664; 29 U. S. C. 50), was transferred to the Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942. It was transferred to the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, and returned to the Department of Labor by Executive Order 9617, dated September 19, 1945.

In cooperation with national advisory committees appointed by the Secretary of Labor, the Bureau develops and formulates standards of apprenticeship for the training of skilled workers in industry. Such standards deal primarily with the welfare of the apprentice as an employed worker

and deal with such matters as adequate work experience, length of apprenticeship, provisions for supervision, related technical instruction, and employer-employee participation. Through its field staff, the Bureau, in cooperation with State apprenticeship agencies, endeavors to extend the application of these standards by bringing together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship, and by giving technical and advisory service in the development of programs and in their maintenance and operation.

The Bureau acts as a clearinghouse for the national apprenticeship program. This is done by providing services for the review of apprenticeship programs for conformity with accepted standards and practices and for the registration of apprentices and appren-

FIELD OFFICES—BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

States Covered	Regional Director	Address
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont New Jersey, New York	D. L. Frodine.....	18 Oliver St., Boston 19, Mass.
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	Richard L. O'Hara.....	341 9th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee	Robert F. Handley.....	Wolf and Commerce Sts., Chambersburg, Pa.
Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio	Charles N. Coaner.....	Peachtree 7th Bldg., 50 7th St., Atlanta 23, Ga.
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	John R. Newland.....	Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota	Alvin C. Dost.....	Bankers Bldg., 105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	P. Wesley Johnson.....	2908 Colfax Ave., South, Minneapolis 8, Minn.
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	Taylor F. Custer.....	911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	Travis J. Lewis.....	1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
Arizona, California, Nevada	Clifford B. Naxon.....	New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska	Broncel R. Mathis.....	630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
	Walter E. Griffin.....	1st and Marion Sts., Seattle 4, Wash.

ticeship programs; by conducting research on matters affecting apprenticeship and compiling statistics regarding apprentices and apprenticeship programs; and by the preparation of information for the advancement of understanding of apprenticeship and the creation of general interest in the training of skilled workers through apprenticeship.

Bureau of Employees' Compensation

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Bureau of Employees' Compensation, established in the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of section 3 of Reorganization Plan 2, effective July 16, 1946, together with its functions, was transferred to the Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

The Bureau, under authority delegated by the Secretary of Labor, is responsible for administration of the acts of September 7, 1916, as amended and extended (39 Stat. 742; 5 U. S. C. 751), March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424; 33 U. S. C. 901), May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600; 33 U. S. C. 901 note), August 16, 1911 (55 Stat. 622; 42 U. S. C. 1651), December 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1028; 42 U. S. C. 1651,

The Bureau also provides technical assistance to industry in identifying training problems and in setting up training programs to improve and broaden the skills of the work force.

A description of the international work of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training may be found under Office of International Labor Affairs.

1701-1717); and certain provisions of the acts of July 3, 1918 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2001), and August 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 462).

PURPOSE.—The Bureau was created for the purpose of administering the Federal laws establishing workmen's compensation programs for employment within Federal jurisdiction.

ORGANIZATION.—The Bureau is under the immediate supervision and direction of a director appointed by the Secretary of Labor. The administrative staff of the Bureau is divided into three administration units, each engaged in specialized work. In addition, the Bureau has 13 permanent district offices in the field created primarily for local administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau administers the act of September 7, 1916, which provides workmen's compensation benefits for civil officers and employees of the United States who suffer personal injuries while in the performance of duty. The benefits of this act extend to (1) all civil officers and employees of the Federal Government and persons rendering personal services of a kind similar to those of civilian officers or employees of the Federal Government to any department, independent establishment, or agency thereof (including instrumentalities of the United States wholly owned by it), without compensation or for nominal compensation, in any case in which acceptance or use of such services is authorized by an act of Congress or in which provision is made by law for payment of the travel or other expenses of such person; (2) employees of the government of the District of Columbia, exclusive of members of the police and fire departments; (3) members of the Reserve force of the uniformed service injured prior to January 1, 1957, while on active duty or authorized training duty in time of peace; (4) members of the Coast Guard Reserve while on active duty or authorized training duty in time of peace, and temporary members of the Reserve while performing active Coast Guard service; (5) members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for injuries sustained prior to establishment of the Women's Army Corps; (6) evacuees in the War Relocation Camps; (7) persons employed on Federal relief projects created under the provisions of the several Federal Emergency Relief appropriations acts; (8) commissioned officers of the Public Health Service injured prior to January 1, 1957; (9) members of the Civil Air Patrol while in the performance of duty; and (10) members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps while engaged in flight instruction, attending training camp or cruise, or

while in travel status to or from training camp or cruise. The provisions of this act also extend to other groups.

The Bureau is required to determine all questions arising under this law. (For provision for review of its decisions, see Employees' Compensation Appeals Board.) Among other functions, the Bureau is required to determine what employments come within the scope of the law, whether the injury for which compensation is claimed occurred while in the performance of duty, the period for which compensation may be paid, the amount thereof and, in case of death, the persons entitled to receive such compensation. The Bureau is required to make arrangements to provide prompt and competent medical and hospital services for employees injured in the Federal service, irrespective of the place of their employment.

All administrative duties connected with this law with certain exceptions are performed in the offices of the Bureau in Washington, D. C. Field offices authorized to adjudicate and pay claims in their respective districts are located as follows: Boston, for claims arising in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; New York City, for claims arising in the States of New York and New Jersey; Chicago, for claims arising in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; and San Francisco, for claims arising in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. The administration of this law, so far as it applies to employees of the Panama Canal, was transferred by Executive order to the Governor of the Panama Canal. All benefits authorized by this law and the cost of administration are paid from funds appropriated annually from the Federal Treasury.

The Bureau is responsible for the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1424; 33 U. S. C. 901-50), providing workmen's compensation benefits for employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters of the United States.

The Bureau, through its Washington, D. C., offices, handles all matters of a general administrative character connected with this law. Among these are the establishment of compensation districts, the authorization of insurance carriers to write insurance to secure the payment of compensation, the authorization of employers to act as self-insurers, the preparation of opinions on questions of law for the guidance of deputy commissioners until such questions are finally settled by judicial determination, and the supervision of the defense of litigation arising out of this law. Decisions upon claims for compensation under this act, and local supervision of the enforcement of the act, are under deputy commissioners of the Bureau who have jurisdiction within the respective compensation districts to which they are assigned. The decision of the deputy commissioner in respect to a claim for compensation is subject to review by Federal district courts on questions of law.

All compensation benefits authorized by this law are paid by the employer direct or through his authorized insurance carrier. The cost of administration of this law is paid from a Federal appropriation.

The act of May 17, 1928, extends the provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to private employments in the District of Columbia. Duties and responsibilities of the Bureau in the administration of this law in the District of Columbia are the same as described above in respect to the Longshoremen's

and Harbor Workers' Act. The cost of administering this law is paid from funds appropriated for the government of the District of Columbia. The Bureau administers this law through a deputy commissioner for the District of Columbia.

The Bureau is responsible for the administration of the act of August 16, 1941, as amended, and the act approved December 2, 1942. The former extends (with certain modifications) the provisions of the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to any employment (1) at military, air, and naval bases acquired by the United States from foreign countries; (2) on lands occupied or used by the United States for military or naval purposes outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, the Philippine Islands, the Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Canal Zone; (3) carried on under a contract with the United States for the performance of any public work to be performed outside the continental United States. The latter provides workmen's compensation benefits for persons engaged in the employments listed in the preceding section who suffer injury or death as a result of a war risk hazard, and payments to dependents of employees missing from the place of employment due to the belligerent action of an enemy. It also provides for reimbursement to employers, insurance carriers, and State compensation funds for payments on account of disability or death from war risk hazards made under the workmen's compensation law of a State, Territory, or possession of the United States or other jurisdiction, or payment made pursuant to a contract approved by a United States contracting officer for the payment of workmen's compensation benefits or other benefits in lieu thereof. These acts concern all American citizens em-

ployed by contractors at defense bases or on public works outside the continental United States. The provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act were extended by the act of August 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 462), to provide compensation for disability or death of an employee resulting from any injury occurring as a result of operations conducted on the outer Continental Shelf, under a mineral lease or other authorization, for the purpose of exploring for, developing, removing, or transporting by pipeline the natural resources of submerged lands. Such coverage does not include a master or member of a crew of any vessel, or an officer or employee of the United States or of any State or foreign government.

Bureau of Employment Security

The responsibilities of the Bureau of Employment Security relate to the public employment service and the unemployment insurance programs, which are carried out principally under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended (supplemented by title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), titles III, IX, XII, and XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, and the act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119).

Title III of the Social Security Act provides the conditions under which a State may receive Federal grants for the administration of its unemployment insurance law. The Wagner-Peyser Act serves the same purpose in connection with State employment service programs, but it also imposes certain direct operating duties on the Federal agency, to be carried out through the Bureau's United States Employment Service. In addition, there are conditions in the Federal Un-

Administration of the civilian war benefits program vested in the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency by the act of July 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 696), was transferred to the Bureau, effective January 1, 1947.

The Bureau also administers at its central office in Washington, D. C., certain parts of the War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1241; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2003). It receives and processes claims of civilian American citizens for benefits payable under the War Claims Act of 1948, on account of injury, disability, or death occasioned by reason of capture or detention by the Japanese Government at Midway, Guam, Wake Island, Philippine Islands, or other places subject to Federal jurisdiction, attacked or invaded by the Japanese.

employment Tax Act (chapter 23, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954—formerly title IX of the Social Security Act) which a State law must meet in order that employers within the State may become entitled to certain credits against the Federal tax for which they are liable under that act.

Conditions for grants for the administration of State employment offices include a State's acceptance of the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act and its submittal of a plan of operation found by the Bureau to meet Federal requirements. In order that a State may receive grants for the administration of its unemployment insurance program, its law must contain a number of provisions required under the Social Security Act. Among these are provisions relating to such matters as methods of administration, methods of paying benefits, an opportunity for fair hearing before an impartial tribunal in cases where benefits are denied, and use of unemployment insurance benefit and administrative funds. Conditions

for approval of State unemployment insurance laws for purposes of normal tax offset (credit of State tax paid by an employer against the Federal tax) include provisions for safeguarding workers' rights to benefits and requirements to safeguard benefit funds. Under 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act, provision is made for the continuous appropriation of taxes collected under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act which are in excess of the employment security administration expenditures for the year. The excess creates a \$200,000,000 loan fund for advances to States whose benefit reserves are in danger of insolvency. Any additional excess is credited to the accounts of the States in the Unemployment Trust Fund. These excesses can be used for benefit payments and under certain conditions for administrative costs.

The laws under which the States operate their unemployment insurance programs differ widely in coverage, in benefit provisions, in eligibility and disqualification requirements, and in systems of employer experience rating and the resulting contribution rates.

The Bureau's overall responsibilities in connection with the operation of the employment security program entail the review and making of recommendations for improving State administrative operations and organization and management; the assisting in training and development of employment security staff; the planning of programs on a nationwide basis and the measurement of the achievements of the nationwide employment security system; the justification of appropriation requests for funds for proper administration of the program by the Federal Government and by the States, including funds for the payment of benefits to unemployed veterans under title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and to unemployed Federal civilian workers

under title XV of the Social Security Act; the determination of the amount necessary for proper and efficient administration in each State and the certification of such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury; the audit of the expenditures of funds granted to the States for administration; the promotion of uniformity in administrative and statistical procedures; the analysis of statistical reports on the operation of the States' employment security programs; the explanation to the States of interpretations of Federal requirements and Federal responsibilities in relation to State programs; and the application or adaptation of more effective administrative procedures developed by the Bureau or by individual States. It also collects and issues regularly economic, program, and labor market information growing out of employment security operations.

Under delegations of authority to the Department of Labor from the Office of Defense Mobilization (Defense Mobilization Order I-10) and the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA Delegation 2), and re-delegations by the Secretary of Labor (General Order 63, Revised), the Bureau coordinates civil-defense activities in the State employment security agencies, makes plans for the recruitment, utilization, and mobility of workers under mobilization conditions, develops methods for estimating manpower reserves in a post-attack situation, makes income-maintenance plans for periods of idleness under attack or mobilization conditions, and makes plans for related activities, to be carried out in cooperation with other agencies of Government under such conditions. The regional directors of the Bureau have been designated as regional directors of the Office of Manpower Administration (see p. 306) for carrying out the Department's manpower mobilization activities in the field.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVES—BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

State	Representative	Address
Alabama	Aubie B. Wells	731 State Office Bldg., Montgomery.
Alaska	Arthur L. Ricker	City Investment Bldg., Juneau.
Arizona	James D. Walcup	1720 W. Madison St., Phoenix.
Arkansas	John A. Pearman	409 Welfare-Employment Security Bldg., Little Rock.
California	Claude L. Kemp	808 Capitol Ave., Sacramento.
Colorado	Joseph F. Evanski	1250 Sherman St., Denver.
Connecticut	(Vacancy)	92 Farmington Ave., Hartford.
Delaware	John P. Benson	601 Shipley St., Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Hugh A. Kerwin	1721 F St. N.W., Washington.
Florida	Ralph E. MacDonald	222 West Pensacola St., Tallahassee.
Georgia	Thomas J. Harvey, Jr.	254 Washington St. SW., Atlanta.
Hawaii	William A. Cottrell	Keelikolani Bldg., Honolulu.
Idaho	Charles D. Lathrop	317 Main St., Boise.
Illinois	Howard W. West	165 N. Canal St., Chicago.
Indiana	Fred W. Jenkins	141 E. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
Iowa	Cameron J. Fastland	112 Fifteenth St., Des Moines.
Kansas	George L. Medlock	401 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.
Kentucky	Benjamin J. Madden	Capitol Annex Bldg., Frankfort.
Louisiana	Louis W. Dawson	Capitol Annex, Baton Rouge.
Maine	Joseph F. Foulis	331 Water St., Augusta.
Maryland	Grafton Lee Brown	6 N. Liberty St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Stanley C. Wallaston	1504 Post Office Bldg., Boston.
Michigan	Russell D. Holmes	7310 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Minnesota	Robert Hutchinson	369 Cedar St., St. Paul.
Mississippi	Lyon W. Brandon	370 Miller Bldg., Jackson.
Missouri	Leonard H. Fischel	306 Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Jefferson City.
Montana	R. B. Downs	Mitchell Bldg., Helena.
Nebraska	Roger D. Gibson	Ridge and Quinzel Bldg., Lincoln.
Nevada	John M. Lindsay	11 West Telegraph St., Carson City.
New Hampshire	Dennis Bouchard	15 Pleasant St., Concord.
New Jersey	Thornton Webster	1010 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton.
New Mexico	James A. Tadlock	111 Sixth St. SW., Albuquerque.
New York	Frank G. Newcomer	500 Eighth Ave., New York.
North Carolina	Rufin C. Godwin	Caswell Bldg., Raleigh.
North Dakota	Ed. Kibler	207 Broadway, Bismarck.
Ohio	Wendell B. Edgerley	427 Cleveland Ave., Columbus.
Oklahoma	Don E. Atkinson	855 American National Bldg., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	J. Richard Smartthwaite	500 Public Service Bldg., Salem.
Pennsylvania	William O. Hegenfritz	7th and Forester sts., Harrisburg.
Puerto Rico	Oscar L. Bunker	607 Ponce Bldg., San Juan.
Rhode Island	John F. Radtkin	315 Federal Bldg., Providence.
South Carolina	A. B. Fennell	317 S. C. Employment Security Commission Bldg., Columbia.
South Dakota	Louverne J. Ballou	310 South Lincoln St., Aberdeen.
Tennessee	Paul S. Rayner	751 U. S. Courthouse, Nashville.
Texas	Thomas D. Kimbro	207 Brown Bldg., Austin.
Utah	J. Harry Hickman	174 South Hall Ave., Salt Lake City.
Vermont	John H. Phalen	Capitol Savings Bank Bldg., Montpelier.
Virginia	F. Clyde Smoot	317 Broad Grace Arcade, Richmond.
Washington	James C. Grant	407 Old Capitol Bldg., Olympia.
West Virginia	Charles L. Rolfe	616 State Office Bldg., Charleston.
Wisconsin	Wm. H. Siemering	105 S. Blair St., Madison.
Wyoming	Howard J. Leik	22 Prairie Publishing Bldg., Casper.

disseminates information on the operation of the unemployment insurance program; and assists the States in conducting studies of the effect of proposed program changes as well as their current programs, and in preparing evaluations of the solvency of the States' unemployment insurance benefit funds, as well as of the continued adequacy of the States' reserves and tax structures in light of actual or proposed amendments to the laws

and the expected future incidence of unemployment. The Bureau's responsibilities for veterans' unemployment compensation under title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 include the maintenance of central controls on all claimants and the review of State operations to assure that the title is properly administered. The Bureau's responsibilities for Federal employees' unemployment compensation, under title XV of the Social

Security Act, include the development and maintenance of procedures to be followed by Federal agencies in providing wage and separation information to State agencies, the assistance

to State agencies in State operations, and the review of necessary Federal and State procedures to insure that the program is administered in accordance with title XV.

Bureau of Labor Standards

The Bureau of Labor Standards, established by departmental order in 1934, is a service agency to State labor departments and officials, and to labor, employer, and civic groups interested in the improvement of working conditions. The Bureau promotes industrial safety and health, develops desirable labor standards in the fields of labor legislation and labor law administration, and in cooperation with the Office of International Labor Affairs assists in implementing international labor standards. The functions conferred upon the Secretary of Labor by sections 9 (f) and (g) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, pertaining to the filing of organizational and financial data by labor organizations, are discharged by the Bureau. In cooperation with the Office of International Labor Affairs, it carries on international exchange of personnel and training programs in cooperation with the American Republics and other countries.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS.—The Bureau provides technical information and gives assistance to groups and individuals interested in securing adequate and well administered labor laws. To carry out this function, basic materials are prepared, including summaries of various types of laws and information on the effective administration of labor laws covering a broad field of labor standards. Staff members give technical assistance to State labor departments, management, labor organizations, and civic groups on labor legislation and administration, and in adapting recommended standards and procedures to meet State needs. The governments

and interested groups of other countries and the International Labor Office have increasingly asked for information on labor law and its administration in this country.

FEDERAL-STATE COORDINATION.—Through agreements negotiated by the Bureau between Federal and State agencies, it coordinates the enforcement of wage, hour, industrial home work, child labor, and safety and health laws in order to reduce duplication of inspection and to provide for the most effective use of Federal and State staffs.

CHILD LABOR AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT.—The Bureau conducts research and serves as a center of information and advisory service on conditions and programs in the broad field of child labor and youth employment. It develops standards for child-labor regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and gives advisory service to States on issuance of age certificates accepted under section 3 (f) of the act. It serves as liaison with the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions on child-labor matters.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY STANDARDS.—The Bureau assists in developing and promoting standards of industrial safety and health, and providing technical advice and service in that field to State labor departments, labor unions, and trade associations. It serves as headquarters and secretariat for the Federal Safety Council. It provides direct consultative safety service to employers and workers subject to the Federal Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act. The Bureau develops standards for hazardous occupations orders issued by the Secretary of Labor under

the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Upon request, it assists in the preparation of State industrial safety codes, trains State safety personnel, and publishes technical safety bulletins and safety training material. Also on request, the Bureau cooperates with State labor departments in developing and promoting State-wide accident-prevention programs of a continuing nature, on either a general or a selected industry basis as determined by the States.

REPORTS AND PUBLIC SERVICE.—The Bureau develops and services national,

regional, and State conferences essential to the working out of problems of cooperation between Federal and State agencies, and to the activities of the Bureau. It has the responsibility for staffing and servicing the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, organized in March 1949 at the behest of the President in the interest of reducing the Nation's annual toll of industrial accidents. It prepares or edits publications of the Bureau, and processes all exhibits and visual material of the Bureau.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor, the predecessor of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was established in the Department of the Interior, by act of June 27, 1884. In 1913, after several changes in status, it became the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the newly created Department of Labor. The Bureau is the Government's principal fact-finding agency in the field of labor economics, particularly with respect to the collection and analysis of data on employment and manpower, productivity, housing construction, wages, industrial relations, accidents, price trends, and costs and standards of living.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has no enforcement or administrative functions. Practically all of the basic data it collects from workers, businessmen, and from other governmental agencies are supplied by those individuals or agencies through voluntary cooperation based on their interest in and need for the analyses and summaries which result. The research and statistical projects planned by the Bureau grow out of the needs of these same groups, as well as the needs of Congress and the Federal and State Governments. The information collected by the Bureau is issued in special bulletins

and in its official publication, the *Monthly Labor Review*.

EMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOR FORCE.—One of the Bureau's most important functions is to provide current information on the number of employed workers in the United States. In cooperation with State agencies comparable data also are provided for all of the States and for the more important metropolitan areas. Regular periodic reports are issued on the trends in employment of these workers in 220 specific manufacturing industries and groups and in the more important non-manufacturing industries such as mining, transportation, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, Government service, and construction. In addition, labor turnover rates are provided for 122 industries in manufacturing, mining, and communications.

The Bureau conducts studies of the changing size and composition of the labor force, of trends in unemployment, and of problems affecting particular groups in the working population, such as youth and older workers. In addition the Bureau is responsible for assessment of the military manpower pool and for projections of

potential manpower resources, in relation to requirements under conditions of national emergency.

EARNINGS, WAGES, AND HOURS.—Gross average hourly and weekly earnings, and average weekly hours, based on reports of employment and payrolls supplied by approximately 155,000 cooperating establishments, are issued currently by the Bureau for about 360 industries on a national basis. Average weekly overtime hours are published currently for the major manufacturing industry groups. Through the cooperative State program, similar data are made available for all States and the more important metropolitan areas.

Straight-time average hourly earnings in selected industries are presented for key jobs. Data are provided for selected localities for industries largely concentrated in urban areas. National, regional, and selected locality figures are provided for widely distributed industries. Work schedules and supplementary benefits are also summarized in these studies.

Distributions of production and related workers (in manufacturing) or of nonsupervisory employees (in such industry groups as retail trade) by straight-time average hourly earnings are occasionally established in studies that provide national and regional estimates.

Annual surveys are made in 52 cities of wage rates agreed upon in union contracts for a limited number of occupations in printing and publishing, local streetcar and bus operations, the building trades, and motor trucking. Quarterly data are available for 100 cities for 7 numerically important occupations in the construction trades.

Community wage studies, made in 19 major cities during fiscal 1958, provide information on the level and distribution of wages and salaries for office clerical jobs, professional and technical jobs, maintenance and power plant jobs, and custodial, warehous-

ing, and shipping jobs. Work schedules and supplementary benefits are also summarized in these studies. Special studies of earnings of selected professional workers are likewise available.

Information on current trends in wage rates and wage practices is presented in a monthly report summarizing current wage settlements. Chronologies showing the historical development of wage rate changes are presented for important bargaining situations in selected industries.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS.—The Bureau maintains a file of current union contracts which is used as factual background material by unions, employers, and conciliation agencies in the settlement of industrial disputes, and as a guidance in the preparation of new agreements covering working conditions. The Bureau publishes analyses of union agreements in individual industries and agreement provisions concerning such subjects as vacations, overtime, and grievance procedures. Similar studies of health, insurance, and pension plans, and other employee benefit plans are undertaken by the Bureau. Current statistics on work stoppages resulting from industrial disputes are issued monthly by the Bureau, with detailed analyses available annually. The Bureau publishes a biennial Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, and studies of union membership, structure, and procedures.

PRODUCTIVITY.—The Bureau publishes annual indexes of output per man-hour and unit man-hour requirements for the private economy and broad industrial groupings such as manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. Indexes are also prepared for selected industries in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. These series are developed from data on aggregate production, employment, and hours of work, collected through censuses, surveys, and other secondary sources.

In connection with investigation of technological developments and in relation to changes in productivity, the Bureau prepares case studies of adjustment to automatic technology. These cover a description and an assessment of the labor implications of automation and other technological developments.

INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.—The Bureau conducts annual and quarterly surveys on work injuries in a large number of manufacturing industries. National estimates are prepared annually for all disabling work injuries, by extent of disability for major industry groups. Special studies are made in industries with high accident rates, to determine accident causes and thereby to stimulate accident prevention programs in the industries studied.

Technical services are extended to State agencies to assist them in the development of better accident statistics. Currently, State-Federal cooperative injury rate surveys are conducted in ten States.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal price-collecting agency of the Federal Government outside the field of agriculture. It has also, as a regular function, conducted surveys of goods bought by city workers' families, their family incomes, and their changing standards of living.

Retail prices are collected regularly from about 1,350 reporters in 46 cities for food, and from about 4,500 establishments in 46 cities for other items such as clothing, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services. Rents are obtained from tenants for about 35,000 dwelling units in 46 cities. Indexes of consumer prices are published monthly for 5 large cities and quarterly for an additional 15 cities. In addition, a consumers' price index for the Nation is published monthly.

The wholesale price index includes primary market prices of approximately 2,000 raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, and manufactured goods, divided into 15 major commodity groups, 88 subgroups, and 262 product classes. The Bureau's files include about 7,000 price quotations for goods sold in primary markets. Primary market price indexes are published weekly and monthly.

Studies of consumers' expenditures are conducted from time to time. The latest general surveys were made for the year 1950 in 91 cities during the year 1951. These data were used to revise the Consumer Price Index.

The Bureau's staff renders technical assistance to State and local governments in matters relative to prices and cost of living. It acts as a statistical collection agency and provides special price analyses for numerous Government agencies.

CONSTRUCTION.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics issues the official monthly statistics on nonfarm housing started nationally, regionally, in selected States, and by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location, type of structure, and public-private ownership. These are based on reports from building-permit-issuing localities, a continuous field count of new dwelling units started in nonpermit-issuing places, and reports of public construction contract awards.

Monthly statistics are issued on the value of contracts awarded for federally owned construction, and for private and public construction projects receiving Federal aid, by type of construction.

The Bureau has been reporting statistics on the value of building construction authorized by local building permits since 1921, and currently collects data from about 7,000 localities. These reports, together with data from contracts awarded for publicly owned housing and other building, are used

for monthly estimates of total building activity in all localities having building-permit systems. Data are published by major types of building, nationally, regionally, and for selected metropolitan areas; and totals are provided by State, and by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location nationally. Data published for a group of 24 individual metropolitan areas include estimates for nonpermit-issuing places within the areas. The monthly and annual reports, *New Dwelling Units Authorized by Local Building Permits*, show new housing activity in individual reporting places in each metropolitan area and in all nonmetropolitan sections within each State.

Special studies covering new housing activity in a few large metropolitan areas—including sales prices, financing methods, income and veteran status of occupants, rents, equipment and utilities provided, and structural characteristics (floor space, room count, number of stories, heating systems, etc.)—were conducted in 1949-51. Studies of the structural characteristics of new housing, nationally and regionally, were made of units begun in the first quarters of 1954-55; and a similar national and regional study, providing more detailed characteristics information, was based on new housing begun in the first quarter of 1956. In other special studies, data were published on the structure and size of the residential building industry in 1949 and in selected periods of 1955-56.

Analysis is made, as required, of labor requirements for various types of construction, including military and civil public projects.

Upon request, the Bureau assists cooperating States in developing or revising methods and techniques of collecting and reporting building-permit data.

In cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the Bureau prepares monthly estimates of the value of work

put in place on the major types of privately and publicly owned new construction under way.

In addition, the Bureau regularly collects statistics covering other aspects of housing and construction—employment and employment prospects; building materials, wholesale prices; rents and other consumer housing costs in relation to income and expenditures; workers' hours, earnings, and union wage scales; work injuries; work stoppages; and periodically, cooperative housing.

The Bureau's current statistics in this field are published in press releases and in *Construction Review* (a joint monthly publication of the Departments of Labor and Commerce), which includes also summaries of current legislation and regulations affecting housing and construction. Articles summarizing and interpreting results of special studies of housing and construction appear in both the *Monthly Labor Review* and *Construction Review*.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK.—For the use of vocational counselors and teachers in the guidance of veterans and young people in schools, and employment service officers, the Bureau publishes reports on the long-range employment outlook in important occupations and industries. Data on employment trends, earnings, hours, industrial hazards, collective-bargaining agreements, and technological trends collected by the Bureau are interpreted and analyzed in these reports for guidance purposes, together with information from other Government and private sources. Conclusions of these studies are published in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, a new edition of which was published in 1957, *Occupational Outlook Bulletin Series*, *The Occupational Outlook*, a periodical published four times in the school year, and *Monthly Labor Review*.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—Analyses of information on

REGIONAL OFFICES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Region	Officer in charge	Address
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Wendell D. Macdonald.....	18 Oliver St., Boston 10, Mass.
Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia	Robert R. Behlow.....	341 9th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia	Brunswick A. Dagdon.....	50 7th St., NE, Atlanta 23, Ga.
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin	Adolph O. Berger.....	105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Max D. Kossoris.....	630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

developments in the labor field in other countries are included in the Bureau's program. Discussions of the general labor situation in individual countries and summaries of available information on a particular subject in the field of labor economics throughout the world appear in the *Monthly Labor Review* and in special reports published from time to time in *Foreign Labor Information* bulletins. The Bureau also issues a monthly summary called *Labor Developments Abroad*.

In cooperation with the Office of International Labor Affairs, the Bureau provides opportunities for labor statisticians from other countries to study its methods and on request sends consultants to countries undertaking new statistical programs in the labor field.

A description of the international work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is found under Office of International Labor Affairs.

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights

The Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights was established pursuant to the acts of March 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 32; 50 U. S. C. App. 325), and July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 621). It was continued under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of June 19, 1951 (formerly the Selective Service Act of June 24, 1948, 62 Stat. 614; 50 U. S. C. App. 459) to discharge the responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor under section 9 (h) of that act.

The Bureau assists former members of the armed forces, reservists performing training duty, rejectees, and persons performing initial periods of active duty for training in the exercise of their reemployment rights as provided by section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and related statutes, includ-

ing the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 and the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The Director of the Bureau is responsible for administration of the program through the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Field and area offices of the Bureau provide information and assistance to persons seeking rights under the statutes, employers having the obligation to reemploy, and labor organizations concerned with the reemployment process. Aid is also given in local communities by reemployment rights advisers who serve on a voluntary basis under supervision of the field offices. Local offices of the State Employment Services (affiliated with the Bureau of Employment Security), local boards of

REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES—BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

<i>States covered</i>	<i>Regional Director</i>	<i>Address</i>
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York	Walker W. Daly	19 Oliver St., Boston 19, Mass.
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	W. J. R. Overath	Parcel Post Bldg., 341 9th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Area Office	Vananda J. Mehl	724 Jackson Pl. NW., Washington 25, D. C.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina	Harvey Driscoll	811 Lafayette Bldg., 315 and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Area Office		654 Peachtree 7th Bldg., 307th St., NE., Atlanta 23, Ga.
Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee	John W. Rogers	Universal Bldg., 1715 Sumner St., Columbus, 9, C.
Area Office		Federal Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.
Michigan, Ohio	Frederick G. Beattie	Century Bldg., 34 S. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Area Office		675 Federal Bldg., Detroit 24, Mich.
Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	James C. Fitzpatrick	225 Engineers Bldg., 1345 Ontario St., Cleveland 16, Ohio.
Area Office		103 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	James W. Higgins	421 Calhoun Bldg., Minneapolis 8, Minn.
Area Office		Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	George M. Darlap	New Customhouse, 19th and Stout Sts., Denver 2, Colo.
Area Office		1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada	Edward K. McMahon	Massive Temple Bldg., 331 and Charles Ave., New Orleans 12, La.
Area Office		620 Sabine St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington	Arthur M. Chamberlain	1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 12, Calif.
		Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 6, Wash.

the Selective Service System, contact offices of the Veterans' Administration, and service officers of veterans organizations serve as points of information and referral for those seeking advice with respect to reemployment rights. Information and referral services are also provided at separation centers of the armed forces.

Where a settlement cannot be reached through the machinery maintained by the Bureau, its cooperating agencies, and its local volunteers, the case may be referred to the Department of Justice for litigation if the ex-serviceman so requests. He is entitled to be represented by the United States attorney in court action if the latter deems his case to be meritorious.

REGIONAL OFFICES—WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

Region	Officer in charge	Address
No. I Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut	Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director.	18 Oliver St., Boston 10, Mass.
No. II New York, New Jersey	Frank J. Muench, Regional Director	900 U. S. Parcel Post Bldg., 341 9th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
No. III Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	Wm Hargadine, Jr., Regional Director.	Wolf Ave. and Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.
No. IV Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina ¹	Sterling B. Williams, Regional Director	1401 South 20th St., Birmingham 6, Ala
No. V Ohio, Michigan	Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, Federal Representative	216 Engineers Bldg., 1365 Ontario St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
No. VI Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota	William S. Singley, Regional Director	105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill
No. VII Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota	Duane Wendele, Regional Director	2000 Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. VIII Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico	William J. Rogers, Regional Director.	Room 222, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
No. IX California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah	John R. Dille, Regional Director.	630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif
No. X Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia	Pat Melson, Acting Regional Director.	U. S. Courthouse Bldg., 801 Broad St., Nashville 3, Tenn
Territorial offices Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	Robert M. Kelley, Territorial Director.	New York Department Store Bldg., Fortaleza, Corner San Jose St. (P. O. Box 4831), San Juan 23, P. R.
Hawaii	Ralph S. Myers, Acting Territorial Representative	345 Federal Bldg., King and Richards Sts., Honolulu 2, T. H.
Alaska	Charles E. Moore, Wage-Hour Investigator	201 Federal Bldg. (P. O. Box 1030), Juneau, Alaska.

¹ In the State of North Carolina the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act are administered by State authorities under a cooperative agreement with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and the Secretary of Labor. The State officer in charge is Frank Crane, Commissioner, North Carolina Department of Labor, Salisbury and Edenton Streets, Raleigh, N. C.

goods for interstate commerce, including work in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production thereof, must be paid at the rate of not less than \$1.00 an hour and time and one-half his regular rate of pay for all hours worked beyond 40 in the workweek unless exempted by some specific provision in the act. In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands lower minimum wage rates established by the Secretary as recommended by tripartite (the public, employers, and labor) industry committees remain in effect. From August 12, 1955, such recommendations must be made effective as wage orders by the Secretary, without review. Beginning July 1, 1956, all minimum wage rates must be reviewed by a committee at least once each fiscal year (69 Stat. 711). Under the American Samoa Labor Standards

Amendments of 1956, wage order provisions similar to those for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were extended to American Samoa. The amendment of 1957 (71 Stat. 514) specified that the act applies in Guam, Wake Island, and the Panama Canal Zone after the effective date of this amendment and that it applies also in the Outer Continental Shelf. The amendment listed in full all the places where the minimum wage, overtime, record-keeping, and child labor provisions apply and stated that they do not apply in any other place.

The Fair Labor Standards Act also prohibits directly the employment of children under 16 years of age (under 14 years of age subject to certain conditions and under 18 years of age in certain "hazardous" occupations) in interstate commerce or the production

of goods for interstate commerce. It also bars from interstate commerce goods produced in places where such "oppressive child labor" is employed. Violators of the act are subject to injunction proceedings, criminal prosecution, and employee suits to recover unpaid minimum wages, or overtime compensation, and up to an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. Under the act the Secretary of Labor is authorized to enjoin the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of goods produced in violation of the act, and to sue on behalf of employees, at their written request, for back wages due under the law pursuant to certain conditions.

The Public Contracts Division was created to administer the Walsh-Healey Act, of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35-45). The act provides for the inclusion in every Government supply contract in excess of \$10,000 stipulations calling for the

payment of prevailing minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor, overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half the basic rate for hours worked over 8 a day or 40 a week, safety and health standards, and restrictions on child labor and convict labor. Any breach or violation of these provisions of the contract may be cause for cancellation of the contract and may render the violator liable for liquidated damages. Contractors found to have breached any of the provisions of the contract may become ineligible to receive Government contracts for a period of 3 years.

The investigation work of the consolidated Divisions is conducted through 10 regional offices and 3 Territorial offices. In addition, all regions have field offices. Each regional office is headed by a regional director directly responsible to the Administrator.

Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau, first established as the Woman-In-Industry Service in 1918, and made permanent by congressional act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 987; 29 U. S. C. 11), is charged with formulating standards and policies for promoting the welfare of wage-earning women, improving their working conditions, increasing their efficiency, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. It investigates and publishes reports upon matters pertaining to the welfare of working women.

In view of the increasing importance of women in the labor force, the Secretary of Labor in November 1957 appointed the Director of the Women's Bureau to the position of Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and requested her to serve concurrently in both positions. His purpose was to provide a means of coordinating the activities of the Department of Labor and all its

bureaus for the wider implementation of programs affecting all workers.

The Women's Bureau is concerned with all women at work, or seeking work, and with their training and skills; with women in all fields of employment; with the girl on her first job and the older woman worker; and with women who are both homemakers and wage earners.

Continuous research is carried on by the Bureau's technical experts to help it formulate policies and programs. Some studies provide information on the trends in the employment of women and on demand and supply in selected occupations. Others are concerned with wages and conditions of work in individual industries. Factors affecting the wage rates of women workers, the financial responsibility of women for family support, and other subjects also are studied.

The Bureau makes analyses of and recommendations on existing and proposed labor laws and regulations covering women, on administrative procedures, and laws affecting women's civil and political status. It administers no laws. The major types of legislation on which the Bureau compiles data and provides technical assistance are equal pay, minimum wage, hours of work, and family and property law.

In cooperation with other Labor Department bureaus, the Women's Bureau assists in programs for Labor Department officials, trade-union leaders and members from other countries, and provides to these leaders and to labor departments abroad information and publications on questions affecting

employed women. Programs of study and observation are planned for women community leaders from other countries, and local sponsors are obtained with the assistance of national women's organizations. Bureau staff members provide technical materials to international agencies and act as advisers to United States delegates to international conferences of such United Nations agencies and commissions as the International Labor Organization and the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and to the Inter-American Commission of Women of the Organizations of American States.

Approved.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
Secretary of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE¹

Health, Education, and Welfare Building

330 Independence Avenue SW.

EXecutive 3-6300

OFFICIALS

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	MARION B. FOLSOM. ²
Secretary to the Secretary.....	RUTH H. BIGLOW.
Assistant to the Secretary.....	HOMER D. BABIDGE, JR.
Assistant to the Secretary (for Public Affairs).....	CHARLES F. BARRETT.
Director, Office of Publications and Reports.....	HARVEY A. BUSH
Press Officer.....	JOHN H. C. RUSSELL.
Under Secretary.....	(VACANCY)
Assistant to the Under Secretary.....	WESLEY L. HJORNEVIK.
Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs.....	AIMS C. MCGUINNESS.
Staff Assistant.....	M. ALLEN POND.
Assistant Secretary (for Legislation).....	ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON.
Congressional Liaison Officer.....	JOHN R. MACKENZIE.
Assistant Congressional Liaison Officer.....	JOYCE I. BOVIK.
Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.....	ISABELLA J. JONES.
Assistant Secretary.....	EDWARD F. WILSON.
Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.....	ROBERT A. KEVAN.
Director of Field Administration.....	CHESTER B. LUND.
Chief of Field Management.....	LEONARD W. A'HEARN.
Chief of Grant-in-Aid Audits.....	LEONARD J. WILBERT.
Chief of State Merit Systems.....	ALBERT H. ARONSON.
Chief of Surplus Property Utilization.....	(VACANCY).
Defense Coordinator.....	DEAN SNYDER
International Activities Coordinator.....	GERTRUDE GATES.
Director of Security.....	FREDERICK H. SCHMIDT.
Assistant to the Secretary (for Program Analysis).....	ROBERT H. HAMLIN
Program Analysis Officer.....	CHARLES B. LAWRENCE, JR.
Special Assistant on Federal-State Problems.....	GEORGE E. BIGOE.
Director, Special Staff on Aging.....	WILLIAM C. FITCH.
Program Coordination Officer.....	JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS.
General Counsel.....	PARKE M. BANTA.
Associate General Counsel.....	M. J. MCQUEEN
Assistant General Counsel, Division of Food and Drugs.....	WILLIAM W. GOODRICH.
Assistant General Counsel, Division of Legisla- tion.....	REGINALD G. CONLEY.
Assistant General Counsel, Division of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	HAROLD PACKER.
Assistant General Counsel, Division of Public Health.....	EDWARD J. ROURKE
Assistant General Counsel, Division of Welfare and Education.....	JOSEPH H. MEYERS.
Director of Administration.....	RUFUS E. MILES, JR.
Director of Financial Management.....	JAMES F. KELLY
Director, Division of Budget.....	ROBERT W. BROWN.
Director, Division of Fiscal Policy and Proce- dure.....	MARVIN W. BINGHAM.
Director, Division of Internal Audit.....	CHARLES G. HAYNES
Chief, Accounting Operations Branch.....	RICHARD R. REIDENBACH.
Director of Management Policy.....	RICHARD L. SEGEL.
Assistant Director, Office of Management Policy.....	MANLIO F. DE ANGELIS.
Director of General Services.....	DALE S. THOMPSON.
Department Librarian.....	ELLEN COMMONS
Director of Personnel.....	JAMES C. O'BRIEN.

¹ Organization chart on page 602

² The President on May 7, 1958, nominated Arthur S. Flemming to succeed Mr. Folsom as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Surgeon General, Public Health Service.....	LEROY E. BURNEY.
Deputy Surgeon General.....	JOHN D. PORTERFIELD.
Chief, Bureau of Medical Services.....	JAMES V. LOWRY.
Superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital.....	CHARLES E. BURBRIDGE.
Chief, Bureau of State Services.....	DAVID E. PRICE.
Director, National Institutes of Health.....	JAMES A. SHANNON.
Director, National Library of Medicine.....	FRANK B. ROGERS.
Commissioner of Education.....	LAWRENCE G. DERTHICK.
Deputy Commissioner.....	WAYNE O. REED.
Commissioner of Social Security.....	CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND.
Deputy Commissioner.....	WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.
Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	VICTOR CHRISTGAU.
Director, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	JAY L. RONEY.
Director, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.....	J. DEANE GANNON.
Chief, Children's Bureau.....	KATHERINE B. OETTINGER.
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.....	GEORGE P. LARRICK.
Deputy Commissioner.....	JOHN L. HARVEY.
Director, Bureau of Biological and Physical Sciences.....	ROBERT S. ROE.
Director, Bureau of Enforcement.....	MALCOLM R. STEPHENS.
Director, Bureau of Field Administration.....	ALLAN E. RAYFIELD.
Director, Bureau of Medicine.....	ALBERT H. HOLLAND, JR.
Director, Bureau of Program Planning and Appraisal.....	SHELLEY T. GREY.
Director of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	MARY E. SWITZER.
Deputy Director.....	E. EMORY FEREBEE.
Superintendent, Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	WINFRED OVERHOLSER.
Assistant Superintendent.....	ADDISON M. DUVAL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953. Under provisions of the act approved April 1, 1953 (67 Stat 18; 5 U. S. C. 623), the Plan became effective on April 11, 1953. The Plan abolished the Federal Security Agency, created by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1939, and transferred all functions of the Federal Security Administrator to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and all components of the Agency to the Department.

PURPOSE.—The Department was established for the purpose of improving the administration of those agencies of the Government the major responsibilities of which are to promote the general welfare in the fields

of health, education, and social security.

ORGANIZATION.—The affairs of the Department are supervised and directed by the Office of the Secretary. The operating agencies (and bureaus) of the Department are as follows:

Public Health Service
 Office of the Surgeon General
 Bureau of Medical Services
 Freedmen's Hospital
 Bureau of State Services
 National Institutes of Health
 National Library of Medicine
 Office of Education
 Social Security Administration
 Office of the Commissioner
 Bureau of Federal Credit Unions
 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
 Bureau of Public Assistance
 Children's Bureau
 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
 Food and Drug Administration
 Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Office of the Secretary

SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as the head of an executive department, reports directly to the President, supervises and directs the Department, and

carries out Federal responsibilities in relation to three federally aided corporations, i. e., Gallaudet College, American Printing House for the Blind, and Howard University.

UNDER SECRETARY.—The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the overall administration of all the agencies of the Department, and is primarily responsible for its organization and management activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS.—The Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs reviews the health and medical programs of the Department and advises the Secretary with respect to the improvement of such programs and with respect to necessary legislation in health and medical affairs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Assistant Secretary is responsible for directing the Department's field services with particular attention to the Federal-State relation aspects of those operations, including supervision of grant-in-aid audits and State merit system activities. He is also responsible for the Department's functions in the disposition of surplus property, program activities related to civil defense and international affairs, and statutory relationships with the three federally aided corporations. The Director of Security, who is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective internal security program and organization, reports to him.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (FOR LEGISLATION).—The Assistant Secretary (for Legislation) is responsible for coordination of the development of new programs, draft legislation, and recommendations and data for Presidential messages, and for assistance in the preparation and presentation of testimony on legislation and policy positions for reports on pending bills.

ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY (FOR PROGRAM ANALYSIS).—The Assistant to the Secretary (for Program Analysis) is responsible for supervising and directing review of Department programs to identify problems and to develop recommendations for modification; for study of special program

problems which cut across Department subject matter interests; and for representing the Secretary in the development of executive branch program policy. He is responsible for continuing efforts toward determining the implications of the increasing aging population on the Department's programs.

DEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL.—The Council consists of the key officials of the Office of the Secretary and the heads of the operating agencies—the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Social Security, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Director of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Superintendent, Saint Elizabeths Hospital. It assists the Secretary in providing an improved exchange of information and closer coordination of the Department's activities.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.—This Office renders legal advice and opinions on questions which arise in connection with administration and operation of programs and participates in the formulation of the Department's legislative program.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS.—This Office is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all public information activities of the Department.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION.—The Director of Administration serves as special adviser to the Secretary on Department matters involving administrative and financial management. The Office provides coordination, leadership, and guidance within the Department on all administrative and financial management programs and operations. Such programs include budget, fiscal policy and procedures, internal audit, personnel management, organization studies, management improvement efforts, policy guidance and counseling services to operating agencies on major problems in organiza-

REGIONAL OFFICES—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Region	Regional Director	Address
I Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Lawrence J. Bresnahan.....	120 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.
II Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	Joseph B. O'Connor ..	42 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
III District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	Edmund Baxter.....	700 E. Jefferson St., Charlottesville, Va.
IV Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee	Richard H. Lyle.....	50 7th St. NE, Atlanta 23, Ga.
V Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	Melville H. Hesch.....	69 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.
VI Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	James W. Doarn.....	Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.
VII Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	James H. Bond	1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
VIII Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming	Albert H. Rosenthal.....	New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
IX Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska (Anchorage), Hawaii (Honolulu), Guam	Fay W. Hunter.....	Federal Office Bldg., Civic Center, San Francisco 2, Calif.

tion, staffing, and control; development of standards where appropriate to secure uniformity, reduce costs, and improve management and service procedures. The Office provides day-to-day administrative and fiscal services for the Office of the Secretary and for related organizations. It represents the Department in its relationships with other central staff agencies of the Federal Government.

Regional Directors

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional directors

represent the Secretary in their respective regions. They have the responsibility of carrying out Department policies and of providing leadership, coordination, evaluation, and general administrative supervision of the activities of all representatives located in the regional offices. Field activities of the Department which do not operate out of a regional office are subject to review by the regional director particularly with reference to public and intergovernmental relations. The Department maintains nine regional offices.

Public Health Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Public Health Service has its origin in an act of July 16, 1798 (ch. 77, 1 Stat. 605), authorizing marine hospitals for the care of American merchant seamen. Subsequent legislation has vastly broadened the scope of activities. Reorganization Plan I of 1939 transferred the Public Health Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Federal Security Agency. By Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953 and the act approved April 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 18; 5 U. S. C. 623), the Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Freedmen's Hospital was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan IV of 1940 and was placed under the supervision of the Public Health Service by the Federal Security Administrator. The vital statistics functions of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, and were placed in the Public Health Service by orders of the Federal Security Administrator. Functions, responsibilities, authorities, and duties relating to the maintenance and opera-

tion of hospital and medical facilities for Indians and the conservation of the health of Indians were transferred from the *Department of the Interior* to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to be administered by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674; 42 U. S. C. 2001-2004). The Armed Forces Medical Library was transferred from the Department of Defense to the Public Health Service and established therein as the National Library of Medicine by the act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat 690; 42 U. S. C. 275), amending title III of the Public Health Service Act.

The Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682; 42 U. S. C. 201), consolidated and revised substantially all existing legislation relating to the Public Health Service, including title VI of the Social Security Act, and provided for greater assistance to States, for coordinated research, for establishment of a national tuberculosis control program, and for expansion of the commissioned corps. The basic Public Health Service statute has been amended by numerous acts, all of which place additional responsibilities on the Service.

PURPOSE.—The Public Health Service, under the direction of the Surgeon General, is the Federal agency specifically charged with responsibilities for protecting and improving the health of the people of the Nation. It is also responsible for collaborating with governments of other countries and with international organizations in world health activities. The major functions of the Service are: (1) to conduct and support research and training in the medical and related sciences, and in public health methods and administration; (2) to provide medical and hospital services to persons authorized to

receive care from the Service, to aid in the development of the Nation's hospital and related facilities, and to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases into the United States and its possessions; and (3) to assist the States and other governments in the application of new knowledge for the prevention and control of disease, the maintenance of a healthful environment, and the development of community health services.

ORGANIZATION.—The activities of the Service are organized into four bureaus: Office of the Surgeon General, Bureau of Medical Services, Bureau of State Services, and National Institutes of Health; and the National Library of Medicine. The Congress has authorized the following National advisory councils to assist the Surgeon General in carrying out specific functions: National Advisory Health Council, National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities, National Advisory Cancer Council, National Advisory Dental Research Council, National Advisory Heart Council, National Advisory Mental Health Council, National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council, National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council, and National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council. Other National advisory groups authorized by Congress are the Federal Hospital Council, the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine, and the annual conference of State and Territorial health officers and representatives of State agencies concerned with mental health and hospital survey and construction.

In order to maintain direct contact with State and local authorities, with field offices of other Federal agencies, and with other official and nonofficial organizations concerned with its activities, the Service maintains a staff in eight of the nine regional offices of the

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These staffs are headed by regional medical directors who represent the Surgeon General in interpreting and carrying out the broad policies of the Service. The regional staffs, under general direction of the Bureau of State Services, work with State authorities in developing and maintaining plans, programs, and budgets for Federal-State cooperative health programs.

Office of the Surgeon General

The Office of the Surgeon General is a bureau comprised mainly of staff services for the three operating bureaus and for the Surgeon General in his overall management of the organization. Its various divisions and offices assist in (1) studying the health needs of the Nation; (2) planning and coordinating civil defense and other emergency activities of the Service; (3) advising mobilization agencies on estimated civilian needs of medical supplies, equipment, and facilities; (4) managing personnel affairs for both the commissioned corps of the Service and civil-service employees; (5) managing budget and fiscal activities; (6) providing for the management of all areas of general services; and (7) facilitating organizational and procedural improvements and the general management of the Service.

Bureau of Medical Services

The Bureau of Medical Services administers hospital and outpatient care to Federal beneficiaries of the Public Health Service. It operates 16 hospitals, 26 outpatient clinics, and 98 outpatient offices where seamen employed on vessels of United States Registry, Coast Guard, other Uniformed Services personnel, and other legal beneficiaries receive hospitalization, medical and dental care, and preventive health services. In addition, dependents of Uniformed Serv-

ices personnel are entitled to medical care and emergency dental care at Public Health Service hospitals and outpatient clinics. The Bureau administers a program of therapeutic and preventive health services for Indians of the United States and natives of Alaska. Through 6 Indian health area and 3 sub-area offices, it operates 47 PHS Indian hospitals, 8 Alaska Native hospitals, 18 Indian health centers, and 18 Indian school health centers, some 200 other field installations, and, through contracts with local governmental and nongovernmental resources, provides for medical care and public health services. By direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Bureau also supervises Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia. This is a general hospital for the treatment of acute medical and surgical conditions, with an extensive system of specialized clinics for outpatients. The hospital provides internship and clinical experience for medical students and graduates of Howard University.

The Bureau enforces foreign quarantine regulations covering sea, land, and air traffic. It conducts medical examinations of immigrants and prospective immigrants to this country, and of crews and passengers arriving at sea and air ports and border stations in the United States at 314 locations in the United States and its possessions and 28 consulates in foreign countries. It also provides staff and national leadership and assistance in the development of dental and nursing resources and practices and coordinates studies of nursing, dental, medical, and hospital resources. In addition, it provides technical and consultative services to States to assist them in the survey, planning, and construction of public and other nonprofit hospitals, diagnostic or diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes and through grants-in-aid provides financial assist-

ance for the construction of hospitals and other types of medical facilities. It administers a research program relating to the effective development and utilization of hospital services, facilities, and resources. It also administers a grants-in-aid program to States, political subdivisions, universities, hospitals, and other public and private nonprofit institutions or organizations for projects for the conduct of research, experiments, or demonstrations relating to the development, utilization, and coordination of hospital services, facilities, and resources.

The Bureau furnishes technical advice and personnel to other Federal agencies in the health care of their employees and beneficiaries. It assigns and gives professional supervision and consultation to Service personnel performing or supervising medical services in the following Federal agencies: United States Coast Guard in the Treasury Department, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in the Department of Defense, Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice, Foreign Service in the Department of State, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Department of Labor, and Social Security Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Bureau of State Services

The Bureau of State Services is the principal operating bureau of the Service for Federal-State and interstate health programs and for international health activities. It gives general direction to programs designed to aid the States and communities in establishing and maintaining effective programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of diseases and for the maintenance of health, including programs concerned with general and environmental sanitation and vital sta-

tistics, and administers interstate quarantine regulations and water pollution control enforcement measures. The Bureau administers grants-in-aid to States, provides consultation and technical assistance to States and localities, assists in the training of personnel and the establishment of effective health procedures and practices, and conducts field surveys, investigations, and demonstrations. It coordinates the provision of emergency relief and disaster and epidemic aid to States. The Bureau supervises Public Health Service regional organizations and coordinates Public Health Service Federal-State activities. It provides overall program and policy direction to Service activities in the international health field and in the planning, negotiation, and administration of Service responsibilities for international health services with other Federal agencies and international organizations.

Specifically, the programs of the Bureau include venereal disease, heart disease control, cancer control, chronic disease, tuberculosis, dental public health, communicable disease, special Arctic health programs, air pollution control, water supply and water pollution control, milk and food sanitation, general sanitation, occupational health, accident prevention, radiological health, international health, vital statistics, public health nursing, public health education, emergency health services, and administration of State grants.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health is the research arm of the Public Health Service primarily concerned with the extension of basic knowledge regarding the health problems of man and how to cope with them.

Fundamental laboratory and clinical research in causes, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer, cardiovascular and geriatric

diseases, allergy and infectious diseases, arthritis and metabolic diseases, dental diseases and conditions, mental illnesses, and neurological and sensory diseases, is conducted by the National Cancer Institute, National Heart Institute, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institute of Mental Health, and National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, respectively. Patient facilities which service the clinical investigations programs of the seven Institutes are provided by the Clinical Center.

The regulation of biologic products as authorized by section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, including the licensing of the manufacture and interstate sale of serums, toxins, vaccines, and analogous products including human blood and its derivatives, applicable to the prevention and treatment of disease, is the responsibility of the Division of Biologics Standards.

Grants-in-aid to public and private institutions and to individuals, including research, training, teaching, health research facilities construction, and

field investigations grants, are provided by the seven Institutes and the Division of Research Grants. Fellowships are provided to individuals by the seven Institutes and the Division of Research Grants. Traineeships are provided to individuals by four of the Institutes. Research grants, health research facilities construction grants, and fellowships are coordinated by the Division of Research Grants.

National Library of Medicine

The National Library of Medicine comprises the greatest collection of medical literature in the world, exceeding a million titles. The Library was established to assist the advancement of medical and related sciences, and to aid the dissemination and exchange of scientific and other information important to the progress of medicine and to the public health. The Library acquires and preserves books, periodicals, and other library materials; organizes these materials by appropriate cataloging and indexing; publishes bibliographical guides to medical literature; and provides reference and research assistance.

Office of Education

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Education was created by an act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 431, 20 U. S. C. 1), to collect such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education, to diffuse such information as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise to promote the cause of education. Subsequent acts and Executive orders have added responsibilities for Federal grants-in-aid to education, co-operative research, and special programs and studies. Reorganization Plan I of 1939 transferred the Office and its functions from the Department

of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency. By Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953 and the act approved April 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 18; 5 U. S. C. 623), the Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

PURPOSE.—The Office of Education is the principal agency of the Federal Government responsible for formulating educational policy and coordinating educational activities at the national level. In carrying out its programs it cooperates with other Government agencies, the States and Territories, professional groups and institutions, citizen groups and individuals, and international agencies.

Its major functions are: (1) to collect and disseminate information with respect to education in the States and in other countries; (2) to make studies and provide services of a national character; (3) to evaluate educational and social trends affecting education; (4) to identify some of the larger problems in education calling for immediate research and action programs; (5) to provide major leadership and impetus for educational research; (6) to provide professional educational advisory service primarily based on findings of research and to aid in improving educational practice; and (7) to administer grants-in-aid to education.

ACTIVITIES.—The Office of Education is responsible for carrying out the following activities:

Conducts, through contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with universities and colleges and State educational agencies, research, surveys, and demonstrations on educational problems of broad, national significance; conducts other special research; and collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics on education at all levels.

Administers the program of vocational education of less than college grade under the Smith-Hughes, George-Barden, and supplementary acts, which provides grants to the States for education and training for persons who are preparing to enter or who have entered the fields of agriculture, the distributive occupations, home economics, trade and industry, practical nursing, and the fishing industry. Renders consultative service to State boards of vocational education; provides national leadership in developing policies, plans, and procedures for the promotion and development of vocational education and in the preparation of teachers of vocational education subjects; and con-

ducts surveys in specific vocational education programs.

Provides leadership and services on the organization and management of school systems and methods of teaching in the fields of elementary and secondary education (plant and equipment; finance and business administration; administration of local school systems; State organization; elementary, secondary, adult, civil defense, audio-visual, and special education; and guidance).

Administers Federal grants for land-grant colleges under the Second Morrill Act, the Nelson amendment, and the Bankhead-Jones Act for instruction and facilities for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science; and for preparing instructors of agriculture and mechanic arts. Makes annual inspection of Howard University. Cooperates with the Veterans Administration in certain relations with State approving agencies and prepares a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations under the act of July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 663; 38 U. S. C. 901 note), as amended. Advises the Attorney General on the approval of schools for nonimmigrant aliens studying here under student visas. Authenticates certificates validating the American academic credentials of foreign students. Provides educational advisory service to the Housing and Home Finance Agency on college housing loans under title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 (67 Stat. 77; 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), as amended. Provides consultant service to higher education institutions, State systems of higher education and higher education associations and organizations. Engages in surveys and special studies of higher education programs. Administers the program for the extension

of library services in rural areas under the Library Services Act.

Makes studies of foreign educational practices and interprets educational situations in foreign countries for use by American educators and educational institutions. Makes recommendations to the Department of State on policy in the area of international education. Evaluates educational attainment of foreign students applying for admission to American institutions. Provides teaching aids about other lands and peoples, and information on schools abroad for United States children. Advises the Veterans Administration on courses of study and degrees in foreign institutions which apply for approval to enroll veterans. Recruits and services American educators who go abroad under the United States technical assistance (ICA) programs. Recruits teachers for duty overseas under the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright pro-

grams; arranges for teacher exchanges between countries. Arranges for programs of study and observation for persons from other countries who come under the United States training programs, under international programs, under sponsorship of their government, or independently.

Issues current and annual summary digests of legislation affecting education; and makes studies and provides services in school law.

Issues both technical and popular publications based on research, studies, and other activities in practically all educational fields and for all educational levels.

Administers funds appropriated under the school assistance acts of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 967, 1100; 20 U. S. C. 236-311), to assist in the construction of school facilities and in the maintenance and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities.

Social Security Administration

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620; 42 U. S. C. Ch. 7), established a three-member Social Security Board, responsible for administering titles I, II, III, IV, and X of that act. This Board, with its staff, became part of the Federal Security Agency on July 1, 1939, by virtue of Reorganization Plan I (53 Stat. 1423; 5 U. S. C. 133t). Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946 (60 Stat. 1095; 5 U. S. C. 133y-16), abolished the three-member Social Security Board and transferred its functions to the Federal Security Administrator, who also received, by transfer from the Department of Labor, the functions of the Children's Bureau and the functions of the Secretary of Labor relating thereto, except those under the Fair Labor Standards

Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 201 et seq.).

The Federal Security Administrator, on July 16, 1946, established the Social Security Administration under a Commissioner for Social Security, to whom he delegated most of the functions carried on by the former Social Security Board in connection with old-age and survivors insurance, unemployment insurance, and public assistance, and most of those for maternal and child welfare programs. Subsequently, when the United States Employment Service was transferred to the Federal Security Agency by the supplemental Labor-Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 443) on July 1, 1948, the Administrator delegated to the Commissioner most of the functions relating to that Service. On July 29, 1948, the Ad-

ministrator delegated to the Commissioner the direction of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, which was transferred from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1081). Under Reorganization Plan 2 of 1949, effective August 20, 1949, the Bureau of Employment Security, which is responsible for the unemployment insurance and employment service programs, was transferred to the Department of Labor. Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953, effective April 11, 1953 (see 67 Stat. 67; 5 U. S. C. 623), created the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and transferred the functions of the Federal Security Agency to the new Department and the functions of the Federal Security Administrator to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The position of Commissioner for Social Security was reestablished in the Department under the title, Commissioner of Social Security.

PURPOSE.—Except for certain functions which remain with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and those delegated to the Office of Appeals Council relating to hearings, etc., under title II, the Commissioner of Social Security carries responsibilities for programs under titles I, II, IV, V, VII, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended, including determination of policies and specific action in: (1) administering Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be paid to entitled persons as monthly benefits or *lamp sums* under that program; (2) entering into agreements with State agencies to make determinations of disability under section 221 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and to certify to the States funds required for this purpose; (3) approving State plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the perma-

nently and totally disabled; determining and certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury Federal grants to States for such plans; and reviewing State plans and administration to determine compliance with Federal requirements; (4) determining and certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury grants to States for maternal and child health services, reviewing State maternal and child health programs, services for crippled children, and child welfare services and their administration for compliance with Federal requirements; (5) conducting studies and making recommendations on the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance and related measures, on legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning public assistance and related subjects, and on matters pertaining to children and child life. He also exercises certain functions of the Secretary in connection with the Federal Credit Union Act.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.—The Social Security Administration includes the Office of the Commissioner and four program bureaus. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance administers the Federal program designated by its name; the Bureau of Public Assistance is responsible for Federal functions in connection with Federal-State programs for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled; the Children's Bureau is responsible for the development of standards for the care and protection of children, for research and reporting on all conditions affecting the well-being of children, and for Federal functions in connection with Federal-State programs of maternal and child health, services for crippled children, and child welfare services; and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for chartering, supervising, and examining Federal Credit Unions.

REGIONAL AND FIELD ORGANIZATION.—To the greatest extent consistent with effective and uniform administration, operations under the Social Security Act are decentralized to provide local and regional services to workers covered by old-age and survivors insurance, to claimants for benefits under that program, and to State agencies administering programs under the Social Security Act. Representatives of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance supervise the activities of over 560 district offices concerned with operations of that program (which now includes disability protection); representatives of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions supervise the field work in connection with chartering, supervising, and examining Federal Credit Unions; and representatives of the Bureau of Public Assistance and the Children's Bureau advise the Department's regional directors and State agencies on matters relating to public assistance and maternal and child health and welfare.

Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner directs and coordinates the social security program and performs basic research covering the broader phase of social security. The office comprises the immediate Office of the Commissioner, the Division of Program Research, the International Service, and the Division of Actuary.

The immediate Office of the Commissioner formulates policies; certifies compliance of State laws, plans, and operations with Federal requirements and approves grants to States; coordinates interprogram activities; and reviews administrative management throughout the Social Security Administration.

The Division of Program Research conducts the basic studies necessary to analyze aspects of social security that are beyond the immediate scope of the

bureaus and reviews and integrates the statistical and analytic work of the program bureaus. Its activities are concentrated on overall financial and economic aspects of the programs, the relation of the programs to other social security and related measures, and the development of findings and recommendations on the most effective methods of providing social security.

The International Service provides training services for fellows and scholars from other countries, cooperates in overseas projects through recruitment of experts and continuing technical supervision, participates in research and other technical exchange with international organizations and with other countries, and assists in the preparation for international meetings on subject matter of concern to the Social Security Administration.

The Division of Actuary advises the Commissioner on technical and long-range factors needed in determining costs and considering proposals for social security.

Also located at this level is the Office of Appeals Council which has been delegated authority relating to holding of hearings, the rendition of decisions, administrative and judicial review, etc. The Office of Appeals Council consists of a chairman, 5 members, and a consulting referee, located in Washington, D. C.; and 83 referees located in cities throughout the country who hear and review appeals on claims for earnings credit, monthly benefits, and lump-sum payments under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

The statutory provisions of the Social Security Act which relate to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance are contained in titles II and XI of that act, as amended, and the authority for tax collection in chapters 2,

21, and 25 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is responsible for assigning identifying account numbers to individuals, maintaining records of earnings to be used to determine the rights of individuals, their dependents or survivors to benefits or the preservation of benefit status during a period of disability, and for certifying the amount to pay on each claim. The Bureau also negotiates agreements with States for inclusion of State and local employees in the program and for the making of disability determinations by State agencies.

The Treasury Department under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Self-Employment Contributions Act of 1954 collects employer, employee, and self-employment taxes. Amounts equal to the taxes are appropriated in specific percentages to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds. All benefits and administrative costs are paid from these funds. The Bureau administers matters involving the payment of contributions by States to the Federal Reserve Banks under voluntary coverage agreements covering employees of State and local governments.

The purpose of the program is to provide continuing income for individuals and their families as partial replacement of earnings lost through old-age retirement, disability, or death. During the course of a year social security wage credits are posted to the accounts of about 75 million persons. Civilian and military coverage is almost universal except for Federal civilian employees under a retirement system, doctors of medicine, and employees of State and local governments and nonprofit organizations which have not come into the system voluntarily.

The benefits discussed below are payable monthly in varying amounts

based upon the average monthly earnings of the insured person. Benefits are payable at age 50 to a totally and permanently disabled worker, and at age 18 to the unmarried disabled child of a retired or deceased worker providing the disability began before age 18 and certain dependency requirements are met. Information on all disability applicants is made available to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for possible use in their programs. Benefits are payable to women workers at age 62; to men at age 65; to wives at age 62; and to dependent husbands at age 65; provided, with respect to husbands and wives, they are not entitled to equivalent or higher benefits on their own earnings records; to wives under age 65 who have in their care children entitled to monthly benefits, and to unmarried dependent children under age 18. Survivors benefits are payable to unmarried dependent children under age 18, to mothers with child beneficiaries in their care, to widows age 62 and dependent widowers age 65 and, if none of these survive who are immediately or potentially eligible, to dependent parents at age 62 for mothers and age 65 for fathers. Benefit amounts for women workers and wives who claim retirement payments before age 65 are actuarially reduced by fixed percentages depending on the number of months prior to age 65 for which benefits are received.

Total monthly benefits payable on the earnings record of an insured individual range from a minimum of \$30 (\$24 if actuarial reduction applies) to a maximum of \$200 a month, based on (a) his average monthly earnings from covered employment and self-employment and (b) the number and relationship of the persons entitled to benefits as his dependents or survivors. In addition to any monthly payments, upon the death of an insured person a lump sum (not to ex-

ceed \$255) is payable to his widow or widower who was living with him, or if there is no such surviving spouse, in most cases to the person(s) who paid the burial expenses. Individuals who become disabled and are unable to engage in substantial gainful activity can have the period of disability disregarded in the determination of their insured status and computation of their benefits if they meet certain work requirements.

Entitlement to benefits depends on the insured status of the individual, the age and the relationship of the individual and his dependents, the application for such benefits, and, for disability benefits, the extent and expected duration of disability. Monthly benefits are subject to suspension for beneficiaries under age 72 who have earned income exceeding \$1,200 in a year. One month's benefit is withheld for each \$80 (or fraction of \$80) of earnings over \$1,200 except that no benefit may be withheld for any month in which the individual neither performed substantial services as a self-employed person nor earned more than \$80 as an employee. For noncovered work by a beneficiary under age 72 outside the United States benefits are withheld for any month in which the beneficiary works on at least 7 calendar days. Where a deduction is made under these rules with respect to the person on whose earnings record benefits are based, all others receiving benefits on his record will be subject to deductions. Provision is made for withholding benefits from a beneficiary who has been deported from the United States under certain conditions and for nonpayment in some instances to alien beneficiaries who reside outside the United States for more than 6 months. The law also provides for withholding of disability benefits if rehabilitation services offered by a State agency are refused without good cause.

Various amendments provided for wage credits of \$160 for each month of active military service between September 15, 1940, and January 1, 1957. The 1956 amendments included members of the Uniformed Services under contributory coverage effective January 1, 1957. Service prior to 1957 is treated the same as wages for determining benefit amounts, but credits may not be given if this service is used by another Federal agency (except the Veterans Administration) for benefit purposes. However, if some active service is performed after December 31, 1956, wage credits for any active service in the 6-year period, 1951 through 1956, may be granted even though military retirement pay is based on that same period.

Earnings in both railroad employment and work covered under social security are combined for the purpose of determining insurance benefits payable by the Bureau to individuals who have less than 10 years of railroad employment and to the survivors of such employees. Where individuals have 10 years or more of railroad employment, retirement benefits may be payable to qualified persons under both systems and their earnings are not combined. However, upon the death of such individuals, their earnings records are combined for the purpose of computing benefits payable to their survivors.

Bureau personnel in over 560 district offices in cities throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, assist individuals in establishing their records of earnings, aid potential claimants in filing applications and in developing the evidence required to establish their rights, and determine eligibility of claimants and the amounts of payment due.

State agencies through agreements with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare make determinations of disability for individuals in

agency to those who are not satisfied with the action on their cases. In determining need and the amount of the payment, the State must take into account any other income or resources of the person claiming aid, except that for blind recipients and their families the first \$50 of earned income must be disregarded.

The Social Security Act defines the scope of Federal participation, but does not limit the breadth of State operations. The State may claim Federal money only to help needy people who are not inmates of public institutions (except as patients in public medical hospitals other than mental or tuberculosis hospitals), and who meet certain other eligibility conditions. The State's payments to assistance recipients for maintenance must be in the form of money. Medical costs may be included in the money payment or paid by the agency directly to the medical-care suppliers. The extent of Federal financial participation is specified in the Federal act.

Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau was created by the act approved April 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79, as amended; 42 U. S. C. 191 et seq.), and was placed in the Department of Labor by act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 737; 5 U. S. C. 616). On July 16, 1946, pursuant to Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, the Bureau was transferred to the Federal Security Agency and made part of the Social Security Administration. The purpose of the Bureau is to investigate and report on all matters related to child life and to increase opportunity for the full development of all children by promoting their health and social welfare.

In carrying out the responsibilities assigned by its organic act, the Bureau makes studies of conditions that are a hazard to the well-being of children, and of the effectiveness of measures

aimed at preventing and alleviating such conditions. On request, it gives advisory service to State and local agencies regarding research and methods of conducting programs aimed at promoting the health and welfare of children. The Bureau is giving special attention to four groups of children: juvenile delinquents, children of migratory workers, mentally retarded children, and children in unprotected adoptions.

The Bureau issues both technical and popular publications. Among its publications for professional workers are: *Child Welfare Services—How They Help Parents and Children; Emotional Problems Associated With Handicapping Conditions in Children; Four Decades of Action for Children—A Short History of the Children's Bureau; Institutions Serving Delinquent Children—Guides and Goals; Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing With Children; Your Children's Bureau—Its Current Program*; also its periodical, *Children*, which is issued bimonthly, and its *Statistical Series*—bulletins that from time to time present data on the operations of public health and welfare programs, statistics on conditions of child life, and related source materials. Five of the Bureau's most widely used publications for parents are: *Prenatal Care; Infant Care; Your Child From One to Six; Your Child From Six to Twelve*; and *The Adolescent in Your Family*.

The Bureau cooperates with national, State, and local organizations and agencies in planning for the development and extension of services for children and youth. Staff specialists answer inquiries in the fields of child growth and development and in the conduct of health and social services for children.

The Bureau provides a clearing-house of research in child life by collecting and distributing information regarding research studies under way in universities, schools, hospitals, child

fare workers in local communities to provide social services to children, for training of child welfare staffs, and for foster care for certain children who are the responsibility of public welfare agencies. In the administration of these grants the regional staff of the Division of Social Services participates in the joint development of State plans and gives advisory and consultant service to State public welfare agencies.

The Bureau provides information on services for children in the United States in response to requests from international bodies and from other countries. The Bureau carries responsibility for recruiting and for providing technical help to specialists in maternal and child health and child welfare who are sent to other countries under the United States Government technical-assistance program. It also carries responsibility for developing programs of study and observation for specialists from other countries desiring to study maternal and child health and child welfare services for children in the United States. This includes individuals who come to this country under the United States Government training programs; under the international programs such as World Health Organization and United Nations; under sponsorship of their own governments; or independently.

The Children's Bureau is advised in its work by committees and conference groups called to consider special problems.

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions

The Federal Credit Union Act was passed June 26, 1934, "to establish a Federal Credit Union System, to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available to people of small means credit for provident purposes through a national system of cooperative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States." Ad-

ministration of this act was made the responsibility of the Farm Credit Administration. Executive Order 9148 of April 27, 1942, transferred the administration of the act to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, effective May 16, 1942. Effective July 29, 1948, Congress transferred these functions, powers, and duties to a Bureau of Federal Credit Unions which was established in the Federal Security Agency (62 Stat. 1091). By Department order this Bureau is one of the program bureaus of the Social Security Administration, subject to the direction of the Commissioner of Social Security.

The act defines a Federal credit union as a cooperative association organized for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for provident or productive purposes. To accomplish these purposes Federal credit unions provide convenient facilities for encouraging the development of habits of consistent regular saving out of current earnings. A Federal credit union actively promotes thrift among its members. From this fund of members' savings, installment loans of limited size are made to members at rates of interest which must not exceed 1 percent a month on the unpaid balance. The responsibility for operation and management of each Federal credit union rests with officials who are elected by its members. In the conduct of its savings and loan services, each Federal credit union is confined to a group of persons having a common bond of association, occupation, or residence within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district. The field of membership is specifically described in each Federal credit union charter.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions makes an investigation of groups applying for Federal charters, grants charters to qualified groups as defined in the Federal Credit Union Act, assists newly chartered groups to

organize and begin operations through instruction of the elected officials and the furnishing of procedural manuals, examines and supervises operating Federal credit unions, and provides informational services to persons and organizations interested in the development of credit unions. The field program of chartering, examination, and supervision is conducted by a staff of trained examiners. On the basis of the findings of the examiner, recommendations for improvement of financial condition and management and instructions for compliance with ap-

plicable laws are given to the officials of the Federal credit union. To simplify credit union operation and to facilitate examination and supervision, standard accounting forms and procedures are prescribed by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. Variations from prescribed systems are permitted in individual instances on presentation of convincing evidence of convenience and advantage.

Groups interested in the formation of Federal credit unions are furnished, upon request, informational literature and the assistance of a field examiner.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was created within the Federal Security Agency (which became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 11, 1953) to administer the expanded program of State-Federal vocational rehabilitation provided by the Barden-LaFollette Act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 374; 29 U. S. C. 31 note), which amended the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 735; 29 U. S. C. 31 note). The act was further amended by the act approved August 3, 1954 (68 Stat. 652; 29 U. S. C. 31 note) to (1) promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services, (2) provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds, (3) otherwise improve the law, and for other purposes. Specific responsibilities are assigned the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation requiring the exercise of leadership in the rehabilitation program, together with various other functions designed to promote the cause of rehabilitation and employment of disabled people. In accordance with the provisions of the new law, responsibility for direct operations of the District of Columbia Rehabilitation Service, heretofore vested in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation,

was transferred to the Government of the District of Columbia on November 1, 1954.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, pursuant to section 6 of Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, also administers the Randolph-Sheppard Act, approved June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1559; 20 U. S. C. 107-107f). This act provides for designating State agencies to license blind persons for the operation of vending stands in Federal and other buildings. The new legislation strengthens the program under which blind persons are licensed to operate vending stands, by extending provisions of the Randolph-Sheppard Act to include Federal property as well as Federal buildings and to assure preference for licensed blind vending stand operators in the establishment of vending stands.

In addition to its primary function of providing assistance to the States, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has new responsibilities relating to: (1) a program of specialized training for professional personnel, (2) research to advance knowledge of ways of overcoming handicapping conditions, and (3) grants for special projects for establishing or expanding special facilities in which to provide rehabilitative services.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation cooperates with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, in procuring rehabilitation services for Federal employees from State vocational rehabilitation agencies pursuant to the vocational rehabilitation provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 854-868; 5 U. S. C. 752-796).

PURPOSE.—The services of vocational rehabilitation are provided for the purpose of developing, preserving or restoring the ability of disabled men and women to perform useful work. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation cooperates with the States in providing vocational rehabilitation services to prepare for and place in remunerative employment civilians who are vocationally handicapped because of a disability caused by accident, disease, or congenital defect. The mentally as well as the physically handicapped may receive rehabilitation.

Rehabilitants are prepared for and placed in professional and semiprofessional fields, and in skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations. Each disabled person served by the program receives the combination of services which meets his or her individual need. The new law continues the entire range of services authorized under the program since 1943 and, in addition, broadens rehabilitation services by permitting the use of Federal funds for: (1) the establishment or expansion of rehabilitation facilities (centers and workshops); (2) the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment and initial stocks and supplies for use by severely handicapped individuals in any type of small business, the operation of which will be improved through management and supervision by the State agency; and (3) hospitalization as required. Moreover provision is made for a new financial structure for the program,

improved administration, greater responsibility for the States in expansion of rehabilitation centers, and for training programs to increase the numbers of professionally qualified people to work with the disabled. It makes possible for the States, in continued partnership with the Federal Government, to bring better rehabilitation services to more disabled people.

ACTIVITIES.—The States have broad authority and responsibility in carrying out their programs of vocational rehabilitation. The new law changes previous requirements that responsibility for administering the program must be borne by State boards of vocational education. Henceforth the States may, at their option, either continue their rehabilitation programs under their boards of vocational education or place them under separate agencies concerned primarily with rehabilitation. In each State having a separate agency serving the blind, this agency henceforth may function as the sole State agency responsible for administering that part of the State plan relating to rehabilitation of the blind. Further flexibility is provided under the new law in authority for the States to decentralize administration of their rehabilitation programs to county, municipal, or other governmental agencies. When such decentralization is effected, however, supervision will be exercised by the State agency for vocational rehabilitation.

Strong cooperative relationships are encouraged between State agencies for vocational rehabilitation and all other agencies—such as public employment services—which provide services needed in the vocational rehabilitation and job placement processes.

Within the Federal Government, coordinated planning by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Secretary of Labor is required, to develop and recommend to appropriate State agencies policies and procedures which will promote the employ-

ment of disabled men and women who have received services under the rehabilitation program. In addition, the Secretaries of these two Departments are directed to work with the Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped in developing methods to secure the maximum use of services of the Committee and its cooperating State and local organizations in promoting employment opportunities for the disabled.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is responsible for the establishment of standards in the various areas of service; for the approval of State plans and amendments; for technical and professional assistance to the States; for certification of Federal grants-in-aid to the States and public or other non-profit organizations and agencies; for making studies, demonstrations, and reports, disseminating information, and providing short-term training and instruction on matters relating to vocational rehabilitation; and for designating the State commission or other agency serving the blind to license blind persons to operate vending stands on Federal property and in Federal buildings. Special assistance is given the States by regional representatives of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation services available under the program include thorough physical examinations to determine the extent of disability, discover possible hidden disabilities, and determine work capacity; necessary medical, surgical, psychiatric, and hospital treatment; necessary prosthetic devices such as artificial limbs, hearing aids, and braces; individual counseling and guidance; training for jobs; maintenance, training materials, and transportation during rehabilitation, if necessary; occupational tools, equipment, and licenses; placement in the right job; and adjustment services until the mutual satisfaction of worker

and employer are assured. The States and Territories purchase rehabilitation services, as required, from existing public or private facilities. Medical examinations and counseling, training, and placement services are provided without cost to the individual. All other services are provided without cost to the extent that clients cannot pay for them.

All men and women with substantial job handicaps in the form of physical or mental impairments are eligible for services. Three conditions generally must exist before a State rehabilitation agency provides services: (1) a disability which substantially interferes with employment, (2) a reasonable chance of becoming suitably employed, and (3) an employable age (or near it).

Federal grants authorized and appropriated when matched by State and local funds are expected to be adequate for increased services and provide for a progressive expansion in the number of disabled persons rehabilitated. There is established a systematic basis for the allotment of Federal rehabilitation funds, through a new grant structure designed to provide funds for: (1) basic support of the vocational rehabilitation program including support for the establishment of rehabilitation facilities and workshops, (2) extension and improvement of services, and (3) special projects for research, demonstrations, training and traineeships, and projects for the establishment of special facilities and services which hold promise of making substantial contribution to the solution of problems in vocational rehabilitation that are common to several States. Special project grants are made upon review and recommendation of a National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation. The Social Security amendments of 1954, which protect the benefit rights of disabled workers, and the amendments of 1956 which provide cash payments

to disabled workers age 50 and over and to disabled children age 18 and over, stipulate that as many as possible of these beneficiaries be rehabilitated. The amendments further provide that disability payments may be reduced or suspended for beneficiaries who, without good cause, refuse rehabilitation services. The

Congress also indicated the State vocational rehabilitation agencies as the State agencies of choice for making the disability determinations. In all but four States, the State vocational rehabilitation agencies are acting as agents of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in the disability determination process.

Food and Drug Administration

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The name "Food and Drug Administration" was first provided by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 392), although similar law-enforcement functions had been carried on under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768; 21 U. S. C. 1-15) became effective. The Food and Drug Administration and its functions necessary for the enforcement of the five acts named below were transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Security Agency, effective June 30, 1940, in accordance with the provisions of the President's Reorganization Plan IV. The Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 11, 1953.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS —The Food and Drug Administration enforces the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Tea Importation Act, Import Milk Act, Caustic Poison Act, and Filled Milk Act. Its activities are directed mainly toward promoting purity, standard potency, and truthful and informative labeling of the essential commodities covered by the provisions of these five acts.

ORGANIZATION.—The Washington headquarters consist of an administrative, technical, and service staff. For enforcement purposes the United States is divided into 16 district territories, each with headquarters manned by chemists and inspectors and fully equipped with testing laboratories.

Within these district territories are 37 inspection stations.

ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS.—Each field district is responsible for maintaining surveillance over traffic subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in its own territory. Factories are inspected for sanitary conditions, raw materials used, and controls exercised in compounding, processing, packaging, and labeling products destined for interstate shipment. When violations are suspected, shipments are reported for destination sampling as a basis for regulatory action. Each district also keeps under surveillance interstate items shipped into its territory and imports offered for entry at its ports, which are refused admission into the United States if they do not comply with the laws of this country. Retail drug stores are kept under surveillance to prevent the dispensing of dangerous drugs without prescription.

The enforcement program is developed on a selective project basis, with primary attention accorded to violations most serious to the public welfare, and so far as practicable, with simultaneous and uniform action throughout the country. When domestic violations are found, the facts are reported to the Department of Justice with a recommendation for seizure, criminal prosecution, or injunction actions in the Federal courts.

Constructive enforcement includes assistance to manufacturers who request it, through comments on labeling, and suggestions concerning changes in manufacturing procedures,

improvements in sanitary controls, and other methods to bring about compliance with legal requirements.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.—The Washington laboratories, in addition to testing samples that require specialized techniques and laboratory facilities not available at field laboratories, such as vitamin assaying, bacteriological analyses, pharmacological bioassays, the more intricate microscopic determinations, and antibiotics assays, are constantly at work on methods for the detection and proof of adulteration, capable of demonstrating violations in court actions. Another important function of the staff laboratories is to make fundamental researches to form a groundwork for enforcement policy. These investigations encompass the evaluation of the safety and efficacy of medicines; the toxicity of ingredients used in the manufacture of foods, drugs, and cosmetics; the safety of pesticidal residues on food crops; the normal composition of all products that come within the jurisdiction of the acts enforced; the potency of drugs and vitamins; and methods of processing, packaging, preserving, and storing products under adequate controls.

CONTROL OF NEW DRUGS.—Applications for distributing new drugs, accompanied by the manufacturers' evidence establishing safety for use and adequacy of manufacturing controls, are evaluated and must be accepted before each new drug is placed upon the market.

FOOD STANDARDS.—The Food and Drug Administration makes intensive studies of composition, trade practices, and consumer understanding as a basis for formulating definitions and standards for foods that will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer.

PESTICIDE TOLERANCES.—The Food and Drug Administration establishes tolerances for safe residues of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities, or if the facts warrant, exempts the pesticide chemicals from the requirements of a tolerance, after petitions for tolerances or exemptions are received, bearing toxicity, residue, and other data to support the requested tolerance or exemption.

CERTIFICATION SERVICES.—Coal-tar colors, insulin, penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, bacitracin, and tetracycline receive predistribution control through appropriate analysis of samples of each manufactured batch before distribution is made, unless the preparation has been exempted by regulation after determination that certification is no longer necessary to ensure safety and efficacy of use.

Continuous inspection is available to shrimp and oyster canneries upon the application of the packers, and the seafood canned in these plants may be labeled "Production Supervised by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration."

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Hospital was first established by act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682), as the Government Hospital for the Insane. It became Saint Elizabeths Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309; 24 U. S. C. 161). Its functions were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency by section 11 (a) of Reorganization

Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940. On April 11, 1953, the Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under provisions of Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953 and the act approved April 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 18; 5 U. S. C. 623).

PURPOSE.—Saint Elizabeths Hospital provides treatment for several classes of mentally ill persons, including

those residing in the District of Columbia, beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, insane persons charged with or convicted of crimes in United States courts including the courts of the District of Columbia, certain American citizens found insane in Canada, the Canal Zone, and the Vir-

gin Islands, certain Foreign Service personnel and members of the military services admitted to the Hospital prior to July 16, 1946.

Approved.

MARION B. FOLSOM,
*Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare.*

FEDERALLY AIDED CORPORATIONS

(These Corporations, in part supported by Federal funds, operate to a limited extent under the supervision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.)

American Printing House for the Blind

Louisville, Ky.

President..... WILLIAM C. DABNEY.
Superintendent..... FINIS E. DAVIS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1858.

PURPOSE.—Assists in the education of the blind by distributing Braille books, talking books, and other apparatus without cost to public institutions for the education of the blind pursu-

ant to the act "To Promote the Education of the Blind," adopted by Congress in 1879 (20 Stat. 467, as amended).

Approved.

WILLIAM C. DABNEY,
President.

Gallaudet College

Seventh Street and Florida Avenue NE,
Lincoln 7-7200

Chairman, Board of Directors..... ALBERT W. ATWOOD.
President, Gallaudet College..... LEONARD M. ELSTAD.
Dean of the College..... GEORGE DETMOLD.
Principal, Kendall School..... JOHN A. GOUGH.
Business Manager..... LLOYD H. JOHNSON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind was incorporated by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161-2; 24 U. S. C. 231, 235). An amendatory act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436; 24 U. S. C. 231, 249), changed the name to Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Its

name was changed to Columbia Institution for the Deaf by act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422; 24 U. S. C. 231 note). The act approved June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 265; D. C. Code 31-1001 et seq.), changed its name to Gallaudet College. Its functions under the Department of the Interior were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by section 11 (d) of Reor-

ganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940. The Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 11, 1953.

PURPOSE.—Gallaudet College is the world's only institution offering higher education especially for deaf students. Its purpose is to provide education and training to deaf persons and

otherwise to further the education of the deaf. The College also provides instruction at the elementary and secondary levels through its Kendall School, which is the teacher-training unit of Gallaudet.

Approved.

ALBERT W. ATWOOD,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Howard University

2401 Sixth Street NW.

DUpont 7-6100

President..... MORDECAI JOHNSON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Its functions under the Department of the Interior were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by section 11 (c) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940. The Federal Security Agency became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 11, 1953.

PURPOSE.—The lack of higher educational facilities for Negroes in the States in which most of them live has resulted in a serious deficiency in educational services for Negroes essential for their better development and greater security. Howard University,

jointly supported by congressional appropriations and private funds, is a comprehensive university organization offering instruction in 10 schools and colleges as follows: the college of liberal arts, the school of engineering and architecture, the school of music, the college of medicine, the college of dentistry, the college of pharmacy, the school of law, the school of religion, the graduate school, the school of social work, and, in addition, a summer school.

Approved.

MORDECAI JOHNSON,
President.

Independent Agencies

AIRWAYS MODERNIZATION BOARD

GSA Regional Office Building, Seventh and D Streets SW.
REpublic 7-7500

MEMBERS

Chairman.....	E. R. QUESADA.
Member.....	MALCOLM A. MACINTYRE.
Member.....	L. S. ROTHSCHILD.

OFFICIALS

Washington Headquarters

Technical Director.....	(VACANCY).
Deputy Technical Director.....	JAMES L. ANAST.
Assistant Technical Director for Operations Analysis.....	RICHARD H. JORDAN.
Assistant Technical Director for Systems Analysis.....	HANS GIESECKE.
Assistant Technical Director for Systems Experimentation.....	COL. WILLIAM S. COWART.
Assistant Technical Director for Component Development.....	MAJ. L. C. WRIGHT, Acting
Executive Officer.....	DONALD G. SCHULER
Budget and Fiscal Officer.....	EMERSON MARKHAM.
Personnel and Security Officer.....	JOHN B. LANGER.
Contracting Officer.....	JOHN E. MCGAHEY.
General Services Officer.....	JOHN H. MADERT.
Secretary of the Board.....	FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, Acting.
General Counsel.....	(VACANCY).

FIELD OFFICE

Director, National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Atlantic City, N. J.....	COL. WILLIAM S. COWART.
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CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Airways Modernization Board was established by the Airways Modernization Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 349), approved August 14, 1957.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Airways Modernization Board are (1) to develop, modify, test, and evaluate systems, procedures, facilities, and devices as well as define the performance characteristics thereof to meet the needs for safe and efficient navigation and traffic control of all civil and military aviation except for those needs of military agencies which are peculiar to air warfare and primarily of military concern; (2) to select such systems,

procedures, facilities, and devices as will best serve the needs of civil and military aviation for navigation and traffic control and will promote maximum coordination of air traffic control and air defense systems.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—The Board consists of a Chairman, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Defense, or their designees. The Technical Director, Executive Officer, Secretary of the Board, and General Counsel are appointed with the approval of the Board.

The Technical Director is responsible for directing all technical operations of the Board and supervising the Directorates of Operations Analysis, Systems Analysis, Systems Experimentation, and Component Development.

The Executive Officer is responsible for the business management activities of the Board and for the coordination and supervision of the Budget and Fiscal, Personnel and Security, Contracting, and General Services Divisions.

The Directorate of Operations Analysis is responsible for organizing a comprehensive Operations Analysis Program to measure the performance of existing airways systems and functions in order to provide basic material upon which to base the Board's research and development activities.

The Directorate of Systems Analysis is responsible for conducting theoretical analyses and studies to determine the probable effect of devices, systems, and procedures proposed for use in the Nation's airways systems.

The Directorate of Systems Experimentation is responsible for experimenting with devices, systems, and

procedures in actual environments in order to thoroughly evaluate them before action by the Board. This Directorate is responsible for the program of the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center.

The Directorate of Component Development is responsible for the development of all equipment and components to be evaluated by the Board for use in the Nation's airways system.

Testing of facilities, systems, and devices in an actual operating environment is carried on at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center near Atlantic City, N. J., as part of the program of the Directorate of Systems Experimentation.

The Secretary of the Board is responsible for planning, coordinating, and directing activities relating to official Board meetings.

The General Counsel is responsible for advising the Chairman, other members and officers of the Board on the legal aspects of the Board's activities.

Approved.

E. R. QUESADA,
Chairman.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Room 2076-A, Main Navy Building
Liberty 5-6700, Branch 63683

OFFICIALS

Chairman.....	GEORGE C. MARSHALL.
Commissioner.....	LESLIE L. BIFFLE.
Commissioner.....	ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT.
Commissioner.....	BENJAMIN O. DAVIS.
Commissioner.....	FOREST A. HARNESS.
Commissioner.....	THOMAS C. KINKAID.
Commissioner.....	JOHN PHILLIPS.
Commissioner.....	CHARLES E. POTTER.
Commissioner.....	MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.
Commissioner.....	CARL SPAATZ.
Commissioner.....	MRS. WENDELL WILLKIE.
Secretary.....	THOMAS NORTH.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The American Battle Monuments Commission was created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1509; 36 U. S. C. 121). It derives its authority from this and subsequent acts and Executive orders (36 U. S. C. ch. 8; Executive Orders 6614 of February 26, 1934, 6690 of April 25, 1934, 9704 of March 14, 1946, and 10057 of May 14, 1949; and act approved June 26, 1946, as amended, 60 Stat. 317, 70 Stat. 642; 36 U. S. C. 121).

PURPOSE.—The principal functions of the American Battle Monuments Commission are (1) to administer and maintain World War I American national cemeteries and memorials in Europe; (2) to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American armed forces, and to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American armed forces have served (World War II) or shall hereafter serve as the Commission shall deter-

mine; (3) to erect and maintain works of architecture and art in such American cemeteries located outside the United States, its Territories and possessions, as the Secretary of the Army shall declare to be permanent cemeteries, and to administer and maintain such cemeteries after they have been transferred to the Commission; (4) to control as to materials and design, provide regulations for, and supervise the erection of, all memorial monuments and buildings in American cemeteries located outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; and (5) to control as to materials and design, provide regulations for, and supervise the erection of, all memorial monuments and buildings commemorating the services of the American armed forces erected in any foreign country or political division thereof which may authorize the Commission to perform such functions.

Approved.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL,
Chairman.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION¹

Washington 25, D. C.²

Hazelwood 7-7831

MEMBERS

Chairman	LEWIS L. STRAUSS.
WILLARD F. LIBBY.	JOHN S. GRAHAM.
HAROLD S. VANCE.	JOHN F. FLOBERG.

OFFICIALS

Headquarters

General Manager	K. E. FIELDS.
Deputy General Manager	R. W. COOK.
Assistant General Manager for Administration	R. E. HOLLINGSWORTH.
Special Assistant—Congressional Relations	BRYAN F. LAPLANTE.
Special Assistant to General Manager	CHARLES VANDEN BULCK.
General Counsel	LOREN K. OLSON.
Controller	DON S. BURROWS.
Assistant General Manager	HARRY S. TRAYNOR.
Director, Division of Classification	CHARLES L. MARSHALL.
Director, Division of Information Services	MORSE SALISBURY.
Director, Division of Intelligence	C. H. REICHARDT.
Director, Division of Nuclear Materials Management	D. F. MUSSER.
Director, Division of Organization and Personnel	OSCAR S. SMITH.
Director, Division of Security	JOHN A. WATERS, JR.
Assistant General Manager for International Activities	PAUL F. FOSTER.
Director, Division of International Affairs	JOHN A. HALL.
Director, Office of Special Projects	EDWARD R. GARDNER.
Executive Director, Office for United States Participation International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (1958)	EDWARD R. GARDNER.
Assistant General Manager for Manufacturing	(VACANCY).
Director, Division of Construction and Supply	JOHN A. DERRY.
Director, Division of Production	E. J. BLOCH.
Director, Division of Raw Materials	JESSE C. JOHNSON.
Assistant General Manager for Research and Industrial Development	A. TAMMARO.
Director, Division of Biology and Medicine	C. L. DUNHAM, M. D.
Director, Office of Industrial Development	FRANK K. PITTMAN.
Director, Division of Reactor Development	W. KENNETH DAVIS.
Director, Division of Research	JOHN HARRY WILLIAMS.
Director, Division of Inspection	CURTIS A. NELSON.
Director, Division of Licensing and Regulation	HAROLD L. PRICE.
Director, Division of Military Application	BRIG. GEN. ALFRED D. STAR-
	BIRD, USA.
Director, Office of Operations Analysis and Planning	PAUL C. FINE.
Secretary to the Commission	W. B. MCCOOL.

¹ Organization chart on page 603.

² Main office located at Germantown, Md. District of Columbia Office including Public Document Room: 1717 H Street NW., Hazelwood 7-7831.

Field Offices

Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office.....	K. F. HERTFORD.
Manager, Chicago Operations Office.....	K. A. DUNBAR.
Manager, Grand Junction Operations Office.....	ALLAN E. JONES.
Manager, Hanford Operations Office.....	JAMES E. TRAVIS.
Manager, Idaho Operations Office.....	ALLAN C. JOHNSON.
Manager, Lockland Aircraft Reactors Operations Office.....	{VACANCY}.
Manager, New York Operations Office.....	MERRIL I. EISENBUD.
Manager, Oak Ridge Operations Office.....	S. R. SAPIRE.
Manager, Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Operations Office.....	LAWTON D. GEIGER.
Manager, San Francisco Operations Office.....	HAROLD A. FIDLER.
Manager, Savannah River Operations Office.....	ROBERT C. BLAIR.
Manager, Schenectady Naval Reactors Operations Office.....	JON D. ANDERSON.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY (85th Cong.)

Chairman	CARL T. DURHAM (U. S. Representative).
Vice Chairman.....	CLINTON P. ANDERSON (U. S. Senator).
U. S. Senate Members:	
RICHARD B. RUSSELL.	BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER.
JOHN O. PASTORE.	WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND.
ALBERT GORE.	JOHN W. BRICKER.
HENRY M. JACKSON.	HENRY C. DWORKIN.
U. S. House of Representatives Members:	
CHET HOLIFIELD.	JAMES E. VAN ZANDT.
MELVIN PRICE.	JAMES T. PATTERSON.
PAUL J. KILDAY.	THOMAS A. JENKINS.
WAYNE N. ASPINALL.	CRAIG HOSMER.
Executive Director.....	JAMES T. RAMEY.

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman	WARREN C. JOHNSON.
JESSE W. BEAMS.	EGER V. MURPHY.
J. B. FISK.	EDWARD TELLER.
T. KEITH GLENNAN.	J. C. WARNER.
EDWIN M. McMILLAN.	ROBERT E. WILSON.
Secretary	JANE H. HALL.

MILITARY LIAISON COMMITTEE

Chairman	MAJ. GEN. HERBERT B. LOPEZ.
MAJ. GEN. DWIGHT E. BRACH, USA.	USA (Ret.).
CAPT. JOSEPH D. BLACK, USN.	CAPT. JOSEPH A. JAAP, USN.
MAJ. GEN. RICHARD T. COINER, JR., USAF.	MAJ. GEN. JOHN S. MILLS,
MAJ. GEN. JOHN P. DALEY, USA.	USAF.
Official Observer.....	REAR ADM. EDWARD N. PARKER, USN.
Executive Secretary.....	COL. RICHARD H. FREE, USA.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Atomic Energy Commission was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755), as amended by the Atomic Energy Act of 1951, as

amended (68 Stat. 919; 42 U. S. C. 1801 et seq.). Pursuant to section 9 (a) of the act, certain interests, property, and facilities of the Manhattan Engineer District were transferred to

the Commission as of midnight, December 31, 1946, by Executive Order 9816 of the same date.

PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of the Atomic Energy Act to effectuate the declared policy of the United States that, subject at all times to the paramount objective of making the maximum contribution to the common defense and security, the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed so as to promote world peace, improve the general welfare, increase the standard of living, and strengthen free competition in private enterprise.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of five members, one designated as Chairman, all appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners confer and act as a body on important matters of policy, programs, and administration.

The General Manager, appointed by the Commission, is the chief executive officer of the Commission, discharging administrative and executive functions as directed by the Commission. He is responsible for overall management of the Atomic Energy Commission within the policies established by the Commission. Principal assistant to the General Manager is the Deputy General Manager, who, as directed by the General Manager, acts in his stead and performs other administrative and executive functions. The General Manager is also assisted in his executive and administrative duties by the Assistant General Managers for Administration, Research and Industrial Development, Manufacturing, and International Activities; the Assistant General Manager; the Director, Division of Licensing and Regulation; the Director, Division of Military Application; and the divisions which report to the Assistant General Manager. In addition, certain Staff Divisions and Offices report directly to the General

Manager and assist him in their functional areas.

The Assistant General Manager for Administration assists the General Manager in overall management of the Atomic Energy Commission with primary responsibility for furnishing day-to-day administrative direction and coordination to all program and supporting activities of the Commission and supervising the activities of the Special Assistant—Congressional Relations.

The Assistant General Manager for International Activities assists the General Manager by directing the activities of the Division of International Affairs and the Office of Special Projects.

The Assistant General Manager for Research and Industrial Development assists the General Manager by coordinating and directing the activities of the Divisions of Biology and Medicine, Reactor Development, and Research, and the Office of Industrial Development.

The Assistant General Manager for Manufacturing assists the General Manager by coordinating and directing the activities of the Divisions of Construction and Supply, Production, and Raw Materials.

The Assistant General Manager assists the General Manager by coordinating the activities of the Divisions of Classification, Information Services, Intelligence, Organization and Personnel, Security, and Nuclear Materials Management.

The Director, Division of Military Application, assists the General Manager by directing the activities of the Division of Military Application.

The Staff Divisions and Offices reporting directly to the General Manager include the Office of the Secretary, the Office of Operations Analysis and Planning, the Division of Finance, and the Division of Inspection. The Office of the General Counsel provides legal advice and assistance to the

General Manager and the Commission.

Certain executive and administrative functions have been delegated by the General Manager to the division directors, particularly to the Directors of the Divisions of Production, Military Application, Reactor Development, and Raw Materials. The Director of the Division of Production is responsible for the Operations Office at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Hanford Operations Office at Richmond, Wash.; and Savannah River Operations Office at Aiken, S. C. The Director of the Division of Military Application is responsible for the Albuquerque Operations Office at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and the San Francisco Operations Office at Oakland, Calif. The Director of the Division of Reactor Development is responsible for the Chicago Operations Office at Lemont, Ill.; Schenectady Naval Reactors Operations Office at Schenectady, N. Y.; Idaho Operations Office at Idaho Falls, Idaho; New York Operations Office at New York, N. Y.; Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Operations Office at Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Lockland Aircraft Reactors Operations Office at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Director of the Division of Raw Materials is responsible for the Operations Office at Grand Junction, Colo. These division directors have delegated a large part of their executive and administrative authority to the managers of the Operations Offices. The managers of operations are authorized, within stated limits, to enter into contracts on behalf of the Commission, to act as representatives of the Commission for the administration of contracts executed under their authority or assigned to their offices, and to perform other special functions.

The Atomic Energy Act provides for four permanent committees:

The General Advisory Committee, composed of nine members appointed from civilian life by the President, ad-

vises the Commission on scientific and technical matters relating to materials, production, and research and development.

The Military Liaison Committee consists of a chairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and representatives from each of the Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force in equal numbers. The Commission advises and consults with the Department of Defense, through the Committee, on all atomic energy matters which the Department of Defense deems to relate to military applications of atomic weapons or atomic energy, including the development, manufacture, use and storage of atomic weapons, the allocation of special nuclear material for military research, and the control of information relating to the manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons. The Department of Defense keeps the Commission informed, through the Committee, on all matters related to the development or application of atomic energy.

The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, consisting of a maximum of fifteen members appointed by the Commission, with a chairman designated by the Committee, advises the Commission with regard to the hazards of proposed or existing reactor facilities and the adequacy of proposed reactor safety standards.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, composed of nine members of the Senate and nine members of the House of Representatives, makes continuing studies of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy. The Commission keeps the Joint Committee fully and currently informed on the activities of the Commission.

To secure advice in a variety of technical and other fields, the Commission has also established a number of advisory committees, most of which have

functioned on a continuing basis. Members include persons from business and industry, and public and educational institutions, as well as AEC and AEC contractor personnel.

ACTIVITIES.—The act provides for the following major programs relating to atomic energy:

1. A program of conducting, assisting, and fostering research and development in order to encourage maximum scientific and industrial progress;

2. A program for the dissemination of unclassified scientific and technical information and for the control, dissemination, and declassification of Restricted Data, subject to appropriate safeguards, so as to encourage scientific and industrial progress;

3. A program for Government control of the possession, use, and production of atomic energy and special nuclear material so directed as to make the maximum contribution to the common defense and security and the national welfare;

4. A program to encourage widespread participation in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defense and security and with the health and safety of the public;

5. A program of international cooperation to promote the common defense and security and to make available to cooperating nations the benefits of peaceful applications of atomic energy as widely as expanding technology and considerations of the common defense and security will permit; and

6. A program of administration which will be consistent with the foregoing policies and programs, with international arrangements, and with agreements for cooperation, which will enable the Congress to be currently informed so as to take further legislative action as may be appropriate.

The operations of the Commission are carried out largely by industrial concerns and by private and public institutions under contract with the Commission, in accordance with the requirements and policies established by the Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act. *The principal production and research and development activities are conducted by contractors in facilities owned by the Commission. Major production facilities owned by the Commission are located at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Richland, Wash., and at sites near Paducah, Ky.; Aiken, S. C.; and Portsmouth, Ohio. Major research and development facilities owned by the Commission are the Atomic Energy Laboratory at Ames, Iowa; the Argonne Cancer Research Hospital at Chicago, Ill.; the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago, Ill.; the Bettis Plant at Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, Long Island, N. Y.; the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y.; the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory at Los Alamos, N. Mex.; the Mound Laboratory at Miamisburg, Ohio; the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; the Oak Ridge National Laboratory at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., and its extension at Livermore, Calif.; the Raw Materials Development Laboratory at Winchester, Mass.; the Rochester Atomic Energy Project at Rochester, N. Y.; the Sandia Laboratory at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; the University of California at Los Angeles Atomic Energy Project, Los Angeles, Calif.; the National Reactor Testing Station at Idaho Falls, Idaho; the Nevada Test Site at Las Vegas, Nev.; and the Pacific Proving Ground, Marshall Islands.*

Approved.

LEWIS L. STRAUSS,
Chairman.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

312 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Liberty 5-6700, Branch 63767

Officers on the Isthmus:

Governor of the Canal Zone..... MAJ. GEN. W. E. POTTER

Lieutenant Governor of the Canal Zone..... COL. HUGH M. ARNOLD.

Representative in Washington:

Assistant to the Governor..... MERRILL WHITMAN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Canal Zone Government, known as The Panama Canal prior to July 1, 1951, was created by section 4 of the Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 561, reenacted as section 5 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended by section 1 of the act of September 26, 1950, 64 Stat. 1038; 48 U. S. C. 1305).

ACTIVITIES.—The Canal Zone Government, administered by the Governor of the Canal Zone, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army, who is the representative of the President for such purpose, is charged with the civil government, including health, sanitation, and protection, of the Canal Zone.

The Canal Zone Government maintains headquarters and operating serv-

ices on the Isthmus, including hospitals and other health and sanitation services, schools, police and fire protection forces, customs and immigration services, postal services, and other civil affairs services. The Canal Zone Government is closely inter-related with the Panama Canal Company in purposes, organization, and operations, and that Company performs various administrative, fiscal, and other functions for the Canal Zone Government, both on the Isthmus and in Washington where the Washington Office of the Panama Canal Company performs liaison and other functions for the Canal Zone Government.

Approved.

W. E. POTTER,

Governor of the Canal Zone.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD¹

Department of Commerce Building

STerling 3-9200

OFFICIALS

Chairman.....	JAMES R. DURFEE.
Vice Chairman.....	CHAS GURNEY.
Member.....	HARMAR D. DENNY.
Member.....	G. JOSEPH MINETTI.
Member.....	LOUIS J. HECTOR.
Executive Assistant to the Chairman.....	ROBERT L. KUNZIO.
General Counsel.....	FRANKLIN M. STONE.
Associate General Counsel.....	JOHN H. WANNER.
Assistant General Counsel.....	ROBERT L. PARK.
Secretary and Comptroller.....	M. C. MULLIGAN.
Assistant Secretary.....	MARVIN BERGSMAN.
Assistant Comptroller.....	JOHN B. RUSSELL.
Director, Bureau of Air Operations.....	JOSEPH H. FITZGERALD.

¹ Organization chart on page 604.

Associate Director (Domestic)-----	IRVING ROTH.
Associate Director (International)-----	JOSEPH C. WATSON.
Director, Bureau of Safety-----	OSCAR BAKKE.
Associate Director (Regulations)-----	(VACANCY).
Associate Director (Investigation)-----	LEON TANGUAY.
Assistant Director (Interdepartmental Affairs)-----	ROBERT L. FROMAN.
Chief Examiner-----	FRANCIS W. BROWN.
Assistant Chief Examiner (Economic Proceedings)-----	THOMAS L. WRENN.
Assistant Chief Examiner (Safety Enforcement Proceedings)-----	S. THOMAS SIMON.
Chief, Office of Compliance-----	JAMES ANTON.
Assistant Chief, Office of Compliance-----	ROBERT BURSTEIN.
Chief, Office of Carrier Accounts and Statistics-----	WARNER H. HORD.
Associate Chief, Office of Carrier Accounts and Statistics-----	WENDELL D. LARSON.
Chief, Office of Information-----	WILLIAM KLOEPPER, JR.
Chief, Public Information Section-----	EDWARD E. SLATTERY, JR.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The Civil Aeronautics Board, as distinguished from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, is an independent agency composed of five members, appointed by the President with the confirmation of the Senate. The President annually designates one of the members as chairman and another as vice chairman. The Board, established effective June 30, 1940, pursuant to Reorganization Plans III and IV, exercises the functions of rule making (including the prescription of rules, regulations, and standards), adjudication, and investigation as prescribed in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 973; 49 U. S. C. 401). (See Civil Aeronautics Authority, appendix A.)

In expressing the purpose of the Congress to protect the public by providing for economic stability in the air transport industry, and in order that the public might have the continuing enjoyment of adequate and sufficient air transportation services and, at the same time, be assured of the maintenance of high standards of safety, the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 sets forth the basic principles which guide the Board and prescribes the authority pursuant to which it discharges its responsibilities.

The mission of the Board is to foster and encourage the development of an air transportation system which will be

adequate to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense; to preserve the inherent advantages of air transportation, and to regard as in the public interest competition to the extent necessary to assure the sound development of an air transportation system adjusted to the national needs; and to regulate air commerce in such manner as to best promote its development and safety.

In general, the Board performs four chief functions: (1) regulation of the economic aspects of United States air carrier operation, both domestic and international; (2) promulgation of safety standards in the form of civil air regulations; (3) investigation and analysis of aircraft accidents; (4) co-operation and assistance in the establishment and development of international air transportation. These functions are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

ECONOMIC REGULATION.—The Board grants or denies "certificates of public convenience and necessity" to American flag carriers for both domestic and international operation and "permits" to foreign carriers; prescribes or approves rates and rate practices of air carriers and determines mail rate compensation; fosters the safe and expeditious transportation of mail and seeks to ensure that reasonable and

FIELD OFFICES—BUREAU OF SAFETY (CAB)

Office	Territory
New York, N. Y.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia
Miami, Fla.	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi
Chicago, Ill.	Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and North Dakota
Kansas City, Mo.	Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado
Fort Worth, Tex.	Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana
San Francisco, Calif.	New Mexico, Arizona, and that portion of California and Nevada south of the following boundary: intersection of the coastline and the 36th parallel eastward to longitude 115° 35', thence northerly along the ridge of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to longitude 119° 30' and parallel 38° to the Utah State line
Oakland, Calif.	Utah and the northern portion of Nevada and California north of the San Francisco office boundary
Seattle, Wash.	Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana
Anchorage, Alaska	Territory of Alaska.

adequate service to the public is rendered by air carriers, without unjust discriminations, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices; approves or disapproves business relationships between air carriers, including contracts, agreements, interlocking relationships, consolidations, mergers, and acquisitions of control. The Board investigates upon complaint or upon its own initiative anything done or omitted to be done by any person or group in contravention of the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act; takes appropriate action to enforce the act.

SAFETY REGULATION.—The Board prescribes safety rules and regulations, including standards for the issuance of airman certificates, aircraft type, production and airworthiness certificates, and air carrier operating certificates; and has the power to suspend or revoke such certificates.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS.—The Board prescribes rules of notification and report of accidents involving civil aircraft; reviews reports of all accidents and determines, after investigation to the extent required, the probable cause of accidents involving aircraft. Formal reports by the Board are made public

when deemed to be in the public interest. The Board conducts special studies and research, establishing basic causative and statistical factors and prepares air safety bulletins for the purpose of reducing aircraft accidents and preventing their recurrence.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION.—The Board consults with and assists the State Department in the negotiation of agreements with foreign governments for the establishment or development of air transportation, air navigation, air routes and services; keeps informed with respect to operations of foreign air lines and foreign aviation policies. The Board provides information for and coordinates with the International Civil Aviation Organization in the development of all international safety and operational standards. The Board contributes to the expense and personnel requirements of the Air Coordinating Committee, provides information and advice in the Committee's examination of aviation problems and in its recommendations establishing the United States viewpoint on international aviation.

Approved.

JAMES R. DUFFEE,
Chairman.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Department of the Interior Building, Eighteenth and C Streets NW.

REpublic 7-1820, Branch 5324

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	DAVID E. FINLEY.
WILLIAM G. PERRY (architect).	DOUGLAS W. ORR (architect).
WALLACE K. HARRISON (architect).	ELBERT PEETS (site planner).
FELIX W. DE WELDON (sculptor).	EMILY L. MUIR (artist).
Secretary and Administrative Officer	LINTON R. WILSON.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS FOR GEORGETOWN

Chairman	WALTER M. MACOMBER.
Member	WALTER G. PETER, JR.
Member	HENRY H. SAYLOR.

PANEL OF ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS FOR THE SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT

Member	WALDRON FAULKNER.
Member	EARL V. GAUGER.
Member	LOUIS A. SIMON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Commission of Fine Arts was created by the act of Congress approved May 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 371; 40 U. S. C. 104, 106), and its duties were increased by provisions contained in the Shipstead-Luce Act of May 16, 1930 (46 Stat. 366; 40 U. S. C. 121), and the Old Georgetown Act of September 22, 1950 (64 Stat. 903).

PURPOSE.—As the official advisory body of the Government upon matters of art, the Commission makes recommendations concerning the artistic aspects of the design and location of public statues, fountains, monuments, and similar projects of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia. It renders advice in the selection of both models and artists for the execution of such works, upon the artistic merits of designs for medals, insignia, and coins, and upon all other questions of art with which the Federal Government is concerned. It is charged with the artistic consideration and approval

of plans for public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia, and it has responsibility over certain parts of the District of Columbia in the matter of the design of private buildings, notably, buildings facing the central governmental area, Georgetown, and property facing Rock Creek Park.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who are appointed by the President for 4-year terms, to serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The Board of Architectural Consultants for Georgetown consists of three architects appointed by the Chairman of the Commission for 3-year terms.

The Panel of Architectural Consultants for the Shipstead-Luce Act consists of three local architects appointed by the Chairman of the Commission for 1-year terms.

Approved.

DAVID E. FINLEY,
Chairman.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA¹

District Building, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.
National 8-6000

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

President of the Board.....	ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN.
Special Assistant to Commissioner McLaughlin.....	LAWRENCE E. DUVAL.
Engineer Commissioner.....	COL. A. C. WELLING (Corps of Engineers, USA).
Special Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner.....	GEORGE A. ENGLAND.
Assistant Engineer Commissioner.....	LT. COL. THOMAS B. HUNTER.
Assistant Engineer Commissioner.....	LT. COL. ROBERT E. MATHE.
Commissioner.....	DAVID B. KARRICK.
Special Assistant to Commissioner Karrick.....	R. S. TOWNSEND.
Secretary to the Board.....	G. M. THORNETT.
Assistant Secretary to the Board.....	F. L. TIMMONS, JR.
Board of Education:	
President.....	WALTER N. TOBRINER.
Vice President.....	MRS. FRANK S. PHILLIPS.
Superintendent of Schools.....	DR. CARL F. HANSEN.
Director, Department of Public Welfare.....	GERARD M. SHEA.
Director, Department of Corrections.....	DONALD CLEMMER.
Corporation Counsel.....	CHESTER H. GRAY.
Director, Department of General Administration.....	SCHUYLER LOWE.
Director of Highways.....	J. N. ROBERTSON.
Director, Department of Licenses and Inspections.....	JOSEPH J. ILDEFRITZ.
Director of Sanitary Engineering.....	DAVID V. AULD.
Superintendent of Recreation.....	MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN.
Director of Vehicles and Traffic.....	(VACANCY).
Fire Chief.....	M. H. SUTTON.
Director of Public Health.....	DR. DANIEL LEO FINUCANE.
Librarian, Public Library.....	HARRY N. PETERSON.
Chief of Police.....	ROBERT V. MURRAY.
Director, Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	J. A. BLASER.
Public Utilities Commission:	
Chairman.....	GEORGE E. C. HAYES.
Member.....	ROBERT M. WESTON.
Corps of Engineers, USA, Engineer Commissioner, D. C.....	
Surveyor.....	COL. A. C. WELLING.
Superintendent of Insurance.....	FRANCIS F. HEALY.
Director, Department of Occupations and Professions.....	ALBERT F. JORDAN.
Director, Unemployment Compensation Board.....	ROBERT F. COGSWELL.
Director, Office of Civil Defense.....	C. A. WHARTON.
Chairman, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.....	JOHN E. FONDALL.
Coroner.....	FRANK E. WEAKLY.
Director, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	DR. A. MACRUDER MACDONALD.
Recorder of Deeds.....	TOM G. RATHBONE.
Director, Department of Veterans' Affairs.....	JOHN B. DUNCAN.
Chairman, Motor Vehicle Parking Agency.....	WALDRON E. LEONARD.
Chairman, Board of Parole.....	EDWARD C. BALTZ.
Director of Planning, Zoning Commission.....	CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON.
Chairman, Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board.....	ROBERT O. CLOUSER.
Chairman, Apprenticeship Council.....	MRS. CHARLES H. WESTON.
	JOHN R. EVANS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power "To exercise exclusive Legis-

¹ Organized on chart on page 603.

lation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States. * * *
In accordance with this provision, Congress, on July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130; 4 U. S. C. 6), and on March 3, 1791, passed acts establishing the District of Columbia.

Virginia and Maryland ceded land for the territory. When the seat of government was permanently established in 1800, both the corporation of the city of Alexandria, incorporated by Virginia, and the corporation of the city of Georgetown, incorporated by Maryland, were included. In 1846 Congress gave back to Virginia its portion, retaining the Maryland portion which covers approximately 70 square miles. Until 1846, when Virginia's portion, Alexandria City and County, was returned, the District included the corporation of Washington, the corporation of Alexandria, the corporation of Georgetown, and the counties of Washington and Alexandria. A French engineer, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, planned and partly laid out the new city of Washington, and Maj. Andrew Ellicott continued the work.

In 1802 the first government of the District of Columbia consisted of a mayor, appointed by the President of the United States, and a city council, elected by the residents. The city council was given the right in 1812 to elect the mayor of Washington, and in 1820 the election was put in the hands of the people. In 1871, however, Congress acted to abolish the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of Washington County in favor of a territorial form of government.

The new form of administration was composed of a governor, a board of public works, and a legislative assembly consisting of a Council and a House

of Delegates. Also, at that time, and until March 4, 1875, the District of Columbia was represented in the lower house of Congress by a delegate. The governor and the members of the board of public works and of the council were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The 22 Members of the House of Delegates and the Delegate to Congress were elected by the people.

After June 20, 1874, a change was made, and the District was governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. This temporary form of government lasted until July 1, 1878, when the permanent commission government was established. The act of Congress of June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 102), creating the present District government, makes no provision for the franchise.

ORGANIZATION.—The government of the District is administered by a three-man Board of Commissioners, two of whom, appointed from civilian life by the President, must have been actual residents of Washington for 5 years next before their appointment. These two Commissioners are confirmed by the Senate and serve a 3-year term. The President selects from time to time from the Corps of Engineers of the Army the third Commissioner, who must have served at least 15 years in the Corps and have a rank not lower than that of captain.

The District Commissioners, who are also members of the Zoning Commission, have authority over all the usual activities of a municipal government. They prepare annually estimates of the expenditures of the District, which estimates are submitted to Congress through the Bureau of the Budget. Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress must pass all legislation affecting the District.

Approved.

ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN,
President of the Board.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

685 Maine Avenue SW., Washington 24, D. C.
National 8-6000, Branches 3145 and 3215

MEMBERS

Chairman	JOHN A. REMON.
Vice Chairman	JAMES E. COLLIFLOWER.
Member	RICHARD R. ATKINSON.
Member	FRANCIS F. HEALY.
Member	ANDREW PARKER.

OFFICIALS

Executive Director and Secretary	JOHN R. SEARLES, JR.
Deputy Executive Director	MALCOLM A. BURROWS.
Assistant Executive Director	ALLAN B. ELLIOT.
General Counsel	GEORGE F. RISELING.
Comptroller	ARTHUR M. ZAUF.
Realty Officer (Acquisition)	VINCENT A. HOLMES.
Realty Officer (Disposition)	PAUL A. CHALUPSKY.
Chief, Project Management Division	JAMES G. BANKS.
Engineer	JAMES E. LINDE.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency was created by the act approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat 790), as amended July 15, 1949, and August 2, 1954. The act provides for the replanning, rebuilding, and rehabilitating of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia, including the assembly by purchase or condemnation of real property within such areas and the sale or lease of this property for such redevelopment or rehabilitation in accordance with approved redevelopment or urban renewal plans. The act also provides that the Agency may accept loans and grants for its operations from the Housing and Home Finance Administrator in addition to other funds and appropriations made available to it.

ORGANIZATION.—The Agency consists of five members, two of whom are appointed by the President and three by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, each subject to confirmation by the United States Senate. The members, who serve for a term of 5 years each, are empowered to employ such staff as may be needed.

PROGRAM.—The functions of the Agency are to assemble real property in slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia, to demolish substandard housing, dwellings in alleys, and other structures, and to take such other actions as may be necessary to make property within these areas available for redevelopment or renewal. A plan for the redevelopment or renewal of the area must be adopted by the National Capital Planning Commission, approved by the D. C. Commissioners after public hearing, and certified to the Redevelopment Land Agency for the redevelopment or renewal of the area. The land is then leased or sold for redevelopment or rehabilitation in conformance with the approved plan. The powers of the Agency are conditioned upon there being a satisfactory plan for the temporary relocation of families to be displaced and a showing that decent, safe and sanitary, and otherwise suitable dwellings exist or are being provided in a number equal to the number of families so displaced.

Approved.

JOHN R. SEARLES, Jr.,
Executive Director.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

811 Vermont Avenue NW.
REpublic 7-7890

OFFICIALS

President and Chairman	SAMUEL C. WAUGH.
First Vice President and Vice Chairman	LYNN U. STAMBAUGH.
Director	VANCE BRAND.
Director	HAWTHORNE AREY.
Director	GEORGE A. BLOWERS.
Executive Vice President	WALTER C. SAUER.
Senior Vice President	W. D. WHITTEMORE.
Treasurer	ARTHUR M. ANDERSON.
General Counsel	WILSON L. TOWNSEND.
Secretary	SIDNEY SHERWOOD.
Assistant Secretary	EDWARD S. CONGER.
Assistant Secretary	JOSEPH H. REGAN.
Chief, Economics Division	R. HENRY ROWNTREE.
Chief, Engineering Division	A. CARL CASS.
Chief, Loan Division	RAYMOND L. JONES.
Chief, Private Capital Participation Division	ALBERT J. REDWAY.
Chief, Accounts Division	FRANK J. WALSH.
Administrative Officer	JOHN R. CROWN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Export-Import Bank was authorized in 1934 as a banking corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia (Executive Order 6581, February 2, 1934). The Bank was continued as an agency of the United States by acts of Congress in 1935, 1937, 1939, and 1940. It was made an independent agency of the Government by the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 526; 12 U. S. C. 635), subsequently amended in 1947 to reincorporate the Bank under Federal charter.

ORGANIZATION.—The Export-Import Bank Act, as amended, provides for a five-man Board of Directors consisting of the President of the Export-Import Bank who serves as Chairman, the First Vice President who serves as Vice Chairman, and three additional Directors appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the five members of the Board not more than three may be members of any one political party.

The Bank is authorized to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000,000 and may borrow from the United States Treasury on its own obligations up to not more than \$6,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. In addition, the Bank shall not have outstanding at any one time loans, guaranties, and insurance in an aggregate amount in excess of \$7,000,000,000.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Bank is to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States or any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or the agencies or nationals thereof. The Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 expresses the policy of the Congress that the Bank should supplement and not compete with private capital, and that loans should generally be for specific purposes and offer reasonable assurance of repayment.

Approved.

SAMUEL C. WAUGH,
President.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

South Building, Department of Agriculture
REpublic 7-4142

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BOARD

Chairman	M. H. EDWARDS (Bartow, Fla.).
Vice Chairman	EARL H. BROCKMAN (Caldwell, Idaho).
H. B. MUNGER (Byron, N. Y.).	
GLEN A. BOGER (Allentown, Pa.).	
MARVIN J. BRIGGS (Indianapolis, Ind.).	
E. J. HODGE (Andalusia, Ala.).	
L. V. RITTER (Marked Tree, Ark.).	
GEORGE P. DALEY (Lewiston, Minn.).	
SAM H. BOBER (Newell, S. Dak.).	
GEORGE W. LIGHTBURN (Capron, Okla.).	
FRANK STUBBS (Corpus Christi, Tex.).	
GOLDEN F. FINE (Yuba City, Calif.).	
F. W. PECK (representative of Secretary of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn.).	
Secretary	J. MAHLON SELBY.

OFFICIALS

Governor	R. B. TOOTELL.
Deputy Governor	HAROLD T. MASON.
Deputy Governor and Director of Land Bank Service	FRED W. GILMORE.
Deputy Governor and Director of Cooperative Bank Service	ROBERT C. MAHONE.
Deputy Governor and Director of Short-Term Credit Service	HAROLD A. MILES.
General Counsel	J. C. BAGWELL.
Chief, Research and Information Division	R. C. ENOBERG.
Chief Examiner	H. P. MOUSEL.
Chief, Administrative Division	V. V. HENSTREET.
Chief, Personnel Division	WM. L. MOORE.
Comptroller	JAMES E. PITTS, JR.
Chief, Finance Division	R. C. FERGUSON.

Farm Credit System

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Authority for the organization and activities of the Farm Credit System operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration may be found in the following: the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916; the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929; Executive Order 6084, dated March 27, 1933; the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933; the Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933; the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, approved January 31, 1934; the Farm Credit Act of 1935, approved June 3, 1935; the Farm Credit Act of 1937, approved August 19, 1937; the Farm Credit Act of 1953, approved August

6, 1953; the Farm Credit Act of 1955, approved August 11, 1955; the Farm Credit Act of 1956, approved July 26, 1956; and sundry other resolutions and acts of Congress either amending the foregoing or of a temporary character. The Farm Credit Administration was established as an independent agency in 1933 by Executive Order 6084. Under Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, the Farm Credit Administration became a part of the Department of Agriculture. However, the Farm Credit Act of 1953 again made the Farm Credit Administration an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government.

PURPOSE.—The Farm Credit Administration supervises and coordinates

a cooperative credit system for agriculture. This system provides long- and short-term credit to farmers and their cooperative marketing, purchasing, and business service organizations.

MANAGEMENT.—A 13-member Federal Farm Credit Board, created by the Farm Credit Act of 1953, is a part-time policy-making body for the Farm Credit Administration. Twelve members of the Board, one from each farm credit district, are appointed by the President of the United States after giving consideration to nominations made by national farm loan associations, production credit associations, and cooperatives borrowing from the banks for cooperatives. The thirteenth member is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture as his representative. The Board selects the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration who is the chief executive officer under the Board. The President of the United States approves the appointment of the Governor as long as there is any Government capital in banks and associations supervised by the Farm Credit Administration.

Each of the three credit services—land bank, short-term credit, and cooperative bank—is headed by a Director appointed by the Governor. Each of these Directors is also designated as a Deputy Governor.

All the expenses of the Farm Credit Administration, including examination expense, are paid from assessments against the banks and associations it supervises.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.—The United States is divided into 12 farm credit districts. In one city in each district are a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, and a bank for cooperatives. Each district also has a part-time policy-making farm credit board of seven members which members are ex-officio directors of each of the three banks in that district. Each bank has its own officers.

The national farm loan associations and production credit associations in each district are entitled under present circumstances to elect two members of this board. The cooperatives borrowing from the bank for cooperatives are entitled to elect one member. These cooperatives may elect a second member when they meet certain requirements of investment in the ownership of the district bank for cooperatives. The other members of a district board are appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with the advice and consent of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Activities of the three banks in a district are coordinated through the district farm credit board and an executive called the General Agent.

The Examination Division of the Farm Credit Administration examines these banks and the local associations.

Federal Land Banks and National Farm Loan Associations

The 12 Federal land banks, 1 in each farm credit district, and the local national farm loan associations, were established under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U. S. C. 641), which has been broadened by various amendments.

OWNERSHIP.—The Federal land bank system is cooperative and is completely farmer-owned. All of the stock of the approximately 900 national farm loan associations is owned by their member-borrowers. All of the stock of the 12 land banks is owned by the national farm loan associations. Farmers may obtain land bank loans only through national farm loan associations which endorse the loans and which elect the applicants to membership. The borrower purchases stock in the association in an amount equal to 5 percent of his loan. The association in turn purchases a like amount of stock in the bank. When the loan is repaid,

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

South Building, Department of Agriculture
REpublic 7-4142

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BOARD

Chairman	M. H. EDWARDS (Bartow, Fla.).
Vice Chairman	EARL H. BROCKMAN (Caldwell, Idaho).
H. B. MUNGER (Byron, N. Y.).	
GLEN A. BOGER (Allentown, Pa.).	
MARVIN J. BRIGGS (Indianapolis, Ind.).	
E. J. HODGE (Andalusia, Ala.).	
L. V. RITTER (Marked Tree, Ark.).	
GEORGE P. DALEY (Lewiston, Minn.).	
SAM H. BOBER (Newell, S. Dak.).	
GEORGE W. LIGHTBURN (Capron, Okla.).	
FRANK STUBBS (Corpus Christi, Tex.).	
GOLDEN F. FINE (Yuba City, Calif.).	
F. W. PECK (representative of Secretary of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn.).	
Secretary	J. MAHLON SELEY.

OFFICIALS

Governor	R. B. TOOTELL.
Deputy Governor	HAROLD T. MASON.
Deputy Governor and Director of Land Bank Service	FRED W. GILMORE.
Deputy Governor and Director of Cooperative Bank Service	ROBERT C. MAHONY.
Deputy Governor and Director of Short-Term Credit Service	HAROLD A. MILES.
General Counsel	J. C. BAGWELL.
Chief, Research and Information Division	R. C. ENGBERG.
Chief Examiner	H. P. MOUSEL.
Chief, Administrative Division	V. V. HEMSTREET.
Chief, Personnel Division	WM. L. MOORE.
Comptroller	JAMES E. PITTS, JR.
Chief, Finance Division	R. C. FERGUSON.

Farm Credit System

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Authority for the organization and activities of the Farm Credit System operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration may be found in the following: the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916; the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929; Executive Order 6084, dated March 27, 1933; the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933; the Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933; the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, approved January 31, 1934; the Farm Credit Act of 1935, approved June 3, 1935; the Farm Credit Act of 1937, approved August 19, 1937; the Farm Credit Act of 1953, approved August

6, 1953; the Farm Credit Act of 1955, approved August 11, 1955; the Farm Credit Act of 1956, approved July 26, 1956; and sundry other resolutions and acts of Congress either amending the foregoing or of a temporary character. The Farm Credit Administration was established as an independent agency in 1933 by Executive Order 6084. Under Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, the Farm Credit Administration became a part of the Department of Agriculture. However, the Farm Credit Act of 1953 again made the Farm Credit Administration an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government.

PURPOSE.—The Farm Credit Administration supervises and coordinates

chase of \$13,112,015 required by the Farm Credit Act of 1956. Additional capital stock is being acquired by the associations in payment of patronage refunds out of earnings of the banks. These amounted to \$216,760 in 1957. By these means association-owned capital stock is replacing Government-owned stock, and the Government's investment in the banks will be retired gradually over a period of years.

TYPES OF LOANS.—These banks make loans to, and discount agricultural paper for, production credit associations, State and national banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, and similar lending groups; and may make loans to and discount paper for banks for cooperatives and Federal land banks. The credit banks do not lend directly to farmers and stockmen or otherwise conduct a general banking business.

TIME FOR WHICH LOANS ARE MADE—Ordinarily, the maturities of notes discounted or accepted as security for loans by the intermediate credit banks coincide with the usual time for the marketing of crops or livestock from which liquidation is expected, usually not more than 12 months. Under the law such notes, with maturities of not more than 5 years, are eligible for discount or for acceptance as collateral for loans.

DISCOUNT RATE.—The discount or interest rate charged by an intermediate credit bank is determined by the board of directors of the bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration. Lenders which rediscount with an intermediate credit bank are not permitted to charge their borrowers on such loans more than 4 percent a year in excess of the discount rate of the credit bank in effect at the time the loan is made, except that a rate of not in excess of 6 percent may be charged when the discount rate of the credit bank is less than 2 percent a year.

SOURCE OF FUNDS—The banks obtain the funds they use in their lend-

ing operations principally from sales to the investing public of short-term consolidated collateral trust debentures which are the joint and several obligations of the 12 banks. These debentures are not guaranteed by the United States Government, either as to principal or interest.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

The Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 257, 259; 12 U. S. C. 1131, 1131d), approved June 16, 1933, authorized the establishment of local production credit associations and 12 production credit corporations, 1 in each farm credit district. When the production credit corporation in each of the 12 farm credit districts was merged with the Federal intermediate credit bank of the district on January 1, 1957, the bank assumed the responsibility for the supervision of the production credit associations.

OWNERSHIP.—The associations were originally capitalized by the Government-owned production credit corporations; however, on January 1, 1958, 455 of the 497 associations had retired all Government capital and were completely owned by their farmer-members. The remaining associations are largely owned by farmer-members. The Government-owned capital stock, which totaled \$1.7 million on January 1, 1958, is held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

All voting stock in a production credit association is owned by its member-borrowers, who elect the directors from their number. Each stockholder has one vote regardless of the number of shares he owns. The directors elect the officers and the executive committee and hire the employees.

TYPE OF LOANS.—Farmers obtain short-term credit for all types of farm and ranch operations from 497 local production credit associations.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE MADE.—Farmers obtain production credit association loans for general ag-

FARM CREDIT DISTRICT OFFICES

Office	Territory
Springfield, Mass.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey.
Baltimore, Md.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, West Virginia.
Columbia, S. C.	Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Louisville, Ky.	Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee.
New Orleans, La.	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi.
St. Louis, Mo.	Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri.
St. Paul, Minn.	Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin.
Omaha, Nebr.	Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming.
Wichita, Kans.	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma.
Houston, Tex.	Texas.
Berkeley, Calif.	Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Hawaii.
Spokane, Wash.	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Alaska.

the stock in the bank and the association is retired. Each national farm loan association is managed by a board of directors elected by and from the membership.

TYPE OF LOANS.—Farmers obtain long-term mortgage loans from the land banks through national farm loan associations. Farmers and ranchers give a first mortgage on their farms or ranches as security for such loans and agree to repay the loans in annual or semiannual installments. Part-time farmers and family-type corporations engaged in farming operations are also eligible to borrow, under certain limitations.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE MADE.—Farmers and ranchers may obtain land bank loans for general agricultural purposes and other requirements of the owner of the land mortgaged under rules and regulations of the Farm Credit Administration.

SIZE OF LOAN.—Loans may be made for not less than \$100 nor more than \$200,000 to any one borrower. The amount loaned may not exceed 65 percent of the appraised normal agricultural value of the farm offered as security. However, the appraisal may, consistent with community values, also reflect home advantages and the availability to a typical operator of the property of earnings from other dependable sources to supplement the normal earning power of the farm.

INTEREST RATES.—The contract rate of interest on loans now being made

varies by banks. It is based on the cost of funds in the investment market plus the cost of operation.

SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Land banks obtain the money to make loans principally from the sale of consolidated Federal farm loan bonds to the investing public. These bonds are not guaranteed by the Government either as to principal or interest.

The land banks use the notes and mortgages of farmers and stockmen who borrow from them, together with other assets, as collateral for the bonds.

WHERE TO APPLY FOR A LOAN.—Farmers needing such credit should apply to the secretary-treasurer of the national farm loan association in the community in which the farm to be offered as security is located.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks

The 12 Federal intermediate credit banks, 1 in each farm credit district, were authorized by the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1454; 12 U. S. C. 1021 et seq.).

OWNERSHIP.—Prior to January 1, 1957, the Federal intermediate credit banks were entirely Government owned. In 1957 the production credit associations purchased capital stock in these banks totaling \$8,742,190. The associations will purchase an additional \$4,369,825 of capital stock in the banks before January 1, 1959, which will complete the pur-

1957. About 482,000 farmers and ranchers are members of these associations.

Intermediate credit bank discounts of agricultural paper for privately capitalized financing institutions and their direct loans to farmer cooperatives amounted to \$175 million in addition to their discounts for and loans to production credit associations and banks

for cooperatives which totaled \$2.2 billion in 1957.

More than 2,400 farmer cooperatives use the credit facilities of the banks for cooperatives. In 1957, farmers cooperatives borrowed \$541 million from these banks.

Approved.

R. B. TOOTELL,
Governor.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION¹

Battle Creek, Michigan; Woodward 2-6511

OFFICIALS

Administrator ²	LEO A. HOEGH.
Assistant to the Administrator ²	EMIL W. REUTZEL, JR.
Special Assistant to the Administrator ²	JOYCE R. BURKE.
Secretary to the Administrator ²	VIRGINIA H. LEMLEY.
Deputy Administrator ²	LEWIS E. BERRY, JR.
Executive Assistant Administrator	RAOUL ARCHAMBAULT, JR.
Deputy Executive Assistant Administrator	L. BERWYN ULLSTROM.
Assistant Administrator, Communications	WENDELL H. DUPLANTIS.
Assistant Administrator, Congressional Liaison and State Relations ²	HUBERT R. GALLAGHER.
Assistant Administrator, Education	PAUL F. WAGNER.
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Education	EUGENE INGOLD.
Assistant Administrator, General Administration	WILLIAM S. HEFFELFINGER.
Deputy Assistant Administrator, General Administration	DALLAS M. BARR.
Assistant Administrator, Health and Medical Affairs ²	DR. ROBERT L. SMITH.
Assistant Administrator, Operations	EUGENE J. QUINDLEN.
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Operations	WALTER H. McELDOWNEY.
Assistant Administrator, Planning ²	RALPH E. SPEAR.
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Planning	DEAN POHLENZ.
Assistant Administrator, Research and Development	GERALD R. GALLAGHER.
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Research and Development	ARTHUR D. MORRELL.
Assistant Administrator, Resources and Requirements ²	G. LYLE BELSLEY.
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Resources and Requirements	GEORGE M. LUCEY, Acting
Assistant Administrator, Special Activities	EDWARD B. LYMAN.
General Counsel	PHILIP C. BALDWIN.
Director, Inspection Office ²	C. M. WHITE.
Director, Security Office	TERENCE J. HARTE.
Special Assistant, National Capital Civil Defense Affairs ²	BARNET W. BEERS.

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairman	LEO A. HOEGH.
J. CALEB BOGGS (Governor of Delaware)	
LUTHER H. HODGES (Governor of North Carolina)	
MRS. HIRAM COLE HOUGHTON (Red Oak, Iowa)	
GOODWIN J. KNIGHT (Governor of California)	
CLIFFORD E. RISHALL (Mayor of Oakland, Calif.)	
ORRY L. PATTERSON (former Governor of West Virginia)	
MRS. CHARLES W. WEIS, JR. (of New York)	

¹ Organization chart on page 606.

² Washington Office 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Executive 3-0994.

³ 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md., JUNiper 8-6156.

ricultural purposes and other requirements of the borrowers

SIZE OF LOANS.—The size of each loan depends on the financial requirements of the member's individual farm operations, his ability to use it wisely, and his ability to repay it from his income without danger of impairing the efficiency of his farm operations. Loans are usually made on a budgeted basis for periods up to 1 year. The unpaid balance of certain types of loans may be renewed for a further period if the credit factors remain satisfactory. Some loans for capital and semi-capital purposes may be made with maturities up to 5 years.

INTEREST RATES.—Production credit associations provide credit to members at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business practices. The rate of interest varies among associations. Interest is charged only for the actual number of days each dollar is outstanding.

SOURCE OF FUNDS.—The associations do not lend Government funds. They obtain most of their loan funds by rediscounting farmers' notes with the Federal intermediate credit banks.

WHERE TO APPLY FOR A LOAN.—Farmers needing such credit should apply to their local production credit association or one of its field offices or representatives

Banks for Cooperatives

The Central Bank for Cooperatives (Washington, D. C.) and the 12 district banks for cooperatives were organized and chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration under authority of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 257; 12 U. S. C. 1134). The banks for cooperatives were established to provide a permanent source of credit on a sound business basis to farmers cooperatives. The Central Bank for Cooperatives serves district banks for cooperatives by making

direct loans to them and participating in loans that exceed their respective lending limits. District banks for cooperatives, one located in each of the 12 farm credit districts, serve associations in their areas.

OWNERSHIP.—Cooperatives own part of the capital stock of each bank. They are increasing their investment in the banks by purchasing stock in proportion to their current interest payments and through the payment of patronage refunds by the banks in the form of stock. As their investment grows, Government-owned capital will be repaid.

ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives, a cooperative must be an association in which farmers act together in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, or furnishing farm business services and must meet the requirements set forth in the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended.

TYPES OF LOANS.—Three distinct classes of loans are made to farmer cooperatives—commodity, operating capital, and facility loans.

INTEREST RATES.—Interest rates are determined by the board of directors of the bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration.

Current Activities

In the year ended December 31, 1957, farmers and their cooperatives borrowed \$2.8 billion from the banks and associations operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration.

Farmers and ranchers borrowed \$399 million from the cooperative land bank system in 1957, and were using \$1.9 billion of land bank mortgage credit on January 1, 1958. More than 366,000 farmers are members of national farm loan associations.

Farmers borrowed \$1.7 billion from the production credit associations in

REGIONAL OFFICES—FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
Region 1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont	Albert D. O'Connor.....	Oak Hill Rd., Harvard, Mass.
Region 2. Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	John L. Sullivan.....	Olney Regional Office, Olney, Md.
Region 3. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	Thomas H. Goodman.....	P. O. Box 108, Thomasville, Ga.
Region 4. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin	Frank O. Starr.....	FCDA Region 4, Battle Creek, Mich.
Region 5. Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Welcome W. Wilson.....	P. O. Box 2935, TSCW Station, Denton, Tex.
Region 6. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming	Albert C. Tilley.....	P. O. Box 8878, University Park Station, Denver 10, Colo.
Region 7. Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington	Philip D. Batson.....	FCDA Region 7, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Under the Federal Civil Defense Act the Administrator is authorized to disseminate civil defense information by all appropriate means in order to obtain public understanding of and participation in the program. FCDA is also responsible for conducting training programs at Battle Creek, Mich., for civil defense officials and other qualified persons. These include the following courses of instruction: Federal Government in Emergencies Workshop, Federal Government Emergency Management and Operations, Elements of Non-Military Defense for State and Local Government Officials, State and Local Government Emergency Management and Operations, County Government in Emergencies, Natural Disasters, Radiological Monitoring, Radiological Instruments Operations, Radiological Defense Officers, Radiological Aspects of Non-Military Defense.

Guidance is given the States in the organization and training of individuals for such specialized civil defense services as health, special weapons, and radiological defense, emergency welfare, warden, police, fire, rescue, evacuation, transportation, engineering, and warning and communications. The Administrator is authorized to prescribe the insignia and other distinctive articles for persons engaged in civil defense

activities, and to issue rules and regulations covering the manufacture, wearing, or possession of such insignia and articles.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration makes financial contributions to the States for approved civil defense programs and projects. It provides 50 percent of the cost of materials and facilities approved for civil defense purposes to be used by State and local civil defense organizations, including but not limited to such items as first-aid supplies, rescue tools, attack-warning devices, and communications and training equipment. The act also provides authority for Federal contributions to be made for shelters and protective facilities provided that the amounts of Federal funds contributed to any State for such purposes are equally matched by the State.

No Federal contributions can be made for personnel or administrative expenses of State and local civil defense organizations, for items of personal equipment for civil defense workers, or for the procurement of land. The act also prohibits Federal participation in the cost of any facility intended for any use other than civil defense and which may be capable of self-liquidation, except that contributions may be made for that portion of

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY COUNCIL—continued

GEN. OTTO L. NELSON, JR. (Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company).
 R. E. (BOB) SMITH (of Houston).
 GEORGE J. RICHARDSON (Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL-CIO).
 (VACANCY).
 (VACANCY).

CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATING BOARD

Chairman	LEO A. HOECH.
Counsel	PHILIP C. BALDWIN.
Executive Secretary	W. A. ROSS.

TRUE D. MORSE (representing the Department of Agriculture).
 LEWIS L. STRAUSS (representing the Atomic Energy Commission).
 RALPH W. E. REID (representing the Bureau of the Budget).
 GEORGE T. MOORE (representing the Department of Commerce).
 (VACANCY) (representing the Department of Defense).
 HENRY R. DOMERS (representing the Federal Power Commission).
 EDWARD K. MILLS, JR. (representing the General Services Administration).
 EDWARD FOSS WILSON (representing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).
 M. CARTER MCFARLAND (representing the Housing and Home Finance Agency).
 D. OTIS BEASLEY (representing the Department of the Interior).
 J. WALTER YEAGLEY (representing the Department of Justice).
 NEWELL BROWN (representing the Department of Labor).
 CHARLES A. SULLIVAN (representing the Office of Defense Mobilization).
 DAVID STEPHENS (representing the Post Office Department).
 WALTER K. SCOTT (representing the Department of State).
 WILLIAM W. PARSONS (representing the Department of the Treasury).
 Q. M. HARPER (representing the Veterans Administration).

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The Federal Civil Defense Administration, first created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 10186 of December 1, 1950, was subsequently established as an independent agency of the Government by the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1245; 50 U. S. C. App. 2251 note). It is responsible for the development, coordination, guidance, and leadership of a national program of civil defense designed to protect life and property in the United States from attack. The State and territorial governments and their political subdivisions have the primary responsibility for civil defense at State and local levels.

ORGANIZATION.—The Administrator and Deputy Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Advisory committees are appointed by the Administrator to provide advice in specialized program

areas. In addition to the National Headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich., and the staff in Washington, the agency maintains seven regional offices and a Civil Defense Staff College and Radiological Defense School.

ACTIVITIES.—The Federal Civil Defense Administration prepares, sponsors, and directs national civil defense plans and programs. It arranges for studies in such areas as shelter design; effects of nuclear weapons on structures; methods of treating casualties resulting from atomic, biological, chemical, and other forms of attack; and the development and standardization of civil defense equipment and facilities. It provides for necessary civil defense communications and for a nationwide system for warning the civilian population of enemy attacks. It procures and arranges for the storage, in strategically located warehouses, of emergency civil defense supplies and equipment, and advises the States in the procurement of such supplies and equipment.

Essentially, Executive Order 10737 supplements current procedures covering the administration of Federal disaster relief.

National Civil Defense Advisory Council

The National Civil Defense Advisory Council was established by section 102 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1247; 50 U. S. C. App. 2272). The Council is composed of the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, as chairman, and 12 other members appointed by the President, 3 representing State governments, 3 representing the political subdivisions of the States, and 6 citizens of the United States of broad and varied experience in matters affecting the public interest. The Council advises and consults with the Administrator with respect to general or basic policy matters relating to civil defense.

Civil Defense Coordinating Board

The Civil Defense Coordinating Board was established by Executive

Order 10611 of May 11, 1955, issued under authority of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1245; 50 U. S. C. App. 2251 note). The Board is composed of the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, as chairman, and 17 other members, representing other executive departments and agencies.

The Board assists in the development of an orderly, integrated plan for the participation of all Federal departments and agencies in the civil defense of the Nation; makes recommendations to the President regarding specific arrangements involving the assumption of certain civil defense responsibilities by the various departments and agencies; facilitates the development and implementation of such arrangements with the Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization; and advises the President from time to time with respect to the progress of the integration of civil defense activities into the various departments and agencies of the Government.

Approved.

LEO A. HOECH,
Administrator.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

811 Vermont Avenue NW.

EXecutive 3-3187

OFFICIALS

Chairman.....	EDWARD STEIDLE.
Member.....	CHARLES R. FERGUSON.
Member.....	EDWIN R. PRICE.
Executive Secretary.....	TROY L. BACK.
General Counsel.....	ROBERT J. FREHLING.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review was established by the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act approved on July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 697; 30 U. S. C. 475).

ORGANIZATION.—The Board consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice

and consent of the Senate. One member of the Board is designated to represent the viewpoint of coal mine operators; one, to represent the viewpoint of coal mine workers; and the third, who is chairman, to represent the public. The chairman is required to be a graduate mining engineer with experience in coal mining or to have at least

the cost directly attributable to incorporation of any feature of construction or design necessary for the use of such facility for civil defense purposes.

The FCDA certifies to the Treasury Department as to the necessity, under the civil defense program, of making loans or providing other assistance in financing projects for civil defense purposes.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration utilizes the existing facilities and resources of other agencies of the Government to the maximum extent. The Administration is authorized to delegate, with the approval of the President, specific civil defense responsibilities to other Federal departments and agencies, and to review and coordinate all civil defense activities of the Government with those of the States and neighboring countries.

The FCDA assists and encourages the States to develop survival plans and to negotiate interstate compacts as a means of providing mutual assistance in their civil defense programs. It reviews the terms and conditions of such proposed plans and compacts for conformity and consistency with national civil defense plans and programs and coordinates activities thereunder.

EMERGENCY POWERS.—Upon the declaration of a state of civil defense emergency by the President or the Congress, the President may direct, after due consideration to military needs, Federal agencies to make available their personnel, facilities, materials, and services to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator for civil defense purposes, including the provision of emergency shelter, and the making of emergency repairs to and temporary replacement of essential public and private facilities. During such emergency the Administrator is authorized to acquire and distribute real or personal property for civil defense purposes without regard to the limitations of existing law, to employ additional

necessary personnel, and to incur such obligations on behalf of the United States as the circumstances may require. He may reimburse any State for the transportation and other expenses of its employees rendering civil defense outside the State, and pay for the costs of State-owned material utilized and consumed in civil defense outside the State. Where necessary, the Administrator may provide temporary financial assistance for the relief of civilians injured or in want as the result of any attack.

Executive Order 10427, dated January 16, 1953, as amended by Executive Order 10737, dated October 29, 1957, transferred to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator certain functions and authorities relating to Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, authorized under the act approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109; 42 U. S. C. 1855a-1855g), as amended by the act approved August 3, 1951 (65 Stat. 173). This act authorizes Federal agencies, when directed by the President in a major disaster, to utilize their resources to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating damage, hardship, or suffering caused by a major disaster, and to make contributions to States and local governments for such purposes.

Executive Order 10427 authorizes the Administrator to: (1) coordinate the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance; (2) direct any Federal agency to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources in accordance with the authority contained in the act; (3) coordinate the plans and preparations of other Federal agencies made in anticipation of their responsibilities in the event of a major disaster; and (4) foster the development of such State and local programs and plans as may be necessary to cope with major disasters.

special studies and supervise particular undertakings. The performance of specified functions is delegated to individual commissioners, staff officers, and to bureau heads as individuals.

The staff organization consists of the following:

Office of the Chief Engineer, which plans, develops, and directs broad scientific, technical, and specialized engineering programs looking toward the more effective use of radio and wire communications in the public interest; directs the development and coordination of engineering phases of communications regulation including equipment type approval and type acceptance and standardization; directs frequency allocation and treaty activities involving technical aspects of negotiations to formulate international treaties, conventions, and agreements; and licenses experimental and international broadcasting services.

Office of the General Counsel, which functions as chief legal adviser to the Commission on matters involving litigation, legislation, rule making, international treaty and other matters, and general administrative activities presenting legal problems.

Office of the Secretary (secretary of the Commission), which has charge of official records, is responsible for preparation of Commission minutes, processing of correspondence and official papers, and administration of the library, mail and files, messengers, technical assistance program (point 4), and international telecommunications settlements.

Office of Administration (executive officer), which, under direction of the Chairman, reviews the programs and procedures of the Commission and handles its budget, personnel, and other internal management functions.

Office of Reports and Information (chief), which releases public announcements by the Commission and is the central source of public information.

Office of Hearing Examiners (chief hearing examiner), which conducts hearings and prepares and issues initial decisions.

Office of Opinions and Review, (chief), which assists the Commission in the preparation of memorandums, opinions, decisions, and orders.

Common Carrier Bureau (chief), which regulates common-carrier activities with the exception of specific duties assigned to the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of the Chief Engineer.

Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau (chief), which regulates safety and special radio services activities with the exception of specific duties assigned to the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of the Chief Engineer; and which, in cooperation with the Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau, implements the compulsory provisions of laws and treaties covering the use of radio for the safety of life at sea.

Broadcast Bureau (chief), which regulates broadcasting activities with the exception of specific duties assigned to the Office of the General Counsel, and the Office of the Chief Engineer.

Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau (chief), which, through its field offices and stations, performs monitoring, inspection, operator examination, and investigative activities in carrying out the terms of the Communications Act and to insure compliance with Commission rules and regulations, with the exception of specific duties assigned to the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of the Chief Engineer.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission administers the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The major provisions of the act are described in the following paragraphs.

5 years' experience as a practical coal mining engineer. The Board members serve for terms of 3 years, 1 term expiring each year.

ACTIVITIES.—The Board is a quasi-judicial administrative agency established to hear and determine applications by coal mine operators for annulment or revision of and temporary

relief from orders of Federal coal mine inspectors or the Director of the United States Bureau of Mines issued under the authority granted by the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Approved.

TROY L. BACK,
Executive Secretary.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION¹

Post Office Department Building, Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
EXecutive 3-3620

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman.....	JOHN C. DOERFER.
ROSEL H. HYDE.	T. A. M. CRAVEN.
ROBERT T. BARTLEY.	FREDERICK W. FORD.
ROBERT E. LEE.	JOHN S. CROSS.

OFFICIALS

Secretary.....	MARY JANE MORRIS.
Executive Officer.....	ROBERT W. COX.
General Counsel.....	WARREN E. BAKER.
Chief Engineer.....	EDWARD W. ALLEN, JR.
Chief, Office of Hearing Examiners.....	JAMES D. CUNNINGHAM.
Chief, Office of Opinions and Review.....	JOHN L. FITZGERALD.
Chief, Common Carrier Bureau.....	JOHN J. NORDBERG.
Chief, Broadcast Bureau.....	HAROLD G. COWGILL.
Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau.....	CURTIS B. PLUMMER.
Chief, Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau.....	GEORGE S. TURNER.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Communications Commission was created by the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 15 U. S. C. 21; 47 U. S. C. 35, 151-609), and administrators that act, as amended.

PURPOSE.—The act establishing the Commission was enacted "for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, nationwide, and worldwide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of

wire and radio communication, and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority heretofore granted by law to several agencies and by granting additional authority with respect to interstate and foreign commerce in wire and radio communication."

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission, composed of seven members, functions as a unit. The Commission makes all important policy determinations and directly supervises all activities of the staff except to the extent limits have been placed on Commission supervision of Hearing Examiners by law. From time to time, committees of the Commission are designated to make

¹ Organization chart on page 607.

and regulation. It is provided generally that no person shall operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio, except in accordance with a license issued by the Commission. The statute also requires that the actual operation of radio transmitting apparatus shall, with certain exceptions, be carried on only by persons holding operators' licenses issued by the Commission.

The Commission is authorized to classify radio stations, prescribe the nature of their service, assign frequencies, and make regulations to carry out the purposes of the act. The established classifications include standard, frequency modulation, television, international and the several classes of auxiliary and experimental broadcast stations; fixed public, experimental, coast, ship, aviation, public safety, land transportation, and industrial services; and disaster communications, citizens, amateur, and radio amateur civil emergency radio. The Commission also has authority to revoke or modify licenses. The statute provides a maximum 3-year term for broadcast licenses and a maximum term of 5 years for other than broadcast licenses.

With the exception of amateur stations and mobile stations, the statute provides that no license shall be issued unless a permit for the construction of the station has first been issued; however, the Commission may waive the requirement of a permit for construction of stations other than broadcast if it finds that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served thereby. The act contains provisions against the holding of licenses by aliens, foreign corporations, representatives of foreign governments, domestic corporations in which an alien is an officer or director or in which aliens own or vote more than one-fifth of the stock, or by any person whose license has been revoked by a court for violation of the antitrust laws.

The standard governing the granting of licenses is "public interest, convenience, or necessity." If the Commission is able to determine from an examination of an application that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by a grant thereof, it is required to grant such application without a hearing. If it cannot so determine, it must afford the applicant notice and opportunity to be heard.

The act prohibits assignment of licenses and transfer of control of license corporations except upon written consent of the Commission.

The statute provides that if a person who is a legally qualified candidate for public office is permitted to use a broadcast station, equal opportunity shall be afforded to all other candidates for that office in the use of the broadcast station. The act provides that the Commission shall have no power of censorship over radio communications.

SAFETY AT SEA.—Part II of title III requires the use of radio for safety purposes on board certain classes of ships of the United States and also confers powers on the Commission to carry out the provisions of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention (London, 1948, Ottawa, 1952, and the Great Lakes Agreement).

Part III of title III requires the use of radio on certain classes of United States vessels carrying more than six passengers for hire not equipped in accordance with the provisions of part II above.

PROCEDURE.—Title IV contains procedural and administrative provisions. It gives the Commission power to make investigations on its own motion, and to issue subpoenas and to receive depositions, and provides for appeal from the Commission to the courts. The statute provides for cooperation by the Commission with State commissions with respect to common carrier matters.

PENALTIES.—Title V contains penal and forfeiture provisions. In general,

GENERAL.—Title I of the Communications Act contains provisions defining the purposes of the statute, fixing the terms and compensation of Commissioners, and conferring general powers. The statute provides that with certain exceptions employees of the Commission shall be appointed subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

COMMON CARRIERS.—Title II applies to all common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio. Such carriers are required by title II to furnish communication service upon reasonable request, to establish physical connections with other carriers, to establish through routes and charges and the divisions thereof, and to establish and provide facilities. Lines may not be extended nor service discontinued or reduced

without prior authorization. Accounting and depreciation practices are subject to regulation. One carrier may not acquire control or the property of another without authorization. All charges and practices are required to be just and reasonable, and it is declared unlawful for any carrier to make unjust or unreasonable discriminations, or to extend undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages in connection with communication service. Carriers are required to file with the Commission tariffs showing all charges, and the classifications, regulations, and practices affecting such charges. The Commission is given powers to hold hearings as to the lawfulness of charges, to suspend tariffs, and to prescribe just and reasonable rates.

RADIO.—Part I of title III contains provisions respecting radio licensing

DISTRICT OFFICES—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Radio district	Engineer in charge	Address
1	Nathan A. Hallenstein	Customhouse, Boston 9, Mass.
2	(Vacancy)	Federal Bldg., New York 14, N. Y.
3	Roger E. Phelps	New U. S. Customhouse, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
4	Hyman A. Cohen	McCawley Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.
5	Edward Bennett	Federal Bldg., Norfolk 15, Va.
6	Arthur T. Cline, Jr.	Atlanta National Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Suboffice	John W. Crews	Post Office Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
7	Arthur G. Gilbert	Federal Bldg., Miami 1, Fla.
Marine Office	Alfred L. Ritter	Post Office Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla.
8	Walter M. Hammond	Federal Office Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.
Suboffice	Geo. E. Franklin	U. S. Courthouse and Customhouse, Mobile 10, Ala.
9	Everett H. Marshall	U. S. Appraisers Bldg., Houston 11, Tex.
Suboffice	Eric D. Coburn	Post Office Bldg., Beaumont, Tex.
10	Gerald M. Howard	U. S. Terminal Annex Bldg., Dallas 22, Tex.
11	Bernard H. Linden	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Los Angeles, Calif.
Suboffice	Vergne L. Hoke	U. S. Customhouse, San Diego 1, Calif.
Marine Office	Wm. E. Clyde	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Pedro, Calif.
12	Francis V. Sloan	Customhouse, San Francisco 26, Calif.
13	Joseph H. Hallock	New U. S. Courthouse, Portland 5, Oreg.
14	Herbert H. Ariowe	Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.
15	Andrew Bahlay	New Customhouse, Denver 2, Colo.
16	Donald A. Murray	Uptown Post Office and Federal Courts Bldg., St. Paul 2, Minn.
17	Harold W. Bourell	Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6E, Mo.
18	H. D. Hayes	U. S. Courthouse, Chicago 4, Ill.
19	Edwin S. Heiser	New Federal Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
20	Paul A. Holloway	Post Office Bldg., Buffalo 3, N. Y.
21	Paul R. Fenner	Federal Bldg., Honolulu 13, Hawaii.
22	Eugene W. Klein	Federal Bldg., San Juan 13, P. R.
23	Harold D. De Voe	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Anchorage, Alaska.
Suboffice	Hal S. Weidner	Shattuck Bldg., Juneau, Alaska.
24	Alfred H. Kleist	719 Jackson Place NW., Washington 25, D. C.
Common Carrier Bureau	Jack E. Buckley, Chief Henry G. Gottard, Chief Paul Summerhays, Chief	90 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. 815 Olive St., St. Louis 1, Mo. 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco 5, Calif.

and regulation. It is provided generally that no person shall operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio, except in accordance with a license issued by the Commission. The statute also requires that the actual operation of radio transmitting apparatus shall, with certain exceptions, be carried on only by persons holding operators' licenses issued by the Commission.

The Commission is authorized to classify radio stations, prescribe the nature of their service, assign frequencies, and make regulations to carry out the purposes of the act. The established classifications include standard, frequency modulation, television, international and the several classes of auxiliary and experimental broadcast stations; fixed public, experimental, coast, ship, aviation, public safety, land transportation, and industrial services; and disaster communications, citizens, amateur, and radio amateur civil emergency radio. The Commission also has authority to revoke or modify licenses. The statute provides a maximum 3-year term for broadcast licenses and a maximum term of 5 years for other than broadcast licenses.

With the exception of amateur stations and mobile stations, the statute provides that no license shall be issued unless a permit for the construction of the station has first been issued; however, the Commission may waive the requirement of a permit for construction of stations other than broadcast if it finds that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served thereby. The act contains provisions against the holding of licenses by aliens, foreign corporations, representatives of foreign governments, domestic corporations in which an alien is an officer or director or in which aliens own or vote more than one-fifth of the stock, or by any person whose license has been revoked by a court for violation of the antitrust laws.

The standard governing the granting of licenses is "public interest, convenience, or necessity." If the Commission is able to determine from an examination of an application that public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by a grant thereof, it is required to grant such application without a hearing. If it cannot so determine, it must afford the applicant notice and opportunity to be heard.

The act prohibits assignment of licenses and transfer of control of licensee corporations except upon written consent of the Commission.

The statute provides that if a person who is a legally qualified candidate for public office is permitted to use a broadcast station, equal opportunity shall be afforded to all other candidates for that office in the use of the broadcast station. The act provides that the Commission shall have no power of censorship over radio communications.

SAFETY AT SEA.—Part II of title III requires the use of radio for safety purposes on board certain classes of ships of the United States and also confers powers on the Commission to carry out the provisions of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention (London, 1948, Ottawa, 1952, and the Great Lakes Agreement).

Part III of title III requires the use of radio on certain classes of United States vessels carrying more than six passengers for hire not equipped in accordance with the provisions of part II above.

PROCEDURE.—Title IV contains procedural and administrative provisions. It gives the Commission power to make investigations on its own motion, and to issue subpoenas and to receive depositions, and provides for appeal from the Commission to the courts. The statute provides for cooperation by the Commission with State commissions with respect to common carrier matters.

PENALTIES.—Title V contains penal and forfeiture provisions. In general,

violations of the statute are punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Violation of a rule of the Commission is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 for each day during which the offense occurs. Forfeitures are recoverable in United States courts and the Commission is given powers in certain cases to remit and mitigate forfeitures.

PRIVACY, WAR, AND EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Title VI prohibits the unauthorized interception and publication of communications. During the continuance of a war in which the

United States is engaged, or upon proclamation by the President that war or a threat of war, a state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency exists, special powers are conferred upon the President in connection with communications. By Executive order certain of these powers, related to the control of non-Government stations capable of emitting electro-magnetic radiation suitable for use as navigation aids, are presently delegated to the FCC.

Approved.

JOHN C. DOERFER,
Chairman.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION¹

National Press Building
EXecutive 3-8400

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	JESSE P. WOLCOTT.
Director	ERLE COCKE, SR.
Director	RAY M. GIDNEY.

OFFICIALS

Assistant to the Chairman	NEIL G. GREENSIDES, Acting.
Secretary	MISS E. F. DOWNEY.
General Counsel, Legal Division	ROYAL L. COBURN.
Deputy Chief, Division of Examination	EDWARD H. DEHORITY.
Chief, Division of Liquidation	ALBERT E. ANDERSON.
Chief, Division of Research and Statistics	EDISON H. CRAMER.
Chief, Audit Division	MARK A. HECK.
Controller	WILLIAM G. LOEFFLER.
Director of Publications and Information	FORBES CAMPBELL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was organized under authority of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 162; 12 U. S. C. 264). By the act approved September 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 873; 12 U. S. C. 1811-1831), section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act as amended, was withdrawn as part of the Federal Reserve Act and made a separate independent law known as the "Federal Deposit Insurance Act." The act also

made numerous amendments to the former Federal Deposit Insurance law.

PURPOSE.—The chief purpose of the Corporation is to insure the deposits of all banks which are entitled to the benefits of insurance under the law. The major functions of the Corporation are to pay off the depositors of insured banks closed without adequate provision having been made to pay claims of their depositors, to act as receiver for all national banks placed in receivership and for State banks

¹ Organization chart on page 608.

DISTRICT OFFICES—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

District	Supervising Examiner	Address
No. 1 Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	L. W. Barlow.....	Room 1365, No. 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2 Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Philip C. Lods.....	Room 1900, 14 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
No. 3 Ohio, Pennsylvania.....	Gilbert E. Mounts.....	Suite 500, 50 West Gay St., Columbus 15, Ohio
No. 4 District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.	Robert N. McLeod.....	200 Bank of Virginia Building, Fourth and Grace Streets, Richmond 19, Va.
No. 5 Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.	John E. Freeman.....	5th Floor, 114 Marietta St. NW., Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 6 Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee.	Charles M. Dunn.....	1059 Arcade Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.
No. 7 Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.	R. L. Hopkins.....	715 Tenney Building, Madison 3, Wis.
No. 8 Illinois, Iowa.....	D. E. Wilkins.....	741 Federal Reserve Bank Building, 164 W Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
No. 9 Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Charles F. Alden.....	1200 Minnesota Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.
No. 10 Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wyoming.	George M. Hurning.....	1201 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.
No. 11 Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas.	Lloyd Thomas.....	Federal Reserve Bank Building Station K, Dallas 13, Tex.
No. 12 California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii.	David A. Linder.....	Suite 1120, 314 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.

placed in receivership when appointed receiver by State authorities, and to prevent the continuance or development of unsafe and unsound banking practices. In protecting depositors the Corporation may also make loans to or purchase assets from the insured banks when such loans or purchases will facilitate a merger or consolidation and will reduce the probable loss to the Corporation. The Corporation is also authorized to make such loans or purchase of assets in order to prevent the closing of an insured bank or to reopen a closed insured bank when the Corporation considers the continued operation of such bank is essential to provide adequate banking service in the community.

ORGANIZATION.—Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors of three members. The President appoints two members for terms of 6 years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The third member is the Comptroller of the Currency. One of the appointive members is made chairman of the board of directors, and the law requires that not more than two members of

the board shall belong to the same political party.

The principal office of the Corporation is in Washington, D. C. District offices are maintained in Boston, New York, Columbus, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Madison, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City (Missouri), Dallas, and San Francisco.

FINANCES.—No appropriations are made by Congress to the Corporation. Its entire income consists of assessments on insured banks at the annual rate of one-twelfth of 1 percent of their total deposits on selected base days, less authorized deductions, and income from investments. As of December 31, 1957, the Corporation's surplus (the Deposit Insurance Fund) amounted to approximately \$1,850,000,000.

Beginning December 31, 1950, and as of December 31 of each calendar year thereafter, the Corporation transfers 40 percent of its net assessment income to its capital account and the balance of the net assessment income is credited pro rata to the insured banks based upon the assessments of each bank becoming due during said calendar year. Each year such credit

is applied by the Corporation toward the payment of the total assessment becoming due for the semiannual assessment period beginning the next ensuing July 1 and any excess credit is applied upon the assessment next becoming due.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow from the Treasury such funds as are from time to time required for insurance purposes, not exceeding in the aggregate \$3,000,000,000 outstanding at any time. The Corporation has never exercised this borrowing authority.

ACTIVITIES

POWERS OF THE CORPORATION IN RELATION TO INSURED BANKS.—The Corporation is given the following powers with respect to insured banks:

1. To examine insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System and to make special examination of any State member bank and any National bank or District bank whenever the board of directors deems such special examination is necessary to determine the condition of any such bank for insurance purposes.

2. To terminate the insured status of a bank which continues, after notice and hearing, to engage in unsafe and unsound practices.

3. To pass upon conversions, mergers, or consolidations and assumption of deposit liability transactions between insured banks and noninsured banks or institutions, and to prevent capital and surplus diminution in such transactions where the resulting, continuing, or assuming bank is an insured nonmember State bank.

4. To act as receiver for all national banks placed in receivership, and for State banks placed in receivership when appointed by State authorities.

5. In protecting depositors, to make loans to, or purchase assets from, insured banks, in order to facilitate mergers or consolidations, and to reduce

risks or avert threatened loss to the Corporation, and to prevent the closing of an insured bank or to reopen a closed insured bank when the Corporation considers the continued operation of such bank is essential to provide adequate banking services in the community.

6. To approve or disapprove a proposal to reduce or retire the capital of an insured bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System, except a district bank.

7. To approve or disapprove a proposal by an insured bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System, except a district bank, to establish and operate a new branch, or move its main office or any branch from one location to another.

8. To prescribe rules and regulations relating to advertising which banks must use to enable the public to know that they are insured.

9. To require insurance protection against burglary, defalcation, and other similar insurable losses.

10. To publish notice of the termination of the insured status of a bank and to regulate the manner in which the bank shall give the required notice of such termination to depositors.

11. To prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

12. To limit rates of interest on time and savings deposits of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System and to prescribe different rates for deposits received under different specified conditions.

13. To prohibit, before maturity, the payment of time deposits of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, or the waiver of any requirement of notice before payment of any savings deposit, except as to all savings deposits having the same requirement.

14. For the purpose of any hearing under the Federal Deposit Insurance

Act the Corporation has the power to subpoena any officer or employee, or any books, records, or other papers of the insured bank which are relevant or material to the hearing.

OPERATIONS OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE.—The insurance covers deposits of every kind, including regular commercial deposits, time deposits, savings deposits, and trust funds awaiting investment. No distinction is made between public and private deposits, and the insurance applies even though security, such as depository bonds or collateral, may have been furnished by the bank for the repayment of such deposits. For insurance purposes, the official custodian of public funds is considered to be the depositor, not the public unit; he is entitled to insurance upon such funds deposited in an insured bank and maintained in the same right and capacity to the maximum of \$10,000. If the deposited funds are maintained in different rights and capacities, such official custodian is entitled to the maximum insurance of \$10,000 upon funds maintained in each different right and capacity. If the official custodian holds the funds of several public units, the insurance protection will be as above stated with respect to the funds of each public unit.

Upon the closing of a bank, the Corporation immediately assumes the insured deposit liability of the closed bank and makes available the funds needed to discharge such liability. For

this purpose the Corporation may, if it finds that it is advisable, organize a new national bank. The claim of each insured depositor is paid upon assignment to the Corporation by him of all rights to dividends and recoveries on account and to the extent of his insured deposit. The depositors in the 251 banks where payoffs have occurred have been paid in each case as soon as their claims have been presented and proved.

Depositors in 181 hazardous insured banks have been given full protection when, with financial aid from the Corporation in the form of loans or purchases of assets, these banks have been merged with solvent insured banks.

NUMBER OF BANKS INSURED.—Of the 13,607 operating commercial banks and trust companies in the United States and possessions on December 31, 1957, deposits in 13,165 banks were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Of these banks, 6,389 by virtue of membership in the Federal Reserve System were automatically insured, and 6,776 were banks not members of the Federal Reserve System which had made application and had been admitted to insurance. In addition, of the 523 mutual savings banks, 239 were insured by the Corporation.

Approved.

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
Chairman.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

101 Indiana Avenue NW.

STerling 3-7210

MEMBERS

Chairman.....	ALBERT J. ROBERTSON.
Member.....	IRA DIXON.
Member.....	WILLIAM J. HALLAHAN.

STAFF

Assistant to the Board.....	CLARENCE S. SMITH
General Counsel.....	THOMAS H. GREIGETON, JR.
Secretary.....	HARRY W. CAULICK
Director of Audits.....	ELMER S. FRAZIER

Comptroller	ROBERT F. QUIGLEY.
Director, Division of Supervision	JOHN M. WYMAN.
Director, Division of Examinations	VERNE C. BONESTEEL.
Director, Division of Federal Home Loan Bank Operations	LYNDON R. DAY.
Director, Division of Federal Savings and Loan Operations	DAN I. McKEITHEN.
Director, Division of Personnel	WILLIAM J. FLANAGAN.
Director, Office of Information	CLIFFORD W. PATTON.
Budget Officer	THADDEUS CORCORAN.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

General Manager	WILLIAM H. HUSBAND.
Deputy General Manager	FRED F. LOVELL.
Assistant General Manager	NATHAN V. MORGAN.
Assistant General Manager	JOHN A. O'BRIEN.
Director, Operating Analysis Division	CHARLES M. TORRANCE.
Comptroller	CHARLES K. BERLIN.

CREATION.—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was made an independent agency in the Executive branch under section 109 (a) (3) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U. S. C. 1437). Under this law the name of the Home Loan Bank Board was changed to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Prior to this legislation the Board was a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. Pursuant to the Plan the Board assumed the functions of the previous Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Board of Directors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (since dissolved), the Board of Trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and of any members of any of these boards.

The activities under control of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are provided for in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U. S. C. 1421, et seq.); the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, approved June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U. S. C. 1461, et seq.); and title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1255; 12 U. S. C. 1724, et seq.), together with later amendments to those acts.

ORGANIZATION.—The Board consists of three members, appointed by the

President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two members may be members of the same political party. Members are appointed for a term of 4 years each.

FUNDS.—Expenses of the Board are paid by assessments against the regional Federal Home Loan Banks, charges against institutions examined by its Examining Division, and charges against the other agencies under its supervision. All of these activities are self-supporting and do not require the appropriation of United States Treasury funds.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

CREATION.—The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created by authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (see citations under Federal Home Loan Bank Board), to provide a credit reserve for savings and home-financing institutions.

ORGANIZATION.—The System comprises 11 regional Federal Home Loan Banks, located in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Greensboro (N. C.), Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Des Moines, Little Rock, Topeka, and San Francisco. The management of 10 Banks is vested in 12 directors each, 4 appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and 8 elected by member

institutions. The San Francisco Bank is managed by 15 directors. The directors of each Bank elect a president, who must be approved by the Bank Board, as chief executive officer.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS.—The capital stock of the district Federal Home Loan Banks is entirely owned by institutions which have been accepted into membership, each of which is required to purchase stock. As of December 31, 1957, stock owned by member institutions amounted to \$685,000,000. The Banks may obtain other loanable funds through deposits accepted from member institutions and from other Federal Home Loan Banks, and through the issuance of consolidated obligations.

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS.—The types of institutions eligible to become members of the Federal Home Loan Banks are savings and loan, building and loan, and homestead associations, savings and cooperative banks, and insurance companies. Every Federal savings and loan association is required to become a member of its regional Federal Home Loan Bank, and to qualify for insurance of accounts (see Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation).

On December 31, 1957, there were 4,501 members in the System, having estimated total assets of \$47,000,000,000. Through that date the Federal Home Loan Banks had advanced to these member institutions a total of about \$9,200,000,000 of which \$7,935,000,000 had been repaid, leaving outstanding a balance of \$1,265,000,000.

POWER TO BORROW.—Consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations, which are the joint and several liabilities of the Banks, are issued by the Board in the form of notes or bonds, and without guaranty by the United States. Consolidated obligations amounting to \$826,000,000 were outstanding on December 31, 1957. In case of need the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase consol-

idated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations up to a billion dollars outstanding at any one time. No such purchases have been made.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—These associations are provided for by section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132) as amended. They are chartered and supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and may be either new institutions or converted from State-chartered institutions upon application. As of December 31, 1957, there were 1,772 Federal savings and loan associations, with combined assets of more than \$25,811,000,000, located in the 48 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

CREATION.—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by title IV of the National Housing Act (see citations above), to insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions.

ORGANIZATION.—The operations of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation are directed by a General Manager, under the supervision and authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

FUNCTIONS.—The Corporation guarantees the safety of savings and credited earnings up to \$10,000 for each investor's account in an insured institution. All Federal savings and loan associations, and those State-chartered building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations, and cooperative banks which apply and are approved, are insured. On December 31, 1957, there were 3,772 insured institutions, with total assets of about \$44,500,000,000.

DEFAULT PROCEDURE.—To prevent the default of an insured institution or restore it to normal operation, the Cor-

poration may make loans to, purchase assets of, or contribute to, such an institution. In the event of a default by any insured institution, payment of each insured account in such insured institution which is surrendered and transferred to the Corporation shall be made by the Corporation as soon as possible either (1) by cash or (2) by making available to each insured member a transferred account in a new insured institution in the same community or in another insured institution in an amount equal to the insured account of such insured member.

FUNDS.—The capital stock of the Corporation, amounting to \$24,801,000 on December 31, 1957, is held by the United States Treasury. The income of the Corporation consists of premiums paid by insured institutions, admission fees from newly insured as-

sociations, and interest earned on its investments. After payments for dividends and the retirement of stock, all income above expenses is placed in reserves, which totaled \$245,868,000 on December 31, 1957. Additional funds may be obtained by the sale of obligations to the United States Treasury up to a total of \$750,000,000 outstanding at any one time. No such obligations are outstanding.

RETIREMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK.—As provided by law effective June 27, 1950, the Corporation retires at the end of each fiscal year an amount of its capital stock equal to 50 percent of its net income for the year. The capital stock originally amounted to \$100,000,000.

Approved.

ALBERT J. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Department of Labor Building
EXecutive 3-7350

OFFICIALS

Director	JOSEPH F. FINNEGAN.
Deputy Director	ROBERT H. MOORE.
Director of Mediation Activity	WALTER A. MAGGIOLLO.
Special Assistant to the Director	AUSTIN E. FINNESSY.
General Counsel	GEORGE E. STRONG.
Director of Administrative Management	LAWRENCE E. EADY.
Director of Special Activities	HAL C. MUNK.

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION—The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was created by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (61 Stat. 153; 29 U. S. C. Sup. 172). The Director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Service possesses no law enforcement authority. Its mediators, who are located in eight regional offices and other major industrial cities throughout the Nation, rely wholly on persuasive techniques of mediation

and conciliation to perform their duties.

PURPOSE.—It is the duty of the Service, in order to prevent or minimize interruptions of the free flow of commerce growing out of labor-management disputes, to assist the disputant parties in industries affecting interstate commerce to settle such disputes through conciliation and mediation.

ACTIVITIES.—The mediator's efforts are directed toward the establishment of sound and stable labor-management

REGIONAL OFFICES—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Region	Regional director	Address
No. 1 New York 1, N. Y.	Frank H. Brown	1014 Parcel Post Bldg.
No. 2 Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Robert W. Donahoe	Jefferson Bldg.
No. 3 Atlanta 22, Ga.	William B. Pierre	345 Peachtree at 7th St. Bldg.
No. 4 Cleveland 14, Ohio	Nicholas M. Fille	415 Old Federal Bldg.
No. 5 Chicago 4, Ill.	Charles H. Alsip	1315 Consumers Bldg.
No. 6 St. Louis 1, Mo.	William P. White	604 Old Customhouse.
No. 7 San Francisco 14, Calif.	Arthur C. Viat	322 Appraisers Bldg.

relations on a continuing basis. Mediators of the Service assist representatives of labor and management in settling disputes about wages, hours, and other aspects of the employment relationship that arise in the course of negotiations. But in this work the mediator has a more basic function: that of encouraging and promoting better day-to-day relations between labor and management. He thereby helps to reduce the incidence of work stoppages resulting from disputes about the terms of collective bargaining agreements and disputes arising from grievances under existing contracts. Issues arising in subsequent negotiations of the parties may then be faced as problems to be settled through mutual effort rather than issues in dispute.

The Service offers its facilities in labor-management disputes in any industry affecting interstate commerce, either upon its own motion or at the request of one or more of the parties to the dispute, whenever in its judgment such dispute threatens to cause a substantial interruption of commerce. Under section 8 (d) of the act, employers and unions are required to file with the Service a notice of every dispute affecting commerce not settled within 30 days after prior service of a notice to terminate or modify an existing contract. The Service is required to avoid the mediation of disputes

which would have only a minor effect on interstate commerce if State or other conciliation services are available to the parties. The Service is directed to make its mediation and conciliation facilities available only as a last resort and in exceptional cases in the settlement of grievance disputes arising over the application or interpretation of existing collective bargaining agreements.

If the mediator is not able to bring the parties to agreement by mediation, he seeks to induce the parties voluntarily to seek other means of settling the dispute without resort to strike, lock-out, or other coercion. The Service, on the joint request of employers and unions, will also assist in the selection of arbitrators. The failure or refusal of either party to agree to any procedure suggested by the Service is not deemed a violation of any duty or obligation imposed by the act.

The work of the Service—to continually improve labor-management relations and to ameliorate the effects of disputes when they occur—is designed to strengthen the national labor-management relations policy favoring collective bargaining and responsible labor-management relations resulting from it.

Approved.

JOSEPH F. FINNEGAN,
Director.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION¹

General Accounting Office Building, 441 G Street NW.

EXecutive 3-0100

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	JEROME K. KUYKENDALL.
Vice Chairman	FREDERICK STUECK.
Commissioner	SEABORN LEE DIGBY.
Commissioner	WILLIAM R. CONNOLLY.
Commissioner	ARTHUR KLINE.

OFFICIALS

Executive Director	HENRY R. DOMERS.
Secretary	JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE.
Chief Hearing Examiner	EDWARD B. MARSH.
Chief Engineer	ROGER B. MCWHORTER.
Director of Administration	J. KAY LINDSAY.
Chief, Office of Public Reference	WILLIAM L. WEBB.
General Counsel	WILLARD W. GATCHELL.
Deputy General Counsel	JOHN C. MASON.
Solicitor	HOWARD E. WAHRENBROCK.
Chief Accountant	RUSSELL C. RAINWATER.
Deputy Chief Accountant	RALPH F. GATES.
Chief, Bureau of Power	FRANCIS L. ADAMS.
Deputy Chief, Bureau of Power	MARION F. HETHERINGTON.
Chief, Bureau of Rates and Gas Certificates	CARL T. KALLINA.
Deputy Chief, Bureau of Rates and Gas Certificates	DALE E. GOUBLEMAN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—A Federal Power Commission, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and the Interior, was created by the Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U. S. C. 791-823), and made responsible for the licensing of hydroelectric projects on Government lands or on navigable waters of the United States. An act approved June 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 797), established the Federal Power Commission as an independent agency, with five commissioners serving five-year staggered terms.

By title II of the Public Utility Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 838, 16 U. S. C. 791a-825r), the Federal Water Power Act with certain amendments was made part I of the Federal Power Act and parts II and III were added, vesting in the Commission jurisdiction over the transmission and sale at wholesale of electric energy in interstate com-

merce, and over public utilities engaged in such commerce.

The Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 821; 15 U. S. C. 717-717w), placed responsibility and authority in the Commission for regulation of the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale, and of the natural gas companies engaged in such commerce.

The Flood Control Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1215, 1216; 33 U. S. C. 701j) provided for Commission recommendations to the Secretary of War concerning penstocks or other similar facilities adapted to possible use in the development of hydroelectric power at flood control dams constructed by the War Department. Flood Control Acts and River and Harbor Acts in subsequent years have contained a similar provision.

¹ Organization chart on page 609.

The Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887, 890; 16 U. S. C. 825s) provided for confirmation and approval by the Commission of proposed rates for the sale of electric energy from reservoir projects under the control of the War Department.

A number of other statutes have placed responsibilities in the Commission with respect to certain Federal and international hydroelectric projects, particularly for the allocation of costs of such projects and for confirmation and approval of proposed rates for the sale of electric energy generated at the projects.

Executive Order 10485 of September 3, 1953, assigned to the Commission certain functions relating to the issuance of permits for the construction of electric power and natural gas facilities located on the borders of the United States.

ORGANIZATION.—The Federal Power Commission as an agency consists of: the Commission, composed of a Chairman, designated by the President, and four other commissioners, all five appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; personnel in the commissioners' immediate offices, selected by the commissioners individually; and the staff, composed of the Executive Director, technical bureaus and offices, and a number of supporting offices.

The five-man Commission formulates agency objectives and substantive policies; makes rules and regulations applicable to the electric power and natural gas industries and to their regulation by the Commission; takes final action on applications, petitions, complaints, and other pleadings pertaining to matters for which the Commission is responsible; makes recommendations and submits comments to the Congress concerning proposed legislation; and approves the basic organizational structure of the agency, the assignment of functional responsibilities to the

bureaus and offices and their primary divisions, the selection and appointment of key officers and employees, the nature and scope of annual work programs, the budget estimates based on such programs, and the distribution to primary agency activities of funds appropriated by the Congress.

The Chairman is the principal executive officer of the Commission, responsible for its executive and administrative functions except those which, because of their program importance, are performed by the five-man Commission.

The Executive Director, under the direction of the five-man Commission on substantive matters, and as the Chairman's delegatee on executive and administrative matters, is responsible for and takes action to insure the effectiveness and efficiency of staff operations.

The bureaus and offices advise and assist the Commission in the formulation of objectives and policies; gather, analyze, maintain, and prepare for staff use and basic publication information on the electric power and natural gas industries; investigate and analyze applications, complaints, and other pleadings; conduct public hearings when necessary; make recommendations on actions to be taken by the Commission; draft notices, orders, and opinions; defend Commission actions in court; advise the Commission concerning proposed legislation and rules; and serve as technical advisers on such matters as hydroelectric resources, power supply and requirements, interconnections, and systems of accounts.

ACTIVITIES

ELECTRIC POWER.—The Commission's responsibilities with respect to electric power are described in the following paragraphs.

It investigates and studies the water power resources of the Nation; makes,

or participates with other Federal agencies in making, field investigations and studies and comprehensive plans for multiple-purpose river basin development and utilization of water resources. It reviews basin plans prepared by other Federal agencies and furnishes comments to the heads of such agencies, particularly with respect to the power features of the plans.

The Commission studies and evaluates applications, and, when in the public interest, issues preliminary permits for the investigation and planning, and licenses for the construction, operation, and maintenance, of water-power projects in or affecting navigable waters, on Government lands, or for the use of surplus water from Government dams. Upon the filing of declarations of intention covering the construction of proposed projects, or upon the Commission's own initiative with respect to the operation of projects *constructed without license*, the Commission determines and enforces the legal requirement for licenses. It supervises the investigation, planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of licensed hydroelectric projects as necessary to insure compliance with the terms of permits and licenses; assesses and collects from licensees annual charges for administration of part I of the Federal Power Act and for the use of Government land and other property, determines the amount of annual benefits accruing to other projects from the construction and operation of licensed or Federal projects, and assesses payments to be made to the Government or to licensees. It determines effect on power values of proposed entries, locations or selections of public lands reserved for power sites, and acts upon applications for rights-of-way, use permits, and leases affecting such sites; and determines the initial cost and accrued depreciation of licensed projects. It also prescribes and enforces a uniform system of accounts for such projects, and deter-

mines the amount of and insures the maintenance of depreciation and amortization reserves.

The Commission conducts investigations and gathers information relating to the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electric energy, however produced, throughout the United States and its possessions and analyzes power supply and requirements of the Nation and of regional areas. It publishes factual data on the electric power industry for the information and use of the Congress, the Commission, other agencies of Government, and the public.

The Commission prescribes and enforces a uniform system of accounts for privately owned public utilities engaged in the transmission, or sale at wholesale, of electric energy in interstate commerce; determines the original cost and accrued depreciation of facilities for the generation and transmission of such energy; investigates and regulates the rates, charges, and services for such energy; and passes upon applications of such utilities for authority to issue securities, to dispose of, merge or consolidate facilities, or interconnect facilities, or to acquire securities of other public utilities. It passes upon applications of persons seeking authority to hold interlocking positions; evaluates applications for and, when in the public interest, issues permits for the construction, operation, maintenance, or connection of facilities at the borders of the United States for the exportation or importation of electric energy; and passes upon applications for authority to export electric energy from the United States.

It participates in field studies and planning of multiple-purpose river development projects proposed for construction by the Departments of the Army and the Interior; reviews definite project reports of such agencies and comments on them to the heads of the agencies, particularly with respect to power features of the plans; and allo-

cates or participates in the allocation of costs of various Federal multiple-purpose river development projects. The Commission reviews and, if satisfactory, confirms and approves rate schedules for the sale of power from various Federal and international projects.

The Commission provides a member of the International Joint Commission and representation on various engineering boards created by IJC, and participates in special international investigations and studies affecting international waters.

Consulting and advisory services are provided by the Commission to the Congress, the President, other Federal departments and agencies, and the public concerning water resources and their comprehensive development by licensees and by the Federal Government, in the interest of the national economy and national defense.

NATURAL GAS.—The Commission's responsibilities with respect to natural gas are described in the following paragraphs.

The Commission studies and evaluates applications for and, when required by public convenience and necessity, issues certificates authorizing the construction or extension, acquisition, or operation of facilities for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce or for the sale of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale. It investigates the need for and, when necessary or desirable in the public interest, directs natural gas companies holding certificates of public convenience and necessity to establish physical connections with the facilities of and to sell natural gas to any person or municipality engaged or legally authorized to engage in the local distribution of natural or arti-

ficial gas to the public. It also investigates applications for authority to abandon facilities or discontinue services subject to certificates of public convenience and necessity and, when continuance of service is found to be unwarranted, or the present or future public convenience and necessity are found to permit such abandonment, approves the proposed action.

The Commission prescribes and enforces a uniform system of accounts for natural gas companies engaged in the transportation or sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce, determines the original cost and accrued depreciation of facilities for the production, transportation, or sale of such gas, and investigates and regulates the rates, charges, and services for such gas.

It evaluates applications for and, when in the public interest, issues permits for the construction, operation, maintenance, or connection of facilities at the borders of the United States for the exportation or importation of natural gas, and passes upon applications for authority to export or import natural gas from or to the United States.

The Commission conducts investigations and gathers, analyzes, and publishes information concerning natural gas companies and their operations in the production, transportation, or sale of natural gas in interstate commerce.

It also provides consulting and advisory services to the Congress, the President, other Federal departments and agencies, and the public, concerning the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce.

Approved.

JEROME K. KUYKENDALL,
Chairman.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.

REpublic 7-1100

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Vice Chairman	C. CANBY BALDERSTON.
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Assistant to the Chairman	WINFIELD W. RIEFLER.
Economic Adviser to the Board	WOODLIEP THOMAS.
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Research Associate	LEWIS N. DEMBITZ.
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Associate Adviser	A. B. HERSEY.
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Assistant Director	GERALD M. CONKLING.
Assistant Director	JOHN R. FARRELL.
Assistant Director	M. B. DANIELS.
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Assistant Director	C. G. HOSTRUP.
Assistant Director	FRED A. NELSON.
Chief Federal Reserve Examiner	ARTHUR H. LANG.
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Assistant Director	H. FRANKLIN SPRECHER, Jr.
Director, Division of Administrative Services	JOSEPH E. KELLEHER.
Administrator, Office of Defense Loans	GARDNER L. BOOTHE II.
Controller	J. J. CONNELL.
Assistant Controller	SAMPSON H. BASS.

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Assistant Secretary.....	ELIOTT THURSTON.
General Counsel.....	HOWARD H. HACKLEY.
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Associate Economist.....	CHARLES E. WALKER.
Associate Economist.....	OLIVER P. WHEELER.
Associate Economist.....	RALPH A. YOUNG.
Manager of System Open Market Account.....	ROBERT G. ROUSE.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF—	CHAIRMAN AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT	PRESIDENT
Boston.....	ROBERT C. SPRAGUE.	J. A. ERICKSON.
New York.....	JOHN E. BIERWIRTH.	ALFRED HAYES.
Philadelphia.....	HENDERSON SUPPLEE, Jr.	KARL R. BOFF.
Cleveland.....	ARTHUR B. VAN BUSKIRK.	W. D. FULTON.
Richmond.....	JOHN B. WOODWARD, Jr.	HUGH LEACH.
Atlanta.....	WALTER M. MITCHELL.	MALCOLM BRYAN.
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Dallas.....	ROBERT J. SMITH.	WATROUS H. IRONS.
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No. 12 (San Francisco)-----	FRANK L. KING.

Secretary, HERBERT V. PROCHNOW.

Assistant Secretary, WILLIAM J. KORSVIEK.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Reserve System was established pursuant to authority contained in the act of December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat. 251; 12 U. S. C. 221).

PURPOSE.—As stated in the preamble, the purposes of the act are "to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes."

ORGANIZATION.—The System comprises the Board of Governors; the Federal Open Market Committee; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 24 branches situated in different sections of the United States; the Federal Advisory Council; and the member banks, which include all national banks in the United States and such State banks and trust companies as have voluntarily applied to the Board of Governors for membership and have been admitted to the System.

Board of Governors

Broad supervisory powers are vested in the Board of Governors, which has its offices in Washington. The Board is composed of *seven members* appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting these seven members the President is required to have due regard to a fair representation of financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests, and the geographical divisions

of the country. No two members may be from the same Federal Reserve district.

The Board determines general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the System as a whole and formulates the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act. The Board's principal duties consist of exerting an influence over credit conditions and supervising the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks.

POWER TO INFLUENCE CREDIT CONDITIONS.—The Board is given the power, within statutory limitations and in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, to change the requirements concerning reserves to be maintained by member banks against deposits. Another important instrument of credit control is found in open market operations. The members of the Board of Governors are also members of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose work and organization are described below. The Board of Governors reviews and determines the discount rates charged by the Federal Reserve Banks on their discounts and advances. For the purpose of preventing excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board is authorized to regulate the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security (with certain exceptions) registered on a national securities exchange. Certain other powers have been conferred upon the Board which are likewise designed to enable it to prevent an undue diver-

sion of funds into speculative operations.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 2091 et seq.) and Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, the Board prescribes regulations under which the Federal Reserve Banks act as fiscal agents of certain Government departments and agencies in guaranteeing loans made by banks and other private financing institutions to finance contracts for the procurement of materials or services which the guaranteeing agencies consider necessary for the national defense.

SUPERVISION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.—The Board is authorized to make examinations of the Federal Reserve Banks, to require statements and reports from such Banks, to supervise the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, to require the establishment or discontinuance of branches of Reserve Banks, and to exercise supervision over all relationships and transactions of those Banks with foreign banks or bankers. The Board of Governors reviews and follows the examination and supervisory activities of the Federal Reserve Banks with a view to furthering coordination of policies and practices.

SUPERVISION OF MEMBER BANKS.—The Board has jurisdiction over the admission of State banks and trust companies to membership in the Federal Reserve System, the termination of membership of such banks, and the establishment of branches by such banks. It receives copies of condition reports rendered by them to the Federal Reserve Banks. It has power to examine all member banks and the affiliates of member banks and to require condition reports from them. It limits by regulation the rate of interest which may be paid by member banks on their time and savings deposits. It has authority to remove officers and

directors of a member bank for continued violations of law or unsafe or unsound practices in conducting the business of such bank, and it may, in its discretion, suspend member banks from the use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System for making undue use of bank credit for speculative purposes or for any other purpose inconsistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions.

The Board approves applications of national banks for authority to act in a fiduciary capacity; it may grant authority to member banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States or to invest in the stock of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking; and it supervises the organization and activities of corporations organized under Federal law to engage in international or foreign banking. The Board is authorized in its discretion to issue voting permits to holding company affiliates of member banks entitling them to vote the stock of such banks at any or all meetings of shareholders. It may issue general regulations permitting interlocking relationships in certain circumstances between member banks and organizations dealing in securities or, under the Clayton Antitrust Act (38 Stat. 730; 15 U. S. C. 19, 21), between member banks and other banks.

OTHER FUNCTIONS.—The Board operates the Interdistrict Settlement Fund by which balances due to and from the various Reserve Banks, arising out of their own transactions or transactions of their member banks or of the United States Government, are settled in Washington through telegraphic transfer of funds without physical shipments of currency. Under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 the Board is required to pass upon certain acquisitions of bank stock or

assets by bank holding companies, to pass upon the merger or consolidation of bank holding companies, and to make determinations relating to the retention of nonbank stock by bank holding companies.

EXPENSES.—To meet its expenses and pay the salaries of its members and its employees, the Board makes semi-annual assessments upon the Reserve Banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus.

Federal Open Market Committee

Each member of the Board of Governors is also a member of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose membership, in addition, includes five representatives of the Reserve Banks, each such representative being elected annually by the boards of directors of certain specified Reserve Banks.

Open-market operations of the Reserve Banks are conducted under regulations adopted by the Committee with a view to accommodating commerce and business, and with regard to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country. No Reserve Bank may engage or decline to engage in open-market operations except in accordance with the direction of, and regulations adopted by, the Committee. These open-market operations consist of the purchase and sale in the open market of obligations of the United States, certain other securities, and bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances of the kinds and maturities eligible for discount by the Reserve Banks.

Federal Reserve Banks

The capital stock of the Reserve Banks is owned by the member banks and may not be transferred or hypothecated. Every national bank in the United States is required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Re-

serve Bank of its district in an amount equal to 6 percent of the subscribing bank's paid-up capital and surplus. State banks or trust companies, upon becoming members of the Federal Reserve System, must subscribe for a corresponding amount. When a member bank increases or decreases its capital or surplus, it is required to alter its holdings of Reserve Bank stock in the same proportion. One-half of the subscription of each member bank must be fully paid, and the remainder is subject to call by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; no call for payment of the remainder has been made.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.—After all necessary expenses of a Federal Reserve Bank have been paid or provided for, its stockholding member banks are entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 percent on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend is cumulative. Approximately 90 percent of the net earnings after dividends are being paid to the United States Treasury as interest on outstanding Federal Reserve notes. Reserve Banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, are exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate. In case of liquidation or dissolution of a Reserve Bank, any surplus remaining, after payment of all debts, dividends, and the par value of its capital stock, becomes the property of the United States Government.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF RESERVE BANKS.—The board of directors of each Reserve Bank is composed of nine members, equally divided into three classes, designated class A, class B, and class C. Directors of class A are representative of the stockholding member banks. Directors of class B must be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, and may not be officers, directors, or employees of

any bank. Class C directors may not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank. The six class A and class B directors are elected by the stockholding member banks, while the three class C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors. The terms of office of the directors are so arranged that the term of one director of each class expires each year.

One of the class C directors appointed by the Board of Governors is designated as chairman of the board of directors of the Reserve Bank and as Federal Reserve agent, and in the latter capacity he is required to maintain a local office of the Board of Governors on the premises of the Reserve Bank. Another class C director is appointed by the Board of Governors as deputy chairman.

Each Reserve Bank has as its chief executive officer a president appointed by its board of directors with the approval of the Board of Governors. There are also a first vice president, appointed in the same manner, and other officers appointed by the board of directors.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES.—The Reserve Banks receive and hold on deposit the reserve balances of member banks.

EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO MEMBER BANKS.—Reserve Banks are authorized, among other things, to discount for their member banks notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and bankers' acceptances of short maturities arising out of commercial, industrial, and agricultural transactions, and short-term paper secured by obligations of the United States. The Reserve Banks may make advances to their member banks upon their promissory notes for periods not exceeding 90 days upon the security of direct obligations of the United States or paper eligible for discount or purchase, and of certain other securities for periods not exceeding 15 days. They also may make advances to mem-

ber banks upon security satisfactory to the Reserve Bank concerned, for periods not exceeding 4 months, at a rate of interest at least one-half of 1 percent higher than that applicable to discounts and advances of the kinds mentioned above. In certain exceptional circumstances and under certain prescribed conditions, they may make advances to groups of member banks.

EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO OTHERS.—The Reserve Banks may grant credit accommodations to furnish working capital for established industrial or commercial business for periods not exceeding 5 years, either through the medium of financing institutions or, in exceptional circumstances, directly to such businesses, and may make commitments with respect to the granting of such accommodations. Subject to regulations of the Board of Governors, Reserve Banks may make advances to individuals, partnerships, and corporations for periods not exceeding 90 days upon their promissory notes secured by direct obligations of the United States. In unusual and exigent circumstances, when authority has been granted by at least five members of the Board of Governors, the Reserve Banks may also discount for individuals, partnerships, or corporations, under certain prescribed conditions, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible for discount by member banks.

CURRENCY ISSUE.—The Reserve Banks issue Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the bulk of money in circulation. These notes are obligations of the United States and are a prior lien upon the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. They are issued against a pledge by the Reserve Bank with the Federal Reserve agent of collateral security consisting of gold certificates, paper discounted or purchased by the Bank, and direct obligations of the United States.

RESERVES REQUIRED TO BE HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.—Each Reserve Bank is required to maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent against its deposits and 25 percent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

OTHER POWERS.—The Reserve Banks are empowered to act as clearing houses and as collecting agents for their member banks and under certain conditions for nonmember banks in the collection of checks and other instruments. They are also authorized to act as depositories and fiscal agents of the United States and to exercise other banking functions specified in the Federal Reserve Act. They perform a number of important functions in connection with the issue and redemption of United States Government securities.

Federal Advisory Council

The Federal Advisory Council acts in an advisory capacity, conferring with the Board of Governors on general business conditions and making recommendations concerning matters within the Board's jurisdiction.

The Council is composed of 12 members, 1 from each Federal Reserve district being selected annually by the board of directors of the Reserve Bank of the district. The Council is required to meet in Washington at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Board of Governors.

Approved.

S. R. CARPENTER,

Secretary of the Board of Governors.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION¹

Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW.

EXecutive 3-6800

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman	JOHN W. GWYNNE.
ROBERT T. SECREST.	WILLIAM C. KERN.
SIGURD ANDERSON.	EDWARD T. TAIT.

OFFICIALS

Executive Director	HARRY A. BABCOCK.
Chief, Division of General Services	CLARENCE J. YOST.
Librarian	AMY R. JENNINGS.
Chief, Division of Management and Organization	THOMAS P. BAXTER.
Chief, Division of Budget and Finance	WILLIAM P. GLENDENING, Jr.
Director of Personnel	JOHN A. DELANEY.
Secretary	ROBERT M. PARRISH.
Assistant Secretary for Minutes	JOSEPH N. KUZEW.
Assistant Secretary for Legal and Public Records	PAUL M. TRUEBLOOD.
Director of Public Information	SEYMOUR F. STOWE.
Director of Hearing Examiners	EVERETT F. HAYCRAFT.
General Counsel	EARL W. KINTNER.
Assistant General Counsel—Appellate Division	JAMES E. CORKEY.
Assistant General Counsel—Division of Special Legal Assistants	JOHN V. BUFFINGTON.
Assistant General Counsel—Compliance Division	PGAD B. MOREHOUSE.
Assistant to the General Counsel	HENRY MILLER.
Assistant to the General Counsel	JOHN T. LOUGHLIN.

¹ Organization chart on page 610.

Director, Bureau of Litigation.....	JOSEPH E. SHEEHY.
Assistant Director for Antimonopoly.....	ROBERT R. MACIVER.
Assistant Director for Deceptive Practices.....	DANIEL J. MURPHY.
Legal Adviser on Antimonopoly.....	FLETCHER G. COHN.
Legal Adviser on Antimonopoly.....	L. E. CREEL, JR.
Legal Adviser on Antimonopoly.....	ANDREW C. GOODHOPE.
Legal Adviser on Antimonopoly.....	LYNN C. PAULSON.
Legal Adviser on Deceptive Practices.....	WILLIAM M. KING.
Director, Bureau of Consultation.....	CHARLES E. GRANDEY.
Chief, Division of Trade Practice Conferences.....	PAUL M. CAMERON.
Chief, Division of Stipulations.....	WILLIAM B. SNOW, JR.
Chief, Division of Small Business.....	DAVID R. REEL.
Director, Bureau of Economics.....	SIMON N. WHITNEY.
Chief, Division of Economic Evidence and Reports.....	QUINCY ADAMS.
Chief, Division of Financial Statistics.....	WILLIAM LEVIN.
Director, Bureau of Investigation.....	SHERMAN R. HILL.
Chief Project Attorney.....	SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS.
Legal Adviser on Antimonopoly.....	FRANK C. HALE.
Legal Adviser on Antimonopoly.....	ROBERT R. SILLS.
Legal Adviser on Radio and Television.....	T. HAROLD SCOTT.
Legal Adviser on Deceptive Practices.....	CHARLES R. MOORE.
Chief, Division of Accounting.....	ARTHUR E. LUNDVALL.
Chief, Division of Scientific Opinions.....	FREDERICK W. IRISH.
Chief, Division of Wool, Fur and Flammable Fabrics.....	HARVEY H. HANNAH.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Trade Commission was organized as an independent administrative agency in 1915, pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717; 15 U. S. C. 41-51). Related duties subsequently were delegated to the Commission by the Clayton Act, the Export Trade Act, the Wool Products Labeling Act, the Fur Products Labeling Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, and the Lanham Trade-Mark Act of 1946.

PURPOSE.—The basic objective of the Commission is the maintenance of free competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system. Although the duties of the Commission are many and varied under the statutes, the foundation of public policy underlying all these duties is essentially the same: to prevent the free enterprise system from being stifled or fettered by monopoly or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices.

In brief, the Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

This basic purpose finds its primary expression in the Federal Trade Commission Act, cited above, and the Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730; 15 U. S. C. 12), both passed in 1914 and both successively amended in the years that have followed. The Federal Trade Commission Act lays down a general prohibition against the use in commerce of "unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or deceptive acts or practices." The Clayton Act outlaws specific practices recognized as instruments of monopoly. As an administrative agency, acting quasi-judicially and quasi-legislatively, the Commission was established to deal with trade practices on a continuing and corrective basis. It has no authority to punish; its function is to "prevent," through cease-and-desist orders and other means, those practices condemned by the law of Federal trade regulation.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of five members. Each member is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 7 years. Not more than three of the Commissioners

may be members of the same political party. The administrative management of the Commission is vested in a chairman, who is appointed by the President.

The investigational work of the Commission is carried on through a Bureau of Investigation, under which are nine field offices. Trial work is carried on by a Bureau of Litigation, while voluntary compliance procedures are handled by a Bureau of Consultation. Formal legal cases are heard by hearing examiners, who serve as an initial trial court. Their decisions become Commission decisions unless appealed to the Commission or unless docketed for review by the Commission on its own motion. A Bureau of Economics acts as a general economic staff in obtaining and analyzing the economic information needed by the Commission.

An Executive Director has operational supervision over these bureaus, as well as over general administrative activities.

The General Counsel of the Commission acts as its principal legal officer, advising it on questions of law, policy, and procedure arising in connection with legislative and other matters. The Office of the General Counsel also handles all matters arising out of compliance with the Commission's cease-and-desist orders and represents the Commission in matters before the United States district courts and courts of appeals.

The Secretary of the Commission is the legal custodian of its seal, papers, and records; handles its mail; signs its orders, as well as other official documents; keeps its minutes and its calendar of pending matters; and arranges for oral arguments.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission's principal functions are:

To promote free and fair competition in interstate commerce in the interest of the public through prevention of price-fixing agreements, boycotts, combinations in restraint of trade, other unfair methods of competition, and unfair or deceptive practices.

To safeguard the consuming public by preventing the dissemination of false or deceptive advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and therapeutic devices and by preventing deceptive practices in interstate commerce.

To prevent discriminations in price, exclusive-dealing and tying arrangements, corporate mergers, and interlocking directorates when the effect of such practices or arrangements may be substantial lessening of competition or a tendency toward monopoly; the payment or receipt of illegal brokerage; and discrimination among competing customers in the furnishing of or payment for advertising or promotional services or facilities.

To enforce truthful labeling of wool and fur products.

To prevent the interstate marketing of dangerously flammable wearing apparel or fabrics intended or sold for use in wearing apparel.

To supervise the registration and operation of associations of American exporters engaged solely in export trade.

To petition for the cancellation of the registration of trade-marks which were illegally registered or which have been used for purposes contrary to the intent of the Trade-Mark Act of 1946.

To gather and make available to the Congress, the President, and the public, factual data concerning economic and business conditions.

The Commission's law enforcement work falls into two general categories: (1) enforcement through formal litigation leading to mandatory orders against offenders, and (2) law observance achieved by action of a voluntary and cooperative nature.

BRANCH OFFICES—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office	Manager	Address
New York City 7	Albert G. Seidman	U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square.
Chicago 6	William F. Lemke, Jr.	226 W. Jackson Blvd.
Cleveland 13	Vernon E. Taylor	1370 Ontario St.
San Francisco 2	Raymond J. Lloyd	133 Federal Office Bldg., Civic Center.
Seattle 4	Walter W. Harris	811 U. S. Courthouse.
New Orleans 12	William B. Lott	333 St. Charles St.
Washington 25, D. C.	Joseph J. Gercke	Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St. NW.
Atlanta 3	Edward S. Ragdale	56 Forsyth St.
Kansas City, Mo.	Floyd M. Brown	808 Sharp Bldg.

The formal litigation cases are conducted by proceedings similar to those used in courts. Cases are instituted by issuance of a formal complaint charging a person, partnership, or corporation with violation of one or more of the statutes administered by the Commission. If the charges are not contested, or if in a contested case the charges are found, after hearings, to be true, an order may be issued requiring discontinuance of the unlawful practices.

Law observance obtained through voluntary and cooperative action may be by way of the trade practice conference procedure, through individual stipulation-agreements, or through informal administrative correction of minor infractions.

LEGAL CASE WORK.—Cases before the Commission may originate through complaint by a consumer or a competitor; from other governmental agencies, Federal, State, or municipal; or the Commission itself may initiate an investigation to determine whether the laws administered by it are being violated. No formality is required in making application for complaint. A letter setting forth the facts in detail is sufficient, but it should be accompanied by all evidence in possession of the complaining party in support of the charges made. It is the policy of the Commission not to disclose the identity of the complainant.

Upon receipt of an application for complaint, the Commission, through

its Bureau of Investigation, considers the essential jurisdictional elements before deciding whether it shall be docketed for investigation.

On completion of an investigation, there may be a recommendation for (1) issuance of a formal complaint, (2) negotiation of a stipulation-agreement in which the respondent agrees to cease and desist from the practices challenged as unlawful, or (3) closing of the case.

If the Commission decides that a formal complaint should issue, the case is referred for trial. Should the Commission permit disposition by stipulation, the case is referred to the Division of Stipulations in the Bureau of Consultation.

All proceedings prior to issuance of a formal complaint or acceptance of a stipulation are confidential.

The complaint and the answer of the respondent, together with subsequent proceedings, are matters of public record. Formal complaints, issued in the name of the Commission acting in the public interest, name the respondents, allege a violation of law, and contain a statement of the charges.

A respondent desiring to contest the proceeding shall file answer admitting, denying, or explaining each allegation within 30 days from service of the complaint. In addition, any respondent is afforded an opportunity to submit offers of settlement where time, the nature of the proceeding, and the public interest permit. The Commission's

rules specifically provide for consent settlements.

Where evidence is to be taken in a contested case, the matter is set down for hearing before a hearing examiner. With due regard to the convenience and necessity of all parties, such hearings may be held anywhere in the United States.

In these hearings, respondents have the right to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses, as well as other rights fundamental to judicial proceedings. Counsel supporting the complaint has the general burden of proof.

The examiner, within 30 days after closing the record, prepares and files an "initial decision." This decision becomes a Commission decision 30 days after service unless the parties appeal to the Commission or unless the Commission, on its own initiative, docket the case for review.

Initial decisions include a statement of findings and conclusions, with the reasons or bases therefor, upon all the material issues of fact, law, or discretion presented on the record, and an appropriate order.

In the event a respondent or counsel supporting the complaint desires to appeal, a "notice of intention to appeal" must be filed within 10 days after service of the initial decision. An "appeal brief" must be filed within 30 days after service of the initial decision, with the brief of the party opposing appeal due within 30 days after service of the appeal brief. Oral argument may be heard by the Commission on request of either party.

If the allegations of the complaint are sustained by the evidence, an order is then issued requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the practice found to be violative of law. If the complaint is dismissed or the case closed, findings and conclusions and an appropriate order are likewise entered.

Under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Wool, Fur, and Flammable Fabrics Acts, an order to cease and desist becomes final 60 days after date of service upon the respondent, unless within that period the respondent petitions an appropriate United States court of appeals to review the order. In case of review, the order of the Commission becomes final after affirmance by the court of appeals or by the Supreme Court of the United States, if taken to that court on certiorari. Violation of an order to cease and desist after it becomes final subjects the offender to suit by the Government in a United States district court for recovery of a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

Under the Clayton Act an order to cease and desist does not become final by lapse of time. The order must be affirmed by a United States court of appeals on application for review by the respondent or upon petition of the Commission for enforcement. Where affirmance is accompanied by a decree of enforcement, appropriate contempt proceedings may thereafter be brought in the particular court of appeals for any violation.

Under all these statutes the respondent may apply to a court of appeals for review of an order and the court has power to affirm, or affirm after modification, or to set aside the order. Either party may apply to the Supreme Court for review, by certiorari, of the action of the court of appeals.

In addition to the regular proceeding by way of complaint and order to cease and desist, the Commission may, in a proper case, bring suit in a United States district court to enjoin the dissemination of advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices intended for use in the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disease, whenever it has reason to believe that such a pro-

ceeding would be to the interest of the public. These temporary injunctions remain in effect until an order to cease and desist has been issued and has become final, or until the Commission's complaint is dismissed by the Commission or set aside by the court on review.

Further, the dissemination of a false advertisement of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, where the use of the commodity advertised may be injurious to health or where there is intent to defraud or mislead, constitutes a misdemeanor; and conviction subjects the offender to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both. Succeeding convictions may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. The statute provides that the Commission shall certify this type of case to the Attorney General for institution of appropriate court proceedings.

Court proceedings are also authorized in the administration of the Wool, Fur, and Flammable Fabrics Acts.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES.—Within the Office of the General Counsel, the Division of Compliance supervises and directs compliance with the Commission's orders to cease and desist and, in the event voluntary compliance therewith cannot be obtained, prepares complaints and assists in the trial of civil penalty suits in the various United States district courts involving Federal Trade Commission Act orders. It also may assist, as directed, in proceedings for contempt in violation of court decrees of enforcement of Clayton Act orders.

Matters handled by the Division of Compliance include (a) reports of compliance for processing; (b) complaints of alleged violation of orders; (c) conferences and opinions regarding compliance; and (d) initiating and processing preliminary inquiries into compliance.

COOPERATIVE PROCEDURES.—In carrying out the statutory direction to "prevent" the use in commerce of unfair practices, the Commission makes extensive use of voluntary and cooperative procedures. Voluntary compliance procedures are centered in a Bureau of Consultation, consisting of a Division of Trade Practice Conferences, a Division of Stipulations, and a Division of Small Business.

Through the facilities of the Bureau of Consultation, business and industry may obtain authoritative guidance and a substantial measure of certainty as to what they may do under the laws administered by the Commission.

The Bureau (1) acts in a cooperative and consultative capacity to business, particularly small business; (2) gives informal advice (but not written advisory opinions) on all kinds of matters involving the laws administered by the Commission; and (3) seeks voluntary compliance with these laws by means of conferences, stipulations, trade practice rules, and other types of informal procedures.

The functions of the Division of Small Business are: (1) to advise small-business men on laws administered by the Commission; (2) to explain to small-business men the method of initiating complaints they may wish to make regarding practices of their competitors; and (3) to inform small-business men of the status of investigations in which they are interested.

The trade practice conference procedure represents a practical application of the principle of self-regulation. It results in the cooperative establishment of rules designed to prevent unfair trade practices in a particular industry. The aim is to bring about law observance on an industry-wide basis. This is achieved by enlisting the cooperation of industry members and other interested parties, including consumers, in a joint attack on practices

which are unfair and harmful to the industry or to the consuming public.

Members of an industry for which a conference proceeding is authorized are invited to meet with Commission representatives in a trade practice conference. On the basis of the information and suggestions developed at the conference, a draft of proposed rules is prepared and made available to all concerned for study and comment. Then industry members and others interested—such as consumers—are given an opportunity to present their views, suggestions, or objections concerning the proposed rules.

After consideration of all matters presented in the proceeding, the Commission promulgates rules which specify in detail the industry practices deemed to be "unfair" and violative of law. The rules define and proscribe such practices. In addition, certain types of cases involving unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive practices, when there has been no fraudulent intent, the Commission offers businessmen the opportunity of entering into voluntary agreements to discontinue practices considered violative of law.

The Division of Stipulations in the Bureau of Consultation is charged with the duty of negotiating settlements under the stipulation procedure. The Division does not investigate or prosecute any matter. Its procedure is to notify the businessman concerned that certain of his business practices have been challenged as illegal.

The procedure encourages frank, informal, and thorough discussion of the facts and issues involved. The result is generally an amicable settlement providing protection of the public interest but avoiding prolonged litigation. Where the charges are considered to have been substantiated, a stipulation of facts and an agreement to cease and desist are presented to the Commission for its consideration in disposing of the case.

WOOL AND FUR LABELING—Under the Wool Products Labeling Act and the Fur Products Labeling Act, the Commission engages in compliance investigations, inspections, and industry counseling; issues registered identification numbers; and records continuing guaranties. The Commission has published rules and regulations under these statutes, together with illustrations of acceptable labeling, which supply full information concerning their requirements. In connection with the Fur Act, the Commission has issued a register of animal names, known as the *Fur Products Name Guide*, for use in properly describing furs and fur products.

FLAMMABLE FABRICS—The Commission administers the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 111; 15 U. S. C. 1191). This statute prohibits the interstate marketing of wearing apparel and fabrics intended or sold for use in wearing apparel which, when tested according to the prescribed standard of flammability, are found to be "so highly flammable

FIELD OFFICES—WOOL, FUR AND FLAMMABLE FABRICS DIVISION*

Office	Field representative	Address
Boston 10	Mervin L. Ott	U. S. Appraisers Store Bldg., 408 Atlantic Ave.
Philadelphia	Alfred A. Browne	Customhouse, 31 and Chestnut Sts.
St. Louis 1	Harry E. Graham	U. S. Courthouse and Customhouse, 175 and Market Sts.
Dallas 2	Benton H. Chism	1114 Commerce St.
Los Angeles 12	Edwin H. Anderson	Federal Bldg., Spring and Temple Sts.

*Divisional offices are also maintained in conjunction with Branch Offices (see p. 403).

as to be dangerous when worn by individuals." The Commission has issued rules and regulations under the act and assigned responsibility for its enforcement to the Division of Wool, Fur and Flammable Fabrics. In addition to providing for the cease-and-desist order procedure specified for FTC Act violations, the law also authorizes court proceedings, including criminal sanctions.

ECONOMIC FACTFINDING.—The Commission makes economic and statistical studies of conditions and problems affecting the competitive economy. Reports of this nature may be in support of legislative proposals or for the information and guidance of the executive branch of the Government as well as the public. Not only have the reports provided the basis for significant legislation, but by spotlighting uneconomic or otherwise objectionable trade practices, they have also led in many instances to voluntary changes in the conduct of business, with resulting benefits to both industry and the public.

In the Bureau of Economics, the Division of Economic Evidence and Reports conducts general economic surveys and investigations to ascertain the competitive practices, the nature and significance of monopolistic arrangements, and the degree of concentration in a given industry, and for the purpose of reporting on general economic conditions within the field of the Commission's jurisdiction. In

addition, it provides economic assistance at all stages in the preparation and conduct of legal cases, including the evaluation, from an economic viewpoint, of pricing policies and distribution practices in relation to the legal issues of collusive price-fixing and monopoly controls.

The Division of Financial Statistics collects, summarizes, and analyzes the financial operating statements of American manufacturing corporations. On the basis of these data, it prepares quarterly reports on the financial position and operating results of the Nation's manufacturing industries. This project is carried on in collaboration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

COOPERATION IN DEFENSE PROGRAM.—Under the Defense Production Act, and in accordance with Presidential directives, the Commission has set up machinery to analyze the competitive impact of voluntary industry agreements and programs proposed to be exempted from the antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act as contributing to the national defense. In conjunction with the Attorney General, it consults with the defense officials responsible for requesting industry and other groups to carry out such agreements and programs, and arranges for clearance of such matters.

Approved.

JOHN W. GWYNNE,
Chairman.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Tariff Commission Building

REpublic 7-7500

MEMBERS

Chairman.....	WHITNEY GILLILLAND.
Commissioner.....	PEARL CARTER PAGE.
Commissioner.....	HENRY J. CLAY.

OFFICIALS

Executive Director.....	ROBERT A. KENNEDY.
General Counsel.....	ANDREW T. MCGUIRE.
Director, Soviet Claims Division.....	JOSEPH STEIN.
Director, Balkan Claims Division.....	DONALD G. BENN.
Director, Italian Claims Division.....	J. NOBLE RICHARDS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States is an independent agency created by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1954 (68 Stat. 1279), effective July 1, 1954. Its duties and authority are defined in the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 12; 22 U. S. C. 1621–1627) and the War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U. S. C. App. 2001–2016).

PURPOSE.—The Commission has jurisdiction to determine claims of United States citizens and nationals against foreign governments for compensation for losses and injuries sustained by them pursuant to programs which may be authorized under each of said acts. Available funds have their sources in the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy assets by the Department of Justice, or in international settlements.

ORGANIZATION.—The three members of the Commission are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and hold office during his pleasure. The President designates the Chairman.

ACTIVITIES.—Present claims development, investigation, and processing activities are carried on in three divisions as follows: (1) Soviet—claims of Americans against the Soviet Union for losses and injuries occurring prior to the recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933; (2) Balkan—claims of Americans against Rumania, Bulgaria, or Hungary based on the nationalization, compulsory liquidation or other taking of property, or upon World War II damage to it, or upon breach of certain contractual obligations by the respective governments; (3) Italian—claims of Americans against Italy arising out of World War II other than those provided for in the Treaty of Peace. In general these are claims for losses and injuries outside of Italy. The office of the General Counsel, in addition to its duties to advise the Commission and supervise the staff in legal matters, exercises direct responsibility for any liquidation functions arising from completed programs.

Approved.

WHITNEY GILLILLAND,
Chairman.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION¹

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW,
EXecutive 3-4900

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Administrator of General Services.....	FRANKLIN FLOETE.
Deputy Administrator.....	EDWARD K. MILLS, JR.
Assistant to the Deputy Administrator.....	ROY W. CRAWLEY.
Director, Management Supervision Staff.....	HARRELL T. VANCE.
Management Supervisor.....	VIRGIL W. ANDERSON.
Management Supervisor.....	RAYMOND E. ODOM.

¹ Organization chart on page 612.

Deputy Administrator—continued.

Special Assistant to the Administrator	ALEXANDER M. LANKLER.
Special Assistant to the Administrator	IRA D. BEYNON.
Chairman, Board of Review	HARRY M. KURTH.
Director, Federal Facilities Corporation	HAROLD W. SHEEHAN, Acting.

STAFF OFFICERS

Office of Administrative Assistant to the Administrator,
Administrative Assistant

Assistant to the Administrative Assistant	JAMES F. LYNN.
Director, Personnel Division	PHIL W. JORDAN.
Director, Organization and Methods Division	H. RICHARD McCAMANT.
Director, Procurement and Business Services Division	JOHN H. FINLATOR.
Director, Reports Management Division	PAUL A. BARRON.
Director, Compliance Division	CLIFFORD R. GEERY.
Director, Security Division	LEONARD T. DELISIO.
Director, Administrative Facilities Division	T. PAUL FAIRBANK.
	EARLE M. KEGEL.

Office of General Counsel, General Counsel

Associate General Counsel	EDWARD C. SWEENEY.
Associate General Counsel	J. H. MACOMBER, JR.
Assistant General Counsel, Defense Materials Division	HENRY H. PIKE.

Assistant General Counsel, Records and Administration Division

Assistant General Counsel, Personal Property Division	BYRON E. HARDING.
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Assistant General Counsel, Real Property Division

Assistant General Counsel, Transportation and Public Utilities Division	CHARLES T. LLOYD.
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Office of the Comptroller, Comptroller

Assistant to the Comptroller	CHARLES W. GASQUE, JR.
Assistant to the Comptroller	JOE E. MOODY.
Administrative Officer	FREDERICK W. DENNISTON.
Assistant Comptroller, Accounting	MAX MEDLEY.
Assistant Comptroller, Audit	EDMOND J. ROUHANA.
Assistant Comptroller, Budget	WAYNE CHAMBERS.
Assistant Comptroller, Credit and Finance	JOHN R. BLOWERS.
Assistant Comptroller, External Property Accounting	W. E. KATON.
Assistant Comptroller, Reports	ROBERT B. BROWN.
	WILLIAM P. TURPIN.
	JOHNSTON RUSSELL.
	SIDNEY ORKIN.
	JESSE M. MERRELL, JR.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

(General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., EXecutive 3-4900)

Commissioner, Federal Supply Service

Associate Commissioner	C. D. BEAN.
Assistant to the Commissioner	CLIFTON E. MACK.
Special Assistant to the Commissioner	J. A. GARVEY.
Executive Officer	S. A. SNYDER.
Assistant Commissioner, Property Management	PAUL KING.
Director, Standardization Division	J. W. FLATLEY.
Director, Utilization and Sales Division	W. S. MACLEOD.
Director, Motor Equipment Division	L. C. TUTTLE.
Assistant Commissioner, Purchase and Stores	J. B. HANSON.
Director, National Buying Division	R. T. DALY.
Director, Quality Control Division	L. L. DUNKLE, JR.
Director, Stores Management Division	O. W. TECKEMEYER.
Assistant Commissioner, Supply Management	G. W. SAUNDERS.
Director, Supply Planning Division	L. L. LEEPER.
Director, Technical Assistance Division	J. H. GREENE.
	JAY H. BOLTON.

DEFENSE MATERIALS SERVICE

(Seventh and D Streets SW., REpublic 7-7500)

Commissioner, Defense Materials Service	HAROLD F. HOLTZ.
Executive Assistant	H. CAL CLEVELAND.
Assistant Commissioner for Operations	JOHN G. HARLAN, JR.
Special Assistant	TOM V. WILDER.
Director, Project Administration Division	GEORGE K. CASTO.
Director, Storage Division	VICTOR E. JOHNSON.
Director, Inspection Division	ELMER W. HINDMAN.
Director, Industrial Equipment Division	FRED W. HUSTON, Acting.
Assistant Commissioner for Program Development	RUSSELL A. HEDDLESTON.
Director, Technical Research and Development Division	CLARENCE A. FREDELL.
Director, Economic and Marketing Research Division	JOHN CROSTON.
Director, Program Evaluation and Development Division	FRANKLIN J. GUTCHES, Acting.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

(General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., EXecutive 3-4900)

Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	F. MORAN MCCONIRE.
Deputy Commissioner	FRED S. POORMAN.
Assistant to the Commissioner	CHARLES A. PETERS.
Administrative Officer	JOHN E. STRAWSER.
Assistant Commissioner for Planning	WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT.
Director, Agency Services Division	RICHARD D. ALTHAUS.
Director, Planning Division	JOHN C. DYE.
Director, Occupancy Standards Division	GERALD S. RADLEY.
Director, Statistics and Reports Division	RICHARD G. GIFFEY.
Assistant Commissioner for Acquisition and Disposal	LAWSON B. KNOTT, JR.
Director, Appraisal Division	EARL V. JOHNSON, Acting.
Director, Acquisition Division	JOHN A. SKEEN.
Director, Disposal Division	THOMAS L. PEYTON.
Assistant Commissioner for Buildings Management	DAVID S. PHILLIPS.
Director, Operations Division	CHARLES A. DIEMAN.
Director, Protection Division	WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER.
Director, Research Division	F. R. BRANT.
Director, Telecommunications Division	ROGER H. GATES.
Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction	L. L. HUNTER.
Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction	E. T. VAN VRANKEN.
Director, Architectural and Structural Division	E. E. WITHERELL, Acting.
Director, Mechanical and Electrical Division	E. W. GOODWIN.
Director, Estimates Division	C. G. PALMER.
Director, Construction Division	H. K. CHAPMAN.
Director, Engineering Services Division	W. W. SOUTHWORTH.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

(General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., EXecutive 3-4900)

Commissioner	SAMUEL J. SCOTT.
Deputy Commissioner	THOMAS A. KENNEDY.
Administrative Officer	WILLIAM C. HAWTHORNE, Acting.
Director, Program Planning Staff	PHILIP SCHMIDT.
Assistant Commissioner for Transportation	WILLIAM L. RICE, Acting.
Director, Traffic Surveys Division	ROBERT T. BAIN.
Director, Commerce Division	CHARLES T. CARROLL, Acting.
Director, Charter and Routing Division	ROBERT T. BAIN, Acting.
Director, Service Division	CLARK M. BRESSLER, Acting.
Director, Public Utilities Division	JAMES K. MACINTOSH.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

(Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., REpublic 7-7500, Branch 6404)

Archivist of the United States	WAYNE C. GROVER.
Deputy Archivist of the United States	ROBERT H. BAHMER.
Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission	PHILIP M. HAMER.
Administrative Officer	WALTER ROBERTSON, JR.
Assistant Archivist of the United States, National Archives	THEODORE R. SCHELLENBERG.
Chief Archivist, Central Services Division	G. PHILIP BAUER.
Chief Archivist, General Records Division	THAD PAGE.
Chief Archivist, Industrial Records Division	PAUL LEWINSON.
Chief Archivist, Natural Resources Records Division	OLIVER W. HOLMES.
Chief Archivist, War Records Division	DALLAS IRVINE.
Chief Archivist, Audio-Visual Records Division	MARCUS W. PRICE.
Chief Archivist, Cartographic Records Division	HERMAN R. FRIS.
Assistant Archivist of the United States, Records Management	HERBERT E. ANGEL.
Director, Program Development Division	EVERETT O. ALLDREDGE.
Director, Agency Surveys Division	CHESTER L. GUTHRIE.
Director, Records Center Division	LEWIS J. DARTER, JR.
Director, Federal Register Division	BERNARD R. KENNEDY.
Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y.	HERMAN KAHN.
Director, Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Mo.	PHILIP C. BROOKS.

RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

For information regarding the following related organizations, see "Guide to Selected Boards, Committees, and Commissions," pages 531-539:

Federal Records Council.
 National Historical Publications Commission.
 National Archives Trust Fund Board.
 Administrative Committee of the Federal Register.
 Federal Fire Council.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The General Services Administration was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 630, 40 U. S. C. 471, 41 U. S. C. 251, 44 U. S. C. 391), effective July 1, 1949. Transferred to the new agency were:

1. Functions of the Director and the Office of Contract Settlement, and the Contract Settlement Act Advisory Board and the Contract Settlement Appeal Board. (The Appeal Board was abolished January 13, 1953.)

2. Functions of the Bureau of Federal Supply, abolished by the act.

3. Functions of the Federal Works Agency, including the Bureau of Community Facilities and the Public Roads Administration (redesignated Bureau

of Public Roads by the act). Reorganization Plan 7 of 1949 transferred the Bureau of Public Roads to the Department of Commerce, effective August 20, 1949. Reorganization Plans 15, 16, and 17 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, transferred Community Facilities functions to the Department of the Interior (Alaska and Virgin Islands public works), to the Federal Security Agency (aid to public school districts and water pollution control), and to the Housing and Home Finance Agency (advance planning of public works).

4. National Archives Establishment and the following related bodies: the National Archives Council (since redesignated the Federal Records Council) and the National Historical Publications Commission, the National

Archives Trust Fund Board, the Board of Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (abolished by act of March 15, 1958), and the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register.

5. Functions of the War Assets Administration for liquidation.

Reorganization Plan 18 of 1950, effective July 1, 1950, transferred to the Administrator of General Services the functions of the various Federal agencies with respect to leasing and assigning general-purpose space in buildings and the operation, maintenance, and custody of office buildings. This transfer effects an expansion of authorities (outside of the District of Columbia) already concentrated in the General Services Administration by the act of June 30, 1949.

Reorganization Plan 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, transferred from the Department of State to the Administrator of General Services functions pertaining to the preservation and publication of laws, the preparation and publication of the *Statutes at Large*, the certification and publication of Constitutional amendments, the receipt and preservation of certificates of presidential electors and of electoral votes, and the compilation and publication of *The Territorial Papers of the United States*.

Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957, effective July 1, 1957, transferred to the Administrator of General Services functions related to the liquidation of matters arising from national defense, war, and reconversion activities conducted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, preceding, during, and subsequent to World War II, as well as functions relating to the liquidation of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The Federal Facilities Corporation was transferred from the Department

of the Treasury to the Administrator of General Services by Executive Order 10720 of July 11, 1957, which amended Executive Order 10678 of September 20, 1956.

PURPOSE.—The General Services Administration is responsible for assigning, regulating, or performing for executive agencies, as it finds advantageous in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, the functions pertaining to (1) procurement, supply, and maintenance of real and personal property and nonpersonal services, including transportation and traffic and public utility services management; (2) promotion of utilization of excess property; (3) disposal of domestic surplus property; and (4) promotion of sound records management, within the limits set by the act of June 30, 1949, and related legislation and the preservation and administration of the permanently valuable noncurrent records of the Government.

ORGANIZATION.—Pursuant to the authority of the act of June 30, 1949, the Administrator established a Public Buildings Service, a Federal Supply Service, an Emergency Procurement Service (redesignated Defense Materials Service on September 7, 1956), and a National Archives and Records Service, replacing predecessor organizations abolished by the act, with few changes in organization structure, functions, and names. All management service and staff functions, however, were transferred from the services and integrated in offices at the Administration (departmental) level. A Transportation and Public Utilities Service was established July 1, 1955, incorporating certain functions formerly assigned to the Federal Supply Service and the Emergency Procurement Service.

Office of the Administrator

The Administrator of General Services directs all programs of the General Services Administration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, section 303 (d) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2061), as amended, section 304 of Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, as subsequently amended, the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1225; 50 U. S. C. 451-462), Executive Order 10678 of September 20, 1956, as sub-

sequently amended, and other applicable statutes.

The Deputy Administrator, as Executive Manager of the General Services Administration, performs management functions necessary for the coordination and continuous improvement of the organization and operating efficiency of the Central Office and the regional offices, continuously appraises the performance of program and staff operations, and assures the adequacy and effectiveness of services furnished to customer agencies.

Staff Offices

Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Administrator

This office is responsible for the direction and coordination of all activities of the General Services Administration relating to agencywide administrative management programs and functions, including personnel administration, security, compliance, reports management, procurement and business services, organization, methods, directives control, relocation planning and administrative facilities.

Office of the General Counsel

This office is responsible for the direction and supervision of all legal activities within the General Services Administration, for providing legal counsel to officials of the General Services Administration, and for the performance of external liaison on legal matters. In accordance with the statutory responsibility vested in the General Services Administration with respect to transportation and other public utility services for the use of executive agencies, represents such agencies in negotiations with carriers and other public utilities, including proceedings involving carriers or other public util-

ities before Federal and State regulatory bodies.

Office of the Comptroller

This office is responsible for the technical direction and supervision of all activities of the General Services Administration relating to the formulation and administration of the budgetary program including the defense of budget estimates before appropriate bodies; the review and evaluation of all budgetary proposals; the establishment and execution of principles, policies, and procedures covering fund, cost, operating, and property accounting and related reports; the accountability of property custodians; the extension of credit; the determination of financial responsibility of all contractors with General Services Administration; the expenditure and collection of funds administered by the General Services Administration; the conduct of internal audit; and the maintenance of a worldwide inventory of real property owned by and leased to the Federal Government. It assists other executive agencies in the development of property accounting systems, in cooperation with the General Accounting Office.

Federal Supply Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Federal Supply Service was established December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to supersede the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Department of the Treasury, which was abolished by the act of June 30, 1949.

PURPOSE.—The Federal Supply Service is responsible to the Administrator of General Services for determining supply requirements; for assigning, regulating, or performing procurement of personal property and nonpersonal services (including establishment of standard forms and procedures); for developing for the Federal service standard purchase specifications; for standardization of commodities purchased; for the cataloging of items of supply procured by GSA; for the inspection, storage and issue, and repair and conversion of personal property; for developing for the Federal service standards and systems for the identification of motor vehicles; for assigning, regulating, or performing the operation of interagency motor pools and motor transport systems; and for promoting utilization of excess, and supervising disposal of surplus, personal property.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.—This office provides nationwide leadership in the development and execution of the managerial and operational programs of the Federal Supply Service concerned with commodity standardization, the utilization of excess property by all agencies and the sale or other disposition of surplus Government property; and the management, operation, repair, and rehabilitation of automotive and other motor equipment. In addition, this office develops programs, policies, reg-

ulations, and procedures, in coordination with the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Supply Management, to govern the conduct of these programs in all Federal agencies.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PURCHASE AND STORES.—This office provides national leadership in the development and execution of the operational programs of the Federal Supply Service concerned with inventory management; purchasing and contracting; quality control of materials procured; and the storage and distribution of common-use items of supply to all Federal agencies. In addition, this office collaborates in the development of plans, programs, policies, and systems to assure continuity of supply during periods of military mobilization.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SUPPLY MANAGEMENT.—This office develops, or coordinates the development of, governmentwide programs, policies, regulations, and procedures for inventory management, purchasing, contracting, warehousing, quality control, commodity standardization, property utilization and sales, and motor equipment management; provides technical assistance to Federal agencies in the above functional areas in connection with the establishment within each agency of effective supply management policies, direction and operations, and in the integration of such policies, procedures, and operations into a nationwide Federal supply system; makes recommendations for continuing improvement in the Federal supply system on a functional, area, or commodity basis; and develops plans, programs, policies, and systems to assure continuity of supply during periods of military mobilization.

Defense Materials Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—At the time General Services Administration was activated, section 102 (a) of the act transferred to the Administrator the functions of the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Department of the Treasury. That portion of these functions relating to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946 was organized as the Emergency Procurement Service on September 1, 1950. This organization was renamed the Defense Materials Service on September 7, 1956.

The Defense Production Act of 1950, as implemented by Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, assigned responsibility to this Service for purchasing metals, minerals, and other materials for Government use and resale, over and beyond such purchases carried out under the Stockpiling Act, and within programs developed by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, and other implementing Executive orders and directives thereunder, had the effect of abolishing the Defense Materials Procurement Agency and transferring to this Service its responsibilities in connection with the execution of programs for the expansion and development of strategic metals and minerals, the purchase or commitment to purchase such materials, and financial assistance to the mining industry. Pursuant to Executive Order 10539 of June 22, 1954, the administration of the abaca production and sale program, under the provisions of the Abaca Production Act of 1950, was transferred from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to this Service. The Defense Materials Service procures strategic and critical materials through the Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, for which they have bartered surplus agricultural products under the provisions of the Agricultural and

Trade Assistance Act of 1954 and, by agreement with that agency, provides technical procurement advice in connection with such transactions. Responsibility for machine tool and production equipment programs under the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the National Industrial Reserve Act was transferred from the Public Buildings Service to the Defense Materials Service by the Administrator of General Services on August 13, 1956.

PURPOSE.—The Defense Materials Service is responsible to the Administrator of General Services for the study, acquisition, storage, maintenance, beneficiation, rotation, and disposal of strategic and critical materials, essential to the military and industrial requirements of the United States in times of national emergency; and for the purchasing, storage, processing, and refining of metals, minerals, rubber, and other raw materials, for Government use or for resale. This Service is responsible for assisting in the development of and for execution of programs designed to encourage the exploration, development, and production of certain strategic and critical materials required in the national defense effort, and to promote the long-range expansion of domestic production of metals, minerals, and other materials. It also is responsible for the furnishing of procurement and supply advice and counsel with respect to the making of guarantees by GSA of loans extended to domestic producers of strategic and critical materials for the purpose of increasing the productive capacities and output of materials by such producers; for the administration of the abaca production and sale program, for the production of abaca for the national stockpile and sale of abaca in excess of stockpile requirements; for providing technical procurement advice to the Depart-

ment of Agriculture in connection with its barter programs for strategic and critical materials. It is responsible for the carrying out of programs designed to encourage and implement the production of machine tools, marine turbines and gears, and other strategic and critical mechanical components required for full mobilization; for the maintenance of liaison with the Office of Defense Mobilization and departments and other agencies, representatives of foreign governments, and industry, with respect to matters relating to the programs of the Service; and for the furnishing of technical guidance and assistance for the conduct of Defense Materials Service programs in the regional and London field offices.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.—This office develops and recommends to the Commissioner long-range plans and policies and programs designed to carry out the mission of the Service in the most efficient and economical manner. It conducts continuous overall review of DMS programs in order to advise the Commissioner on needed adjustments in policies and programs to meet requirements established and or approved by the Administrator. This office directs and coordinates the Service's technical research and analysis program. It also directs the analysis of the external factors affecting accomplishment of program objectives, such as domestic and foreign economic and social conditions and re-

quirements, price and other market factors, new developments in supply sources, expansion, production, and substitute materials and other program considerations.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR OPERATIONS.—This office provides general overall assistance to the Commissioner and directs and coordinates all operational programs relating to procurement, storage, issuance, inspection, beneficiation, rotation, and disposal of strategic and critical materials essential to the military and industrial requirements of the United States in times of national emergency. It negotiates, executes, and administers expansion-type contracts for metals and minerals designed to promote and maintain the mobilization base and contracts for research development and pilot plant operations fostering new metallurgical processes. It administers the program for the production of machine tools, marine turbines and gears, and other strategic and critical mechanical components required for full mobilization, including the maintenance of the National Industrial Equipment Reserve. This office administers the abaca production and sale program and the regulatory purchase program for the acquisition of domestically produced strategic metals, minerals, and ores; and provides technical procurement advice and services to the Department of Agriculture in connection with its barter programs for strategic and critical materials.

Public Buildings Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Public Buildings Service was established December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services, to supersede the Public Buildings Administration which was abolished by the act of June 30, 1949.

PURPOSE.—The Public Buildings Service is responsible to the Administrator of General Services for the design, construction, management, maintenance, repair, improvement, protection, and control of buildings, both federally owned and leased, in which

are provided housing accommodations for Government activities which are not conducted on military or special service reservations. It also has the responsibility for the acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property, for the protection and maintenance of *National Industrial Reserve property*, the management of communications services, and operating telecommunications facilities.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PLANNING.—This office develops policies, long-range objectives, and programs for the real property and telecommunications responsibilities of the Public Buildings Service; develops governmentwide *space requirements and buildings occupancy and use standards*; develops construction programs and projects for immediate and long-range space needs; maintains liaison with agencies served by the Public Buildings Service; develops and maintains statistics relative to space costs, utilization, and management; and formulates budgetary objectives to meet the program needs of the Public Buildings Service.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL.—This office plans, directs, and coordinates, on a nationwide basis, *Public Buildings Service programs and activities relating to the acquisition and custody assignment of real property required by Federal agencies*; the management, utilization, and disposal of excess, surplus, and *National Industrial Reserve real properties*, and related personal property; appraisal of real properties; the development and administration of policies, regulations, methods, and procedures relating to the acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real properties; the determination that Government-owned real property is surplus to the needs of Federal agencies; and the administration of lease and other use agreements,

deferred payment sales, and real property tax matters.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT.—This office plans, directs, and coordinates Public Buildings Service programs and activities, including the *development and administration of policies, regulations, methods, and procedures, relating to the management, operation, maintenance, and protection of public buildings*; the assignment and reassignment of space; the programming of the repair, alteration, extension, remodeling, improvement, and preservation of Federal buildings; the management, operation, and utilization of *telecommunications facilities and services*; accident prevention, fire prevention, physical protection, and civil defense; and the conduct of research in materials and equipment to improve the design, operation, protection, and maintenance of public buildings, and related mechanical, electrical, and sanitary systems and equipment.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.—This office plans, directs, and coordinates Public Buildings Service programs and activities relating to the provision of architectural, engineering, and other *professional supervision and services for the design, construction, alteration, remodeling, extension, repair, preservation, and improvement of Federal buildings*, and estimating of related costs; site development and landscaping, decoration, mural and sculptural embellishment, specialized equipment, furniture and furnishings, and preparation of related drawings; the negotiation and administration of design, construction, repair, remodeling, and extension contracts; the conduct of research and development of design and construction standards; and the provision of professional consulting services to other Federal agencies.

Transportation and Public Utilities Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Transportation and Public Utilities Service was established July 1, 1955, by the Administrator of General Services under authority delegated by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. This Service superseded the Transportation and Public Utilities Division of Federal Supply Service, and was assigned the functions of that division as well as the shipping and transportation functions previously assigned to the Storage and Transportation Division of Defense Materials Service.

PURPOSE.—The Transportation and Public Utilities Service is responsible to the Administrator of General Services for the development of governmentwide policies and regulations governing the procurement and utilization of transportation and public utilities services in the executive agencies; for surveying the transportation and traffic practices of executive agencies; for the development and maintenance of a reporting system to facilitate the proper analysis of executive agency transportation and public utilities services; for the conduct of economic studies and analyses in the transportation and public utility fields; for the provision of advice and expert testimony for the use of executive agencies in proceedings before Federal and State regulatory bodies; for the representation of executive agencies in negotiations of rates and contracts for transportation and public utility services, and the administration of these arrangements; for arranging the orderly, timely, and economical movement of GSA-controlled traffic and, as may be determined, executive agency traffic; for loss and damage claims evaluation, and the development of programs for the prevention of loss and damage; for the maintenance of a transportation tariff, con-

tract, and quotation library; for the collaboration, from a transportation standpoint, with the other services of GSA and other executive agencies in the selection of storage, warehouse, and processing sites and facilities; for assistance to the Bureau of the Budget, upon request, in the development of regulations governing the transportation of Government employees, their personal effects, and household goods; for the design of rates and rate schedules reflecting Government requirements for public utility service; and for the direction, supervision, guidance, and assistance to 10 General Services Administration regional transportation and public utilities offices located throughout the country.

PROGRAM PLANNING STAFF.—This staff is responsible for keeping abreast of executive agency needs and problems and appraising the character and caliber of services rendered; for planning and developing governmentwide policies concerning the procurement and utilization of transportation and public utility services; for preparing manuals, guides, handbooks, and instructions for governmentwide application; for developing and maintaining a reporting system to facilitate analysis of transportation and public utilities matters under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration; and for making economic and statistical studies and analyses and presenting technical testimony in the transportation and public utility fields before Federal and State regulatory commissions.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS.—The Transportation Divisions include the Traffic Surveys Division, Commerce Division, Charter and Routing Division, and the Service Division.

PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVISION.—This division is responsible for designing

rates and rate schedules reflecting Government requirements for utility services, for the representation of executive agencies, and for furnishing technical assistance in negotiations with public utilities concerning rates for the Government; for furnishing technical advice and expert testimony on be-

half of executive agencies in formal proceedings involving public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies; and for the negotiation of joint-use areawide and long term contracts for utility services, and for telephone, telegraph, teletypewriter, cable, and radio services.

National Archives and Records Service

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Archives and Records Service, under the direction of the Archivist of the United States, was established on December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to succeed the National Archives Establishment. The functions of the Archivist of the United States and of the Director of the Federal Register Division had been transferred to the Administrator of General Services by the act approved June 30, 1949. This act also transferred the organizations related to the National Archives Establishment, continued the relationship of the Archivist as a member or chairman of such bodies, and exempted them from the Administrator's control over organization and funds. Other legislation affecting the National Archives and Records Service includes the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500-503, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 301-314); the joint resolution establishing the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, approved July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062-1066); the National Archives Trust Fund Board Act, approved July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 581; 44 U. S. C. 300aa-300jj); the act concerning the disposal of records, approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380-383, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 366-380); the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237-244; 5 U. S. C. 1001-1011); and the Federal Records Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 583; 44 U. S. C. 392-401). Cer-

tain functions of the Secretary of State which were transferred to the Administrator of General Services by Reorganization Plan 20, effective May 24, 1950, were delegated to the Archivist of the United States.

PURPOSE.—The National Archives and Records Service is responsible to the Administrator of General Services for promoting improved current records management and disposal practices in Federal agencies and for selecting, preserving, and making available to the Government and the public the permanently valuable noncurrent records of the Federal Government. It is also responsible for publishing the laws, Constitutional amendments, Presidential documents, and administrative regulations having general applicability and legal effect, and for the preservation, publication, and administration of the historical materials in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST FOR NATIONAL ARCHIVES.—The National Archives appraises Federal records proposed for disposal or for transfer to the custody of the Archivist; accessions, repairs, and preserves those of permanent value; arranges them and publishes guides to their use; furnishes authenticated copies of records and renders professional reference service on them; exhibits those of historical significance and timely interest; and publishes *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. To make selected bodies of important research materials available throughout the

country, the National Archives reproduces them on microfilm, positive prints of which are for sale at a moderate cost. Historic documents, such as the Bill of Rights, are reproduced in facsimile for sale to the public.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT.—This office is responsible for surveying records and records management and disposal practices of Federal agencies and obtaining reports thereon; for developing standards and methods for efficient records management and promoting their adoption by Federal agencies; for assisting Federal agencies to improve their letterwriting practices, mailing systems, and control of forms, reports, directives, and issuances; for the management of central records centers established by GSA to serve as economical storage depositories for retired records of Federal agencies; and for compiling agency reports of records management activities for submission through the Administrator to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

FEDERAL REGISTER DIVISION.—This division files, makes available for public inspection, and publishes in the daily *Federal Register* Presidential proclamations and Executive orders, Federal administrative regulations, orders, and notices affecting a class of the public or describing organization, practice, and procedure, and publishes the codification of all regulatory docu-

ments in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Descriptions of the organization and functions of agencies in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government are published by the division in the *United States Government Organization Manual*. The text of most of the public messages and statements of the Presidents are published in the annual volumes of the *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*.

The division is also responsible for the receipt and publication of Constitutional amendments and of acts of Congress in slip form and in the *United States Statutes at Large*, and for carrying out the procedures in connection with the certification of Constitutional amendments, presidential electors, and electoral votes cast for President and Vice President. The division maintains an information service for officials and the general public covering the foregoing documents, publications, and procedures.

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES (FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY; HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY).—These libraries preserve, catalog, and render reference service on Presidential papers and collections therein; acquire related historical materials; prepare documentary and descriptive publications; and display exhibits of historic documents and museum items.

Regional Offices

Regional offices are established in 10 cities throughout the United States. Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for executing the General Services Administration programs with respect to the procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services, the utilization of available property, the disposal of surplus property, and records management. The organization plan established for each regional of-

fice provides for completely integrated operations and parallels the pattern established for the central office. Operating authorities and responsibilities have been delegated to the Regional Commissioners, with the exception of several special activities. The Deputy Administrator provides central coordination to the operations of central offices services and staff offices and regional operations.

REGIONAL OFFICES—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
No. 1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	J. J. O'Connor.....	620 Post Office and Courthouse, Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	Walter F. Dowdsey. . .	250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y.
No. 3. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	William A. Miller . . .	7th and D Sts. SW., Washington 25, D. C.
No. 4. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands	Frank J. O'Hara.....	507th St. NE., Atlanta 23, Ga.
No. 5. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	John W. Chapman, Jr. . .	U. S. Courthouse, 219 South Clark St., Chicago 4, Ill.
No. 6. Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	Thomas G. Jay.....	GBA Building, 2306E. Bannister Road, Kansas City 14, Mo.
No. 7. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	Karl E. Wallace	1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
No. 8. Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	Otto G. Klein.	Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.
No. 9. Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii	George F. Phillips . . .	49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
No. 10. Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Alaska	William A. Holloway.	Federal Office Bldg., 909 1st Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Approved.

FRANKLIN FLOETE,
Administrator of General Services.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY¹

1626 K Street NW.

EXecutive 3-4160

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Administrator	ALBERT M. COLE.
Assistant Administrator (Administrator's Office)	ANNABELLE HEATH.
Deputy Administrator	WALKER MASON.
Director, Audit Branch	ALBIN J. PLANT.
Director, Community Disposition Staff (AEC Properties)	JOSEPH S. BROWN.
General Counsel	JULIAN H. ZIMMERMAN.
Associate General Counsel and Staff Director	ADOLPH H. ZWERNER.
Assistant to the Administrator (Racial Relations Service)	JOSEPH R. RAY, Sr.
Assistant to the Administrator (International Housing Service)	DANIEL R. HAMADY.
Assistant Administrator (Plans and Programs)	M. CARTER McFARLAND, Acting.
Assistant Administrator (Congressional Liaison and Public Affairs)	H. KINGSTON FLEMING.
Director, Division of Information	JACK H. BRYAN.
Congressional Liaison Officer	WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
Director, Graphics and Visual Aids Staff	CHARLES C. SHINN.
Assistant Administrator (Administration)	LEWIS E. WILLIAMS.
Director, Budget and Organization Staff	JOHN M. FRANTZ.
Director of Personnel	DOUGLAS E. CHAFFIN.
Agency Accounting Officer	ROBERT W. KING.
Fiscal Officer	HENRY J. DAMMEYER.
Director, General Services Branch	GEORGE H. HUDSON.
Director, Compliance Division	LESTER P. CONDON.

¹ Organization chart on page 614.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner	JOHN C. HAZELTINE.
Deputy Commissioner	PERE F. SEWARD.
Assistant Commissioner for Operations	W. F. McKINNON.
Chief Counsel	HARRY J. McNERNEY.
Executive Officer	DOROTHY BOYCE.

URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner	RICHARD L. STEINER.
Deputy Commissioner	CHARLES L. OSWALD.
Assistant Commissioner for Operations	SID JACGER.
Assistant Commissioner for Technical Standards and Services	JOSEPH H. EHLERS.
Assistant Commissioner for Program Planning and Development	MARTIN L. MILLSPAUGH, JR.
Assistant Commissioner for Urban Planning Assistance	TRACY B. AUGUR.
Chief Counsel	S. LEIGH CURRY, JR.
Director, Administrative Management Branch	RICHARD H. ADAMS.

VOLUNTARY HOME MORTGAGE CREDIT PROGRAM

Chairman, National Committee	ALBERT M. COLE
Executive Secretary	JOSEPH B. GRAVES.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

(811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3-4160; Information: Branch 4693)

Commissioner	NORMAN P. MASON.
Deputy Commissioner	CYRUS B. SWEET.
Assistant to the Commissioner	W. S. ROSENBERY.
Assistant to the Commissioner	EDITH P. L. GILBERT.
Executive Assistant	AGNES M. CUMMINGS.
Public Information Officer	R. W. MACAULEY, Acting.
Minority Group Housing Adviser	GEORGE W. SNOWDEN.
Special Assistant for Armed Services Housing	BRUCE C. KIXMILLER, JR.
Special Assistant for Cooperative Housing	DWIGHT D. TOWNSEND.
Special Assistant for Urban Renewal	(VACANCY).
Executive Officer for Regional Liaison	L. C. CHAPPELL, Acting.
General Counsel	GEORGE BICKFORD.
Director, Legal Division	ADOLPHUS M. PROTHRO.
Director, Examination and Audit	ROBERT W. JEFFERSON.
Director, Examination Division	BURNHAM W. DIDDLE.
Director, Audit Division	JOHN A. McALLISTER.
Assistant Commissioner for Technical Standards	W. BEVERLY MASON, JR.
Director, Architectural Standards Division	NEIL A. CONNOR.
Director, Appraisal and Mortgage Risk Division	ALFRED W. JARCHOW.
Assistant Commissioner for Programs	THOMAS F. JOHNSON.
Director, Programs Division	GRAHAM NORTHUP.
Director, Research and Statistics Division	ALLAN F. THORNTON.
Director, Management Engineering Division	M. RAYMOND MILLER.
Assistant Commissioner for Operations	WENDELL C. EDWARDS.
Director, Mortgage Insurance Division	HAROLD W. PREHN, Acting.
Director, Property Management Division	LEMUEL SHOWELL.
Zone Operations Commissioners:	
Zone I	STRATFORD B. MCKENRICK.
Zone II	RAGNOR O. JOHNSON.
Zone III	W. HOWES MEADE.
Zone IV	KLINE D. RYED.
Zone V	WILLIAM A. PAINTFR.
Zone VI	GEORGE A. HILLIER.

Assistant Commissioner for Administration.....	HORACE B. BAZAN.
Comptroller	LESTER H. THOMPSON.
Director, Personnel Division.....	W. RICHARD LOMAX.
Director, General Services Division.....	OSBORNE KOERNER.
Director, Budget Division.....	CARLOS W. STARR.
Assistant Commissioner for Title I.....	ROY F. COOKE.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

(Longfellow Building; EXecutive 3-4160; Information: Branch 4236)

Commissioner.....	CHARLES E. SLUSSER.
Deputy Commissioner.....	JOHN D. CURRIE.
Special Assistant to the Commissioner (Compliance).....	CLYDE W. SMITH.
Special Assistant to the Commissioner (Liaison).....	CASEY IRELAND.
Special Assistant to the Commissioner (Racial Relations).....	PHILIP G. SADLER.
Special Assistant to the Commissioner (Labor Relations).....	FRED R. WOLFORD.
Special Assistant to the Commissioner (Defense Planning).....	NAT A. WHITMIRE.
General Counsel.....	LAWRENCE DAVERN.
Assistant Commissioner for Administration.....	H. L. WOOTEN.
Assistant Commissioner for Development.....	ORVIL R. OLMSTED.
Assistant Commissioner for Management.....	ABNER D. SILVERMAN.
Chief Economist.....	LAWRENCE N. BLOOMBERG.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

(811 Vermont Avenue NW.; EXecutive 3-4160)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALBERT M. COLE, *Chairman*.
J. STANLEY BAUGHMAN.
WALKER MASON.

ROBERT NEWTON REID.
LEWIS E. WILLIAMS.

OFFICIALS

President.....	J. STANLEY BAUGHMAN.
Vice President and General Counsel.....	ROBERT NEWTON REID.
Secretary and Treasurer.....	HAROLD L. AMRHEIN.
Controller.....	CLARK L. SIMPSON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Housing and Home Finance Agency was established by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, to provide a single permanent agency responsible for the principal housing programs and functions of the Federal Government.

ORGANIZATION.—The Housing and Home Finance Agency consists of the Office of the Administrator, two con-

stituent units—the Community Facilities Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration, and three constituent agencies—the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration, and the Federal National Mortgage Association. The Agency also provides staff assistance and facilities to the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, authorized by the Housing Act of 1954.

Office of the Administrator

The Administrator has the major responsibility in guiding the Federal Government's activities in housing toward the national housing objective set forth in the Housing Act of 1949 (63

Stat. 413; 42 U. S. C. 1441 and note, 12 U. S. C. 1701e). The act requires the Administrator to submit to the President and to the Congress national estimates of housing needs and to re-

port on progress being made toward meeting them, and to recommend executive or legislative action to further the policy established by the Housing Act of 1949. In addition, the Administrator is directed to encourage localities to make studies of their own needs and plans for housing, urban land use, and related community development and redevelopment.

The Administrator is directly responsible for (1) general supervision and coordination of the constituents of the Agency; (2) under the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 622; 42 U. S. C. 1450), (a) approval of workable programs developed by local communities for the prevention and elimination of slum and blight conditions, which are required to establish eligibility for certain Federal aids for urban renewal, (b) certification that such aids may be made available, (c) certification of the maximum number of dwellings required for relocation of families displaced by governmental action and eligible to rent or purchase dwellings covered by mortgage insurance under section 221 of the National Housing Act, as amended, and (d) determinations that certain statutory relocation requirements have been met; (3) determination of policies governing management and disposition of federally owned World War II and veterans emergency housing constructed under

the Lanham Act (54 Stat. 1125, as amended; 42 U. S. C. 1521), and related acts; (4) administration of the program for the sale of certain residential and related properties of the Atomic Energy Commission, under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 471; 42 U. S. C. 2301 note) and Executive Order 10657 of February 14, 1956; (5) administration of certain disaster relief activities relating to housing and community facilities, under an agreement with the Federal Civil Defense Administration; and (6) civil defense and mobilization activities relating to housing and community facilities, under delegations from the Federal Civil Defense Administration and Office of Defense Mobilization.

An Advisory Board for Agency Policy Coordination, composed of the Administrator and the heads of the constituents, advises the Administrator on major policies. In addition, a National Housing Council is available for similar purposes on a Government-wide basis, and includes the heads, or their designees, of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Veterans Administration, and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Defense, and Health, Education, and Welfare, along with key HIFA officials.

REGIONAL OFFICES—HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
I Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York	Walter S. Fried	346 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.
II Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia	David M. Walker	Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
III Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida	Walter E. Keyes	Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., Atlanta 23, Ga.
IV Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska	John P. McCollum	105 West Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.
V Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico	Walter H. H. Stodt	300 West Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth 4, Tex.
VI Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam	M. Justin Herman	991 Market St., San Francisco 2, Calif.
VII Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	Paul Coste	1008 Prince de Leon Ave., San Juan 17, P. R.

Community Facilities Administration

CREATION.—The Community Facilities Administration, headed by a Community Facilities Commissioner, was established as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator's Organizational Order 1, dated December 23, 1954.

FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS.—The Community Facilities Administration is responsible for administration of the following programs: loans to educational institutions of higher learning to finance student and faculty housing and other related facilities and loans to hospitals for housing facilities for student nurses and interns, under title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 77; 12 U. S. C. 1749); public facility loans to State and local governments to finance construction of needed public works, under title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 642; 42 U. S. C. 1491); advances to State and local governments for a reserve of planned public works, under section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 641; 40 U. S. C. 462), as amended by section 112 of the Housing Amendments of 1955; supervision and disposition of securities held by the HHFA in connection with the Community Facilities Administration programs; and, under agreement with the Commissioner of Education, supervision of construction of school facilities for which Federal aid is provided by the U. S. Office of

Education under the act approved September 23, 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 967; 20 U. S. C. 251).

The Community Facilities Administration is also responsible for management and liquidation of the following: the program of loans and grants for construction of defense community facilities under the act approved September 1, 1951, as amended (65 Stat. 293; 42 U. S. C. 1591); the prefabricated housing loan program, which provided Federal loans for the production and distribution of factory built houses and components and for large scale modernized site construction; two previous advance planning programs; the war public works program under title II of the Lanham Act; the program under the Alaska Housing Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 57; 48 U. S. C. 484), which provided loan funds to the Alaska Housing Authority for certain housing construction and repair; and the program of Public Agency Loans which provided for loans to States, counties, municipalities, and other public agencies for needed public facilities (transferred to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator for liquidation under Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957).

Field operations of the Community Facilities Administration programs are carried on through the HHFA regional offices.

Urban Renewal Administration

CREATION.—The Urban Renewal Administration, headed by an Urban Renewal Commissioner, was established as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator's Organizational Order 1, dated December 23, 1954.

FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS.—The Urban Renewal Administration is re-

sponsible for (a) the expanded program of slum clearance and urban renewal authorized in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 413, 414; 42 U. S. C. 1451), under which planning advances, loans, and grants are made to localities for projects to clear and redevelop slum areas and to rehabilitate and improve

blighted areas to prevent slums; and (b) the earlier program of slum clearance and urban redevelopment originally authorized in the Housing Act of 1949. Under authority of section 314 of the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 590, 629; 31 U. S. C. 529, 42 U. S. C. 1453), the Urban Renewal Administration also makes grants to public bodies for developing, testing, and reporting on improved techniques for preventing and eliminating slums and urban blight; under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 590, 640, 71 Stat. 294, 305; 40 U. S. C. 461), it makes grants to State planning agencies for planning assistance to municipalities of less than

25,000 population, to State, metropolitan, and regional planning agencies for similar work in metropolitan and regional areas, and to official governmental planning agencies for areas threatened with rapid urbanization as a result of the establishment or rapid and substantial expansion of a Federal installation; and under section 101 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, it provides an urban renewal service for assistance to localities in the preparation and development of their urban renewal plans and programs.

Field operations of the Urban Renewal Administration programs are carried on through the HHFA regional offices.

Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program

CREATION.—The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program was authorized by the provisions of title VI of the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 637; 12 U. S. C. 1750aa).

ORGANIZATION.—The program is operated by the National Committee, of which the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is chairman. There are also 13 Regional Committees. The National Committee and the Regional Committees are composed of representatives of private lenders, lumber dealers, builders, and real estate brokers. All members serve on a voluntary basis. The Office of the Administrator, HHFA, provides staff assistance and accommodations to the National Committee and the Regional Committees.

FUNCTIONS.—The National Committee and its 13 Regional Committees are established to help obtain private mortgage credit for FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans in areas or communities where there may be a shortage of local capital for, or inadequate facilities for access to, such loans. This assistance is available to minority groups in any area where financing for such housing is not available on terms comparable to those offered others. The National and Regional Committees are also required to study and review the demand and supply of funds for residential mortgage loans in the various regions of the country.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES—VOLUNTARY HOME MORTGAGE CREDIT PROGRAM

Region	Chairman	Executive secretary
*II Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Virgin Islands, Vermont	R. Manning Brown, Jr.	E. Allen MacDuffie, 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

*Former Regions I, III, and X have been combined with Regions II, IV, and IX, respectively.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES—VOLUNTARY HOME MORTGAGE CREDIT PROGRAM—Con.

Region	Chairman	Executive secretary
*IV. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia V. North Carolina, South Carolina	Claude R. Davenport	H. Colin Haines, 811 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington 25, D. C.
VI. Alabama, Florida, Georgia	Ed Mendenhall	Olga P. Wearn, Wilder Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
VII. Kentucky, Tennessee	Len Worth Crow, Jr.	John J. Vax, 41 Pryor St. NE, Atlanta 3, Ga.
VIII. Indiana, Michigan, Ohio	Herschel Greer	Benjamin H. Ernst, U. S. Courthouse, Nashville 3, Tenn.
*IX. Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin	Hans Gehrke, Jr.	Rudolph S. Zadnik, 1783 E. 11th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
XI. Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma	F. Jay Decker	Richard P. DeBruin, U. S. Courthouse, Chicago 4, Ill.
XII. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi	H. H. Harfill	James F. Hales, Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.
XIII. New Mexico, Texas	Roy L. Bilheimer, Jr.	William N. Fisher, 2026 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans 13, La.
XIV. Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Idaho (south of southern boundary of Idaho County and east of eastern boundary of Idaho County)	Paul J. Vollmar, Jr.	C. J. Hermann, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
XV. Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Idaho (north of the southern boundary of Idaho County and west of eastern boundary of Idaho County)	M. L. Dye	George R. Huntsman, 222 SW. Temple St., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.
XVI. Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada	Harry G. Baldwin	Jack W. Patter, Pittock Block, 10th and Washington Sts., Portland 5, Oreg.
	S. P. Applewhite, Jr.	John G. Anderson, 989 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

*Former Regions I, III, and X have been combined with Regions II, IV, and IX, respectively.

Federal Housing Administration

CREATION.—The Federal Housing Administration was made a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. It was created by the National Housing Act approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U. S. C. 1702), amended by subsequent acts of Congress.

ORGANIZATION.—The Federal Housing Administration is headed by a Federal Housing Commissioner appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The principal administrative staff includes the Deputy Commissioner, the General Counsel, the Director of Examination and Audit, and five Assistant Commissioners (Technical Standards, Programs, Operations, Title I, and Administration). All field insuring office operations are directed by zone

operations commissioners under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner for Operations.

The principal divisions, the nature of each of which is indicated by its name, are as follows: Legal, Examination, Audit, Architectural Standards, Appraisal and Mortgage Risk, Programs, Research and Statistics, Management Engineering, Mortgage Insurance, Title I, Property Management, Comptroller, Personnel, General Services, and Budget.

FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

The Federal Housing Administration was established to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance, and to exert a stabilizing influence on the mortgage market.

INSURING AND SERVICE OFFICES—FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

State	Address	State	Address
Alabama	City Hall, Birmingham 717A Holcombe Ave., Mobile	New Jersey	Commerce Court Bldg., Newark 2. The Parkade Bldg, Cam- den 3.
Alaska	American Legion Bldg, Anchorage	New Mexico	Bass Bldg., Albuquerque.
Arizona	215 E. McDowell Rd., Phoenix	New York	635 Madison Ave., New York 21. 205-207 Hillside Ave., Jamaica 23
Arkansas	6 N. Tucson Blvd, Tucson. National Old Line Bldg., Little Rock.		The City & County Sav- ings Bank Bldg., Albany 7.
California	30 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 2. 2421 E Clinton Ave., Fresno. 819 19th St., Sacramento 9 601 A St., San Diego 1. Petroleum Bldg, Los Angeles 15 1120 D St., San Bernar- dine		U. S. Courthouse, Buffalo 2 Terminal Bldg, 65 Broad St., Rochester. Guliford Bldg, Greens- boro.
Colorado	Times Bldg., Long Beach Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center, Denver	North Carolina	203 10th St N, Fargo.
Connecticut	125 Trumbull St., Hart- ford 3 304 Post Office Bldg., Bridgeport	North Dakota	Old Post Office Bldg., Fargo 15.
Delaware	328 Continental American Life Insurance Bldg., Wilmington	Ohio	1375 Euclid Ave., Clevel- and 15 36 E. 4th St., Cincinnati 2.
District of Colum- bia	333 3d St. NW., Washing- ton 25, D. C.	Oklahoma	1000 Commerce Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City 2. Richard Bldg., 106 E. Third St., Tulsa.
Florida	610 Julia St., Jacksonville 2. 269 Giralda Ave., Coral Gables, Miami. 1244 S. Dale Mabry High- way, Tampa.	Oregon	827 NE Oregon St., Port- land 14.
Georgia	161 Marietta St Bldg., Atlanta	Pennsylvania	Robinson Bldg, Philadel- phia 2 Grant Bldg, Pittsburgh 19.
Guam	(P. O. Box 278) Calvo Bldg., M I Agaña	Puerto Rico	P. O. Box 8065, Fernandez Juncos Station, San- turce.
Hawaii	Pacific Insurance Bldg., Honolulu	Rhode Island	300 Post Office Annex, Providence 3.
Idaho	Sun Bldg., Boise	South Carolina	1515 Lady St., Colum- bia 1.
Illinois	Merchandise Mart, Chi- cago 54 Adams Bldg., Springfield. 33 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 4 Post Office Bldg., Gary	South Dakota	Minnehaha Bldg., Sioux Falls
Iowa	Valley Bank Bldg., Des Moines 9 627 Monroe St., Topeka	Tennessee	43 N Cleveland St., Mem- phis 3. Sprinkle Bldg, Knoxville. New U. S. Courthouse, Nashville 3.
Kansas	Madrid Bldg., Louisville	Texas	Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1. 300 W. Vickery Bld., Fort Worth 4. 420 Petroleum Bldg., Ama- rillo
Kentucky	860 St Charles Ave., New Orleans 12		1600 19th St., Lubbock International Mart Bldg., El Paso. M & M Bldg., Houston 2 Bldg 53, Federal Center, San Antonio 5.
Louisiana	627 Spring St., Shreve- port	Utah	1750 S. Redwood Rd., Salt Lake City 4.
Maine	Exchange Bldg., Bangor.	Vermont	90 Main St., Burlington.
Maryland	341 N Calvert St., Balti- more 2	Virginia	900 N. Lombardy St., Richmond. Duke-York Bldg, Norfolk 10.
Massachusetts	14 Court Sq., Boston 9	Washington	Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle 4 204 S. 11th St., Tacoma. 501 American Legion Bldg., Spokane 1. McHenry Bldg., Kenne- bec.
Michigan	457 W. Fort St., Detroit 26 B & G Terminal Bldg., Grand Rapids	West Virginia	304 Umbleson Bldg., Charleston 1.
Minnesota	432 N. Saginaw St., Flint. Produce Bank Bldg., Min- neapolis 3.	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Broadway Bldg., Milwaukee 2.
Mississippi	429 Mississippi St., Jack- son	Wyoming	864 S Spruce St (P. O. Box 1852), Casper. P. O. Box 558, Cheyenne.
Missouri	315 N. 7th St., St. Louis 1 Federal Office Bldg., Kan- sas City 6		
Montana	Power Block Bldg., Helena.		
Nebraska	Nash Bldg., Omaha.		
Nevada	30 Mary St., Reno		
New Hampshire	Post Office Bldg., Man- chester.		

The FHA does not make loans or build housing, but operates insurance programs provided in the National Housing Act. Its income from fees, insurance premiums, and interest on investments has been sufficient to pay all its operating expenses and losses to date and to build up substantial insurance reserves.

PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT LOANS.—

Title I, section 2, of the act authorizes the FHA to insure financial institutions against loss on loans made to finance alterations, repairs, and improvements to existing structures, and the building of small new non-residential structures. The act limits the insurance authority to loans made before September 30, 1959.

HOME MORTGAGE INSURANCE.—The principal activity of the Federal Housing Administration is the insurance under title II, section 203 (b), of mortgages on one- to four-family homes. The mortgage transaction must be economically sound, and the mortgage amount is limited by the FHA estimate of appraised value, based on the price that a typical buyer is warranted in paying for the property for long-term use or investment.

Where the borrower is owner-occupant the insured mortgage may, in most cases, be as high as 97 percent of the first \$13,500, plus 85 percent of the next \$2,500, plus 75 percent of the balance of the appraised value of the property. The maximum mortgage amount is \$20,000 on a one- or two-family house, \$27,500 on a three-family house, or \$35,000 on a four-family house.

Section 203 (h) of title II authorizes the insurance of mortgages in amounts up to \$12,000 and up to 100 percent of estimated value, given to finance the replacement of homes damaged or destroyed by major disasters.

Section 203 (i) authorizes the insurance of mortgages up to \$8,000 and up to 97 percent of appraised value on single-family homes in suburban and outlying areas and small communities,

and on farm homes located on plots of five acres or more adjacent to a public highway.

Section 222 authorizes the insurance of mortgages on dwellings owned and occupied by servicemen on active duty with the Armed Forces or the Coast Guard. The mortgage amount may not exceed \$17,100 and 95 percent of appraised value.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING.—Section 213 authorizes the insurance of mortgages on cooperative housing projects. The mortgagor may be a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing corporation, the permanent occupancy of the dwellings being restricted to members, or a nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of building homes for members (in the latter instance, provision is made for the release of the individual properties from the blanket project mortgage, and the individual mortgage covering the individual dwelling may be insured under section 213), or a corporate investor that certifies to the FHA its intention of selling the project to a cooperative group of the type first mentioned above, within 2 years after completion.

Section 213 also authorizes the FHA to furnish technical advice and assistance in the organization of housing cooperatives and in the planning, development, construction, and operation of their housing projects.

RENTAL HOUSING.—Under section 207 of title II, the FHA insures mortgages on rental projects of 8 or more units. The mortgage may not exceed \$12,500,000, or, if the mortgagor is a public agency or a limited-dividend, redevelopment, or housing corporation, regulated by Federal or State law or regulations of a State banking or insurance department, \$50,000,000. Special provision is made for projects undertaken by nonprofit organizations to provide housing for elderly persons.

Title VII is designed to encourage investment in debt-free rental housing for families of moderate income. The FHA is authorized to insure the mini-

imum amortization charge of 2 percent of the established investment (including all approved costs prior to initial occupancy), and an annual return of 2¾ percent on the outstanding investment.

ARMED SERVICES HOUSING.—Title VIII authorizes FHA insurance of mortgages on rental housing for civilian and military personnel of the armed forces, including the Coast Guard, on certification by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury when the housing is for Coast Guard personnel), and housing built for sale to civilians employed at military research and development installations.

URBAN RENEWAL AREAS.—Section 220 of title II authorizes FHA mortgage insurance on liberal terms to assist in financing the rehabilitation of existing housing and the replacement of slums with new housing in areas for which urban renewal plans or urban redevelopment plans have been certified to FHA by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

Section 221 authorizes the FHA to insure mortgages on low-cost housing for families from urban renewal areas

or families displaced by reason of governmental action in a community that has a workable program for the elimination and prevention of slums and urban blight, or where a federally aided slum clearance and urban redevelopment project is being carried out. Section 221 also covers repair, rehabilitation, or construction of dwellings for rent, if the mortgagor is a private nonprofit organization regulated under Federal or State laws.

PUBLICLY CONSTRUCTED HOUSING.—Section 223 of title II authorizes FHA insurance of mortgages financing purchases of certain types of permanent housing sold by the Government.

TRAILER COURTS AND PARKS.—Mortgages on trailer courts and parks may be insured under section 207 of title II. The insurance applies to mortgages on sites and facilities but not on the trailers themselves. The court or park must have at least 50 spaces on one site, designed for rental use for trailers or mobile homes. The FHA has established minimum property requirements to assure that mortgage insurance for these parks will improve the living conditions of the occupants.

Public Housing Administration

CREATION.—The Public Housing Administration was established as a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

It is the successor of two agencies: the Federal Public Housing Authority and the United States Housing Authority. The FPHA was created in 1942, and assumed the duties of USHA, which was established by the United States Housing Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 888; 42 U. S. C. 1401) to administer the low-rent public housing program authorized by that act.

ORGANIZATION.—The Public Housing Administration is headed by a Pub-

lic Housing Commissioner appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The work of the agency is directed by the Commissioner. The principal administrative staff includes the Deputy Commissioner, four Assistant Commissioners, the General Counsel, and the Chief Economist. The principal divisions are: Legal, Administration, Development, Management, and Economics. The Commissioner also has special staff assistants for compliance, liaison, racial relations, labor relations, and defense planning.

FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS.—PHA's basic statutory responsibility is to administer the federally aided low-rent

FIELD OFFICES—PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Area	Director	Address
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Arthur R. Hanson.....	Peachtree-7th St. Bldg., 30 7th St. NE., Atlanta 5, Ga.
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, (liquidating emergency housing program only), Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	William E. Bergeron.....	185 North Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas (except liquidating emergency housing program), Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Marshall W. Amls.....	300 West Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth 4, Tex.
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Herman D. Hillman.....	346 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.
Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	Francis X. Servaites.....	P. O. Box 9197, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii.	John G. Melville.....	1360 Mission St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia	R. M. Little.....	1741 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington 25, D. C.

public housing program authorized by the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. This law authorizes Federal financial assistance to local communities "to remedy the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income. . . ." The program also includes projects not built under the Housing Act of 1937, but subsequently transferred to the low-rent public housing program; projects developed by the Public Works Administration before the passage of the act, and farm labor camps and permanent war housing projects transferred under the terms of the Housing Act of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1412 (f), 1586).

Federal National Mortgage Association

CREATION.—The Federal National Mortgage Association, originally chartered on February 10, 1938, pursuant to title III of the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246, 1252; 12 U. S. C. 1716), was rechartered under the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 590, 612, 12 U. S. C. 1701, 1716) and made a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

PHA is also responsible for management and disposition services in the liquidating emergency housing program under a delegation of authority from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency. This program includes (1) permanent and temporary housing built by the Federal Government under terms of the Lanham Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1521), for war workers and military personnel during World War II, and (2) temporary or mobile housing for defense workers and military personnel engaged in national defense activities in critical defense areas. The second category was developed under title III, Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act, 1951, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1591).

ORGANIZATION.—The general policies which govern the operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association are determined by the Board of Directors, of which the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is chairman. The President of the Association is the chief executive officer; other principal officials are the General

AGENCY OFFICES—FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Area	Manager	Address
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.	Arthur A. Ortiz.....	211 S. Broad St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Kenneth M. Burns....	30 North LaSalle St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	Frank H. Greer	41 Exchange Place SE, Atlanta 3, Ga.
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Powell D. Harris	1505 Elm St., Dallas 2, Tex.
Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Paul Akim.....	3540 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

Counsel, the Controller, and the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association has nonvoting preferred stock which has been subscribed to and is held by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Association also issues nonvoting common stock to mortgage lenders using the facilities of the secondary market operations. Such lenders are required by law to subscribe for common stock equal to not more than 2 percent nor less than 1 percent of the unpaid principal amount of mortgages purchased or to be purchased from such sellers, as determined from time to time by the Association, taking into consideration conditions in the mortgage market and the general economy.

FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS.—The Federal National Mortgage Association is authorized to conduct the following operations and functions: (1) secondary market operations, to provide supplementary assistance to the secondary market for home mortgages by providing a degree of liquidity for mortgage investments, thereby improving the distribution of investment capital available for home mortgage financing; (2) special assistance functions, to provide special assistance

(upon specific authorization by the President of the United States or by the Congress) for the financing of (a) selected types of home mortgages (pending the establishment of their marketability) originated under special housing programs designed to provide housing of acceptable standards at full economic costs for segments of the national population which are unable to obtain adequate housing under established home financing programs, and (b) home mortgages generally as a means of retarding or stopping a decline in mortgage lending and home building activities which threatens materially the stability of a high level national economy; and (3) management and liquidating functions, to manage and liquidate in an orderly manner the mortgage portfolio of the Federal National Mortgage Association existing at the time it was rechartered, with a minimum of adverse effect upon the home mortgage market and minimum loss to the Federal Government.

Approved.

ALBERT M. COLE,
Administrator, Housing and Home
Finance Agency.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Room 3140, General Accounting Office Building, 441 G Street NW.
STerling 3-5200, Branch 4491

OFFICIALS

Chief Commissioner	EDGAR E. WITT.
Associate Commissioner	LOUIS J. O'MARR.
Associate Commissioner	WILLIAM M. HOLT.
Administrative Officer	JAMES A. LANGSTON.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The Indian Claims Commission was created by act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 959; 25 U. S. C. 70), to hear and determine claims against the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the United States or Alaska. The Commission consists of a Chief Commissioner and two Associate Commissioners, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ACTIVITIES.—The claims which the Commission is to hear and determine are as follows: (1) claims in law or equity arising under the Constitution, laws, treaties of the United States, and Executive orders; (2) all other claims in law or equity, with respect to which the claimant would have been entitled to sue in a court of the United States if the United States was subject to suit; (3) claims which would result if the treaties, contracts, and agreements between the claimant and the United States were revised on the ground of fraud, duress, unconscionable consideration, mutual or unilateral mistake, or any other ground cognizable by a court of equity; (4) claims arising from the taking by the United States, whether as the result of a treaty of ces-

sion or otherwise, of lands owned or occupied by the claimant without the payment of compensation agreed to by the claimant; and (5) claims based upon fair and honorable dealings that are not recognized by any existing rule of law or equity. No claim accruing after August 13, 1946, shall be considered by the Commission.

No claim not presented by August 13, 1951, may thereafter be submitted to any court, administrative agency, or Congress for consideration.

Deductions which shall be made in determining the quantum of relief are specified in the act.

The final determination of the Commission shall be filed with the clerk. Within 3 months either party may appeal to the Court of Claims.

After the proceedings have been finally concluded on each claim, the Commission shall submit its report to Congress. Such report shall have the effect of a final judgment of the Court of Claims. The payment of any such claim shall be a full discharge of the United States of all claims and demands touching any of the matters involved in the controversy.

Approved.

EDGAR E. WITT,
Chief Commissioner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION¹

Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
National 8-7460, Branch 303

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman.....	HOWARD G. FREAS.
RICHARD F. MITCHELL.	RUPERT L. MURPHY.
ANTHONY F. ARPAIA.	ROBERT W. MINOR.
KENNETH H. TUGOLE.	LAURENCE K. WALRATH.
JOHN H. WINCHELL.	DONALD P. McPHERSON, Jr.
EVERETT HUTCHINSON.	ABE MCGREGOR GOFF.

OFFICIALS

Managing Director.....	BERNARD F. SCHMID.
Assistant to the Managing Director.....	ERNEST WEISS.
Chief, Management Staff.....	JAMES E. FAUROT.
Budget and Fiscal Officer.....	J. NEIL RYAN.
Personnel Director.....	CURTIS F. ADAMS.
Chief, Section of Administrative Services.....	ANDREW ANTHONY, JR.
Secretary.....	HAROLD D. MCCOY.
Assistant Secretary.....	ROBERT J. TEST, SR.
Chief, Section of Reference Services.....	WALTER W. DWYER.
General Counsel.....	ROBERT W. GINNANE.
Chief, Transport Mobilization Staff.....	FRANCIS A. SILVER.
Director, Bureau of Accounts, Cost Finding and Valuation.....	CECIL W. EMKEN.
Director, Bureau of Finance.....	VERNON V. BAKER.
Director, Bureau of Rates and Practices.....	STEPHEN A. APLIN.
Director, Bureau of Inquiry and Compliance.....	A. HENRY WALTER.
Director, Bureau of Motor Carriers.....	WENDELL Y. BLANNING.
Director, Bureau of Operating Rights.....	PAUL COYLE.
Director, Bureau of Safety and Service.....	CHARLES W. TAYLOR, JR.
Director, Bureau of Traffic.....	EDWARD H. COX.
Director, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics.....	(VACANCY).
Director, Bureau of Water Carriers and Freight Forwarders.....	LEE R. NOWELL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Interstate Commerce Commission was created as an independent establishment by the Act to Regulate Commerce, of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383; 49 U. S. C. 1-22), now known as the Interstate Commerce Act. Subsequent legislation has strengthened the authority of the Commission and broadened the scope of its jurisdiction.

The Hepburn Act, approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 584; 49 U. S. C. 1, 6, 11, 14-16a, 18, 20, 41), was important in providing for enforcement of Commission orders. By the terms

of this act, as amended, orders of the Commission other than orders for payment of money become effective within such reasonable time, not less than 30 days, as the Commission shall prescribe, and remain in force until its further order or for a specified period of time, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission, or suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Under the Act to Regulate Commerce, the jurisdiction of the Commission applied to common carriers engaged in transportation of passengers or property "wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and

¹ Organization chart on page 616.

partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment." Its jurisdiction was extended by the Hepburn Act to include express companies, pipelines (except those for water and gas), and sleeping-car companies.

The Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 566; U. S. C. titles 5, 15, 46, 48, 49), as amended by the Transportation Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 898; 45 U. S. C. 131-146, also title 49), added to the Commission's regulatory authority over rail-and-water transportation by empowering it to secure establishment of through routes between rail-and-water carriers for transportation of property from point to point in the United States, where not entirely within the limits of a single State, and to prescribe maximum joint rates for such transportation.

The Transportation Act of 1920 enlarged the Commission's powers in many respects over carriers already subject to its jurisdiction, and placed the duty upon it to take many steps toward development and maintenance of an adequate national transportation service. Among the powers delegated was that authorizing the Commission directly to prescribe intrastate rates when necessary to remove discrimination against interstate commerce.

The Motor Carrier Act of 1935, approved August 9, 1935, now cited as part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, vests in the Commission the regulation, to the extent provided by the act, of transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers in interstate or foreign commerce, of the procurement thereof, and of the provision of facilities therefor.

By the Transportation Act, 1940, approved September 18, 1940, extensive jurisdiction was conferred upon the Commission over water carriers operating coastwise, intercoastal, and

upon inland waters of the United States. The water carrier regulatory provisions are cited as part III of the Interstate Commerce Act. This act transfers to the Interstate Commerce Commission some of the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by the Maritime Commission, and also brings under regulation water transportation heretofore not subject to any regulation. This act also made numerous changes in those portions of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to the Commission's jurisdiction over rail and motor carriers.

Part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act, approved May 16, 1942, gave the Commission jurisdiction over freight forwarders. This part of the act vests the Commission with authority to issue necessary rules and regulations, and confers upon it the duty to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations for the filing of surety bonds and policies of insurance. Other important duties are conferred upon the Commission by this part, corresponding in a general way with those in parts I, II, and III.

On April 9, 1948, Congress added section 20b to the Interstate Commerce Act (62 Stat. 163; 49 U. S. C. 20b), relating to modification of railroad financial structures. The purpose of this law, known as the Mahaffie Act, is described in the Commission's *Sixty-second Annual Report to Congress*, page 28.

Another act of importance in the work of the Commission is the act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 472; 49 U. S. C. 5b), adding new section 5a to part I of the Interstate Commerce Act, authorizing the Commission, under certain circumstances, to approve agreements between carriers relating to rates, fares, and charges, and providing further that, when so approved, such agreements are removed from operation of the antitrust laws. Section 5a is discussed in the Commission's *Sixty-second Annual Report*, page 130.

PURPOSE.—The general purpose of creating the Commission was to provide for a body empowered to regulate, in the public interest, common carriers subject to the act engaged in transportation in interstate commerce, and in foreign commerce to the extent that it takes place within the United States. As recently amended, all provisions of the act are to be administered by the Commission in the light of a transportation policy added by the 1940 act, that all modes of transportation subject to its provisions are to be regulated so as to recognize and preserve the inherent advantages of each; to promote safe, adequate, economical, and efficient service and foster sound economic conditions in transportation and among the several carriers; to encourage establishment and maintenance of reasonable charges for transportation services, without unjust discriminations, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices; to cooperate with the several States and their duly authorized officials; and to encourage fair wages and equitable working conditions—all to the end of developing, coordinating, and preserving a national transportation system by water, highway, and rail, as well as by other means, adequate to meet the needs of the commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission consists of 11 members appointed by the President. From its membership the Commission elects a chairman annually. The Commissioners appoint the Managing Director, Secretary, General Counsel, directors of bureaus, and such other assistants (other than the Director and two Assistant Directors of Locomotive Inspection, who are appointed by the President), attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary. The act authorizes the Commission to create divisions, and a

decision of a division (of not less than three members) has the same force and effect as a decision of the Commission itself, subject to the entire Commission, in its discretion, granting a rehearing. Under this authorization, there are now four divisions. The Commission is also empowered under certain conditions to delegate work to boards of three or more eligible employees.

ACTIVITIES

REGULATES MOTOR CARRIERS.—By part II of the act the Commission is charged with the duty of regulating common carriers by motor vehicle, and to that end may establish requirements with respect to continuous and adequate service, transportation of baggage and express, uniform systems of accounts, records, and reports, preservation of records, qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment. The Commission also has the duty to regulate contract motor carriers and may establish requirements with respect to uniform systems of accounts, records, and reports, preservation of records, qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and safety of operation and equipment. It also may establish for private carriers *of property by motor vehicle* reasonable requirements to promote safety of operation, and prescribe qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees, and standards of equipment.

For the protection of the public, part II requires common and contract motor carriers to file with the Commission, surety bonds, insurance policies, or other security to insure payment, within limits prescribed, of any judgment against such a carrier for personal injury or death, or for damage or loss to property of others. It also requires every motor carrier to file with the board of each State in which it operates the name of an agent upon whom

process may be served. Copies of such designation are required to be filed with the Commission.

REGULATES WATER CARRIERS.—By part III of the act, the Commission is given extensive authority with respect to transportation by common and contract carriers by water, and to inquire into and report on management of the business of such carriers, and of persons controlling, controlled by, or under a common control with water carriers. The Commission is to keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which these activities are conducted, may obtain from the carriers and persons controlling them such information as it deems necessary, and establish from time to time just and reasonable classification of carriers required in the administration of the act. It has authority to issue such general and special rules and regulations and to issue such orders as may be necessary.

REGULATES FREIGHT FORWARDERS.—Freight forwarders, subject to regulation by the Commission in accordance with provisions of part IV of the act, are defined as persons, other than carriers, who in the performance of contracts to transport property for the general public, employ the services of rail, water, and other carriers subject to parts I, II, or III. The Commission has authority to establish reasonable requirements with respect to continuous and adequate service. It is authorized to inquire into management of the business of freight forwarders, obtaining such information as it deems necessary. It may obtain information concerning operations of freight forwarders, make recommendations for further legislation, and institute and investigate complaints as to whether freight forwarders have observed the provisions of the act.

MAINTENANCE OF JUST, REASONABLE, AND NONDISCRIMINATORY RATES.—In proceedings instituted up-

on complaint or upon its own motion, the Commission is empowered, following hearings, to prescribe by order the rates, charges, regulations, and practices to be observed by carriers and freight forwarders subject to the act. The Commission is charged with the duty of determining whether just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory rates are maintained by carriers and freight forwarders under its jurisdiction. When necessary, the Commission is authorized after hearing to prescribe such rates, fares, and charges, or, with certain exceptions, minima and maxima, as it finds to be just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THROUGH ROUTES AND JOINT RATES.—The Commission is authorized, under certain conditions, to require common carriers to establish through routes and joint rates, and may act summarily in making just and reasonable rules and regulations with respect to car service without regard to ownership, require joint or common use of terminals, including main line track or tracks for a reasonable distance outside of such terminals, and give directions as to preference or priority of transportation, during an emergency.

DIVISION OF JOINT RATES.—Upon complaint or upon its own initiative, following hearings, the Commission may prescribe the just, reasonable, and equitable division of joint rates, and may require readjustment of such past joint rate divisions as it finds to have been inequitable, provided the joint rate which is being divided was itself established pursuant to a finding or order of the Commission.

REQUIREMENT OF SWITCH CONNECTIONS.—The Commission may require common carriers by railroad to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private sidetracks.

CAR SERVICE.—The Commission exercises extensive jurisdiction over the

use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles, including special types of equipment and the supply of trains. Under certain conditions, it is authorized to make directions as to handling and movement of traffic over a railroad and its distribution over other lines of railroads.

POOLING.—The Commission has authority to approve contracts of carriers subject to its jurisdiction for pooling or division of traffic, service, or earnings. Such contracts are unlawful without this approval. This provision does not apply to pooling of traffic, service, or earnings of freight forwarders.

CONSOLIDATIONS, MERGERS, AND ACQUISITIONS OF CONTROL.—The Commission passes upon all consolidations, unifications, and mergers of railroad properties, express companies, motor carriers, and water carriers, and its approval is necessary to any acquisition of control by carriers of other carriers, or, in a common interest, of two or more carriers.

POSTING OF RATES AND REGULATIONS.—Parts I, II, III, and IV of the act require carriers and freight forwarders to publish and file rates, rules, and regulations pertaining to interstate traffic, and prohibit them from engaging in interstate transportation unless they comply with this requirement. Carriers also are required to file with the Commission section 22 tenders and quotations for the movement of Government traffic.

ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS OF CARRIERS.—The Commission prescribes the forms of accounts, records, and memorandums to be kept by carriers and freight forwarders subject to the act. Part II authorizes the Commission to prescribe forms of any and all accounts, records, and memorandums to be kept by motor carriers subject to that act. The Commission requires carriers subject to part I, to file annual reports, together with such intermedi-

ate reports as are deemed necessary. It is authorized by part II to require annual, periodical, or special reports from all motor carriers. The Commission may obtain complete information from railroad, motor, and other carriers subject to its jurisdiction as to the manner in which they conduct and manage their business, and has access to all accounts, records, and memorandums of carriers subject to its jurisdiction. Similar authority was conferred upon the Commission with respect to water carriers by part III, and with respect to freight forwarders by part IV.

By the act of August 2, 1949 (63 Stat. 485; 49 U. S. C. 3), extensive authority was conferred on the Commission to require reports from associations organized or maintained in the interest of any group of carriers subject to the act.

SUSPENSION OF PROPOSED RATES.—The act provides that whenever there shall be filed with the Commission any schedule showing a new rate, fare, or charge, etc., the Commission may, either upon its own initiative or upon complaint, enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such new rate, fare, or charge, pending determination of which it may temporarily suspend operation of such new joint rate, fare, or charge.

RAILROAD CARRIERS BARRED FROM OPERATING COMPETING WATER CARRIERS.—Part I of the act makes it illegal for any railroad or other common carrier subject to part I to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest in any competing water carrier unless the Commission finds that any water-line operation other than *through the Panama Canal by a railroad company* is in the public interest and will not reduce competition.

VALUATION OF CARRIERS.—The Commission is charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting the value of all property owned or used by common carriers by rail or pipeline subject to the act.

AWARDS OF REPARATION.—Upon complaint, and following hearing, the Commission is empowered to order any common carrier subject to its jurisdiction under part I to make reparation as to damage sustained by reason of any violation of the act. Part III gives the Commission the same authority over certain water carriers.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CARRIERS TO ISSUE SECURITIES.—The Commission's authorization is necessary for issuance of securities or assumption of obligations by carriers by railroad. Its authorization is also necessary for issuance of securities or assumption of obligations by common or contract carriers by motor vehicle where the value of capital stock or principal amount of other securities to be issued, together with the value of capital stock and principal amount of other securities then outstanding, exceeds \$1,000,000, except that notes having a maturity of two years or less and aggregating not more than \$200,000 are exempt from such authority.

FORMS FOR BILLS OF LADING.—The Commission prescribes rules, regulations, and forms for domestic bills of lading and for through export bills of lading which are required to be issued in full detail to the point of destination.

COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.—The Commission collects statistics concerning the corporate history, organization, investments, capitalization, indebtedness, physical property, and operations of all common carriers subject to the act, including exhibits of financial changes, taxation, contracts, revenues, expenses, employees, traffic, operation, and maintenance, and also reports of railway accidents under the Accident Reports Act. The Commission prepares rules, instructions, and forms for the guidance and use of such carriers in keeping statistical records and in making reports to it, and compiles, prepares,

and publishes periodical and special statistical statements.

ADMINISTRATION OF RAILROAD BANKRUPTCY LAWS.—The Commission is charged with many duties under the railroad bankruptcy laws in the act approved March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1467, 1474; 11 U. S. C. 205), as amended by acts approved August 27, 1935, June 26, 1936, and June 22, 1938, as amendments to the Bankruptcy Act, including approval after hearing of plans of reorganization, regulation of protective committees, ratification of selection of trustees, and fixing of maximum allowances, expenses, and attorneys' fees for trustees, their counsel, reorganization managers, or others entitled thereto, and also by addition of section 20b.

ANTITRUST ACTIVITIES.—Whenever the Commission after investigation or hearing has reason to believe that certain provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act of October 15, 1914 (15 U. S. C. 12-27, 44; 18 U. S. C. 412; 28 U. S. C. 381-83, 386-90; 29 U. S. C. 52), relative to prohibiting discrimination by carriers between purchasers in sales of commodities, or in other ways contributing to creation of monopolies, have been violated, it transmits its findings to the Attorney General. See also section 5a, discussed above.

DETERMINATION OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION RATES.—The Commission determines fair and reasonable rates for mail transportation by railway carriers and urban and interurban electric carriers.

FIXING OF TIME ZONES.—The Commission fixes limits of the standard time zones of continental United States, excluding Alaska.

RAILROAD SAFETY APPLIANCES.—It designates the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of safety appliances prescribed by law for trains, engines, and cars, inspects these appliances, and notifies United

States Attorneys of violations, so the violators may be prosecuted.

HOURS OF SERVICE FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—Through investigations by its inspectors and monthly reports filed by railroads, the Commission keeps informed concerning the hours of labor of train service employees, dispatchers, and operators. Information concerning violations of the hours-of-service law is transmitted to United States Attorneys for use in prosecution.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Commission requires reports from railroads of all train accidents which result in deaths or serious personal injuries, and investigates the more serious collisions and derailments, issues reports, and makes recommendations designed to prevent their recurrence.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL DEVICES. The Commission has required the installation of automatic train-stop, train-control, or cab-signal devices on parts of some railroads. From time to time engineers on its staff inspect these installations.

RAILROAD SAFETY DEVICES.—It reports upon devices intended to promote safety in railroad operation which are submitted for examination. The Commission has authority to prescribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of power or train brakes.

SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT OF MOTOR CARRIERS.—Part II authorizes the Commission to establish reasonable requirements with respect to safety of operation and equipment of motor carriers subject to that part, including qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees whose activities affect safety of operation. The Commission is authorized to exercise these powers over private carriers of property by motor vehicle.

MEDALS OF HONOR.—The Commission investigates and makes recom-

mendations to the President concerning applications for medals of honor filed on behalf of persons who endanger their own lives in saving, or attempting to save, lives from wrecks, disasters, or grave accidents on railroads or highways.

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION.—Inspections are made of all locomotives used on lines of common-carrier railroads, to determine whether they are in proper condition to operate without unnecessary peril, and equipped and maintained in accordance with rules and regulations. Corrective action is taken in connection with locomotives not conforming to requirements. Investigations are made of accidents caused by failure of locomotives or any of their appurtenances, and evidence of violations is obtained so that appropriate action may be taken.

Specifications covering design, construction, and major repairs of locomotives are checked to determine their safety, and corrective action is taken where discrepancies are found. Inspection and repair reports filed by the railroads, and inspection and accident reports filed by Commission inspectors, are analyzed for promotion of safety.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.—The Commission provides regulations for the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by common carriers by railroad and carriers by highway in interstate or foreign commerce.

OTHER DUTIES.—The Commission's authority is necessary to the construction of new lines by common carriers by railroad and to the abandonment of existing lines; also to the operation, under certain conditions, by common and contract carriers by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce on public highways. By part III, Commission authority is required for common and contract carriers by water to engage in new operations, except that the Commission is required to issue

certificates and permits to carriers in actual operation on January 1, 1940, whose operations have continued since that date, except for interruptions beyond their control.

Among other things the act provides that "in time of war or threatened war the President may certify to the Commission that it is essential to the na-

tional defense and security that certain traffic shall have preference or priority in transportation, and the Commission shall, under the power herein conferred, direct that such preference or priority be afforded."

Approved.

HOWARD G. FREAS,
Chairman.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

1512 H Street NW.
Liberty 5-6700, Branch 63985

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Director, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory (21000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland 35, Ohio).....	EDWARD R. SHARP.
Chief, High-Speed Flight Station (Edwards, Calif.).....	WALTER C. WILLIAMS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) was created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 930, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 151).

PURPOSE.—The law provides that "it shall be the duty of the Committee (1) to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution, (2) to determine the problems which

should be experimentally attacked, and to discuss their solution and their application to practical questions, and (3) to direct and conduct research and experiment in aeronautics."

The general purposes of the Committee are to—

1. Coordinate the research needs of aviation, civil and military.
2. Prevent duplication in aeronautical research.
3. Conduct scientific aeronautical research, including: (a) special investigations on problems submitted by the Air Force, Navy, and Army for immediate improvement in military and naval aircraft and missiles, and (b) fundamental researches instituted by the Committee on its own initiative or authorized upon request of the Air Force, Navy, Army, or Civil Aeronautics Authority to increase speed, safety, and efficiency of operation of aircraft, missiles, and spacecraft.
4. Advise the Department of the Air Force, the Navy, and the Army, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the aviation industry as to the latest research information.
5. Consider merits of aeronautical inventions submitted by the public to any agency of the Government.
6. On request of the President, the Congress, or any executive agency, to

advise upon any special problem in aeronautics which may be referred to it.

ORGANIZATION.—The law provides that the Committee shall be composed of 17 members appointed by the President, including 2 representatives each of the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy (from the office in charge of naval aeronautics) and the Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1 representative each of the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Weather Bureau, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, together with 7 additional persons who are "acquainted with the needs of aeronautical science, either civil or military, or skilled in aeronautical engineering or its allied sciences." All the members serve as such without compensation.

LABORATORIES.—The Langley Aeronautical Laboratory at Langley Field, Va., the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, Calif., the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, and the High-Speed Flight Station at Edwards, Calif., are the principal aeronautical research centers of the Government, where the Committee conducts fundamental scientific research and development.

Approved.

JAMES H. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

1729 New York Avenue NW.

STerling 3-0860, Branch 2423

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Housing Management Officer.....	HARVEY V. EVERETT.
Housing Applications Officer.....	MRS. OLIVE W. SWINNEY.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Capital Housing Authority was established by an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 930), which designated it only as "the Authority." Its first name, "The Alley Dwelling Authority" (given by Executive Order 6868, October 9, 1934), was changed to "National Capital Housing Authority" by Executive Order 9344 of May 21, 1943. Pursuant to the original act, the President designated members of the Authority and outlined their duties in Executive Order 6868. This order was amended by Executive Orders 7784-A (January 5, 1938), 8033 (January 11, 1939), 9916 (December 31, 1947), and 10128 (June 2, 1950). The Authority consists of the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Director of Planning of the National Capital Planning Commission, the President of the District of Columbia Board of Education, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, the Chairman of the District of Columbia Parole Board, and the Director of the

District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare—all serving ex officio.

PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES.—As the public housing agency for the District of Columbia, the purpose of the Authority is to assure an adequate supply of proper dwellings for low-income families at rents in accordance with their incomes. Originally the Authority's activities were confined to reclamation of slums in squares containing inhabited alleys. In 1938 its act was amended to permit the Authority to provide, elsewhere in the District than in alley squares, low-rent housing for low-income families in accordance with the United States Housing Act. The Authority is presently engaged in managing 5,296 dwellings and in developing additional permanent low-rent housing for 4,139 families. The Authority coordinates its program with that of the Redevelopment Land Agency.

Approved.

JAMES RING,
Executive Director.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

7013 Interior Building, Eighteenth and C Streets NW.

REpublic 7-1820, Branch 2101

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Director of National Capital Regional Planning Council	PAUL C. WATT.
Deputy Director.....	RICHARD H. KRAFT.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The present Commission, as established by the National Capital Planning Act approved July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781), is the successor to the National Capital Park Commission, established by the act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463; 40 U. S. C. 71), and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, established by the act of April 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374; 40 U. S. C. 71).

PURPOSE.—The 1952 act created the Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal and District of Columbia Governments to plan the appropriate and orderly development and redevelopment of the National Capital and the conservation of the important natural and historical features thereof.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of 12 persons—5 ex officio members who are the heads of Federal and District Government activities concerned with the development of the National Capital; 2 members of Congress who are the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia; and 5 eminent citizens well qualified and experienced in city or regional planning appointed by the President for 6-year terms. At least 2 of the latter must be residents of the District or its environs. All members serve without compensation.

The Commission employs a small staff of planning technicians and ad-

ministrative personnel. From time to time it retains expert consultants or borrows qualified personnel from other Federal or District agencies for special studies.

FUNDS.—Annual appropriations are made by Congress for the staff and other operating expenses and for the acquisition of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital as authorized by the Capper-Cramton Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended by the act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 960), and the act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 791).

ACTIVITIES.—The functions of the Commission are:

1. To prepare, adopt, and amend a comprehensive plan for the National Capital and to make related recommendations to the appropriate developmental agencies. The comprehensive plan shall show the Commission's recommendations for the development of the District of Columbia and may include, among other things, the general location, arrangement, character, and extent of highways, streets, bridges, viaducts, subways, major thoroughfares, and other facilities for the handling of traffic; parks, parkways, and recreation areas, and the facilities for their development and use; public buildings and structures, including monuments and memorials, public reservations or property, such as air-

ports, parking areas, institutions, and open spaces; land use, zoning, and the density or distribution of population; public utilities and services for the transportation of people and goods or the supply of community facilities; waterway and water-front development; redevelopment of obsolescent, blighted, or slum areas; neighborhood areas; and projects affecting the amenities of life, the preservation and conservation of natural scenery and resources, and features of historic and scientific interest and educational value.

2. To serve as the central planning agency for the Federal and District Governments, within the National Capital region, and in such capacity to review their development programs in order to advise as to consistency with the comprehensive plan.

3. To be the representative of the Federal and District Governments for collaboration with the National Capital Regional Planning Council.

4. To administer, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, laws concerning the permanent system of highways plan, providing for changes in the existing highway plan that may be initiated by the Commissioners and submitted to the Planning Commission for approval.

5. To perform specific planning, coordinating, and administrative functions in connection with zoning, public works programming, urban redevelopment, public housing, public buildings, and other activities, as provided in the act of July 19, 1952, and more than a score of special acts detailing specific duties or functions to the Commission.

6. To acquire such lands as are necessary and desirable for the suitable development of the National Capital park, parkway, and playground system, including the acquisition, establishment, and development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along both sides of the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Wash-

ington to Great Falls, and additional lands for extension of the District park system into nearby Maryland and Virginia under such financial arrangements as are agreed upon with the proper authorities of those States and authorized by Congress.

7. To perform the duties prescribed in section 6 of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 (60 Stat. 794; D. C. Code 5-703), including: (1) adoption of boundaries of the project area proposed by the Commission and submission of such boundaries to the District Commissioners for their approval; (2) adoption and submission to the District Commissioners of the redevelopment (or renewal) plan of the project area; and (3) certifying to the Redevelopment Land Agency a project area redevelopment (or renewal) plan after it has been adopted by the Planning Commission and approved by the District Commissioners.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.—The Regional Planning Council was established by the act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 785), and is authorized to adopt and amend a general plan for the development of the region, to serve as a general framework within which each part of the region may be more precisely planned by the appropriate planning agencies. The region includes the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. The Council is composed of the chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission, the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and, whenever possible, four representatives each from Maryland and Virginia planning commissions who are nominated by the appropriate local agencies and appointed by the National Capital Planning Commission.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION.—For purposes of securing development in accordance with the comprehensive plan, the Commission has from time to time appointed standing and special committees.

Chief among these is the Coordinating Committee, which has been meeting twice a month since 1925. It is a

staff-level body composed of District of Columbia department heads and representatives of Federal agencies involved in the planning and development of public works in the District of Columbia.

Approved.

JOHN NOLEN, JR.,
Director.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Health, Education, and Welfare Building, South, Third and C Streets SW.
STERling 3-7373

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Deputy Assistant General Counsel	JOHN P. VON ROHR.
Deputy Assistant General Counsel	JAMES T. RASBURY.
Deputy Assistant General Counsel	RAMEY DONOVAN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Labor Relations Board was created as an independent agency by the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 449; 29 U. S. C. 151-166), amended by act of June 23, 1917 (61 Stat. 136; 29 U. S. C. Sup. 151-167), and act of October 22, 1951 (65 Stat. 601; 29 U. S. C. 158, 159, 168).

PURPOSE.—The act affirms the right of employees to self-organization and

to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing or to refrain from any or all such activities. To effectuate this policy, the act prohibits certain unfair labor practices and authorizes the Board to designate appropriate units for collective bargaining and to conduct secret ballots to determine the exclusive representative of employees.

ORGANIZATION.—The President appoints, with the consent of the Senate,

the five members of the Board for terms of 5 years each and the General Counsel for a term of 4 years. The first National Labor Relations Board was created under authority of public resolution of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1183; 15 U. S. C. 702a-02f), which was superseded by the Board created by the act of 1935 and enlarged by the act of 1947.

ACTIVITIES

To effectuate the policies of the act, the Board is directed to prevent certain specified unfair labor practices by employers or labor organizations or the agents of either.

The act forbids an employer—

1. *To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to organize and bargain collectively or to refrain from any or all such activity, except under a legal union shop.*

2. *To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or to contribute financial or other support to it.*

3. *To discriminate in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.*

4. *To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under the act.*

5. *To refuse to bargain collectively with the representative chosen by his employees subject to the provisions of the act.*

The act forbids a labor organization or its agents—

1. *To restrain or coerce (a) employees in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively or to refrain from any or all such activities, (b) an employer in the choice of his bargaining representative*

2. *To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee because of his membership*

or lack of membership in a labor organization except under a duly authorized union shop agreement in conformance to provisions of the act.

3. *To refuse to bargain collectively with an employer if it is the representative of his employees.*

4. *To engage in, or induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in, a strike or concerted refusal in the course of employment to handle any goods or perform any services with an object of: (a) forcing an employer or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization, or to cease doing business with any other person; (b) forcing any other employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization which has not been certified by the Board as the representative of his employees; (c) forcing any employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization when another has been certified by the Board as the representative of his employees; (d) forcing any employer to assign particular work to employees in a particular labor organization, trade, craft, or class.*

5. *To require employees covered by a legal union shop agreement to pay initiation fees which the Board finds excessive or discriminatory under all the circumstances.*

6. *To cause or attempt to cause any employer to pay money or other thing of value, in the nature of an exaction, for services not performed or not to be performed.*

The Board is further directed:

To decide whether, in order to assure employees the fullest freedom in exercising the rights guaranteed by this act, the unit of employees appropriate for collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof, subject to provisions of the act.

To conduct secret ballots among employees to determine their choice of bargaining representative.

To conduct secret ballots among employees who have been covered by a

union-shop agreement, when requested by 30 percent of the employees, to determine whether or not they wish to revoke their union's authority to make such agreements.

To conduct secret ballots among employees in national emergency situations.

POWERS

To achieve these purposes, the Board is empowered:

1. To issue orders requiring employers, labor organizations, or their agents to cease and desist from any of the specified unfair labor practices or to take such affirmative action as will effectuate the policies of the act including reinstatement of employees with or without pay.

2. To designate the unit of employees appropriate for collective bargaining

3. To certify the results of secret ballots and the names of employee representatives chosen by secret ballot.

4. To order and conduct hearings and investigations, issue subpoenas, and administer oaths, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

5. To petition any United States court of appeals for the enforcement of its orders.

6. To petition the United States district court for appropriate temporary injunctive relief to prevent the continuation of any unfair labor practice.

CHARGES AND COMPLAINTS.—A charge that any employer, labor organization, or the agents of either has engaged in, or is engaging in, any unfair labor practice affecting commerce may be made by any person or by any labor organization which has complied with the filing and affidavit requirements of the act.

The General Counsel has final authority, on behalf of the Board, in re-

spect to the investigation and issuance of complaints and in respect to the prosecution of such complaints before the Board. Whenever the General Counsel has investigated any charge filed against a labor organization alleging a violation of sections 8 (b) (4) (a), or (b), or (c) [see page 447, col. 2, par. 4 (a), (b), (c)] and has reasonable grounds to believe the charges are true, he is required to petition the United States district court for appropriate temporary relief.

CERTIFICATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A petition requesting the Board to investigate and certify a representative of employees for the purpose of collective bargaining may be filed by an employee, or group of employees or any individual or labor organization acting in their behalf, or by an employer who has been presented with a request for recognition by any individual or labor organization claiming to represent his employees. If, after investigation, the Board has reasonable cause to believe that a question of representation affecting commerce exists, it shall provide for an appropriate hearing upon due notice. If the Board finds that a question of representation exists, it shall direct an election by secret ballot and shall certify the results thereof.

A petition for decertification of a representative who has been certified or is being currently recognized by an employer may be filed by an employee or group of employees or any individual or labor organization acting in their behalf.

HEARINGS BY TRIAL EXAMINERS.—Hearings in unfair labor practice cases are ordinarily conducted by trial examiners, in the regions where the unfair practices occur. Hearings on complaints and on petitions for elections will be public unless otherwise ordered.

REPORTS BY TRIAL EXAMINERS.—Upon the evidence produced at the hearing, the trial examiner issues an intermediate report containing find-

REGIONAL OFFICES—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

City	Director	Address
Atlanta 23, Ga.	Walter C. Phillips	50 7th St. NE
Baltimore 2, Md.	Eugene A. Curry, Acting	104 W. Baltimore St.
Boston 8, Mass.	Bernard L. Alpert	24 School St.
Buffalo 2, N. Y.	Merle D. Vincent, Jr.	112 U. S. Courthouse Bldg.
Chicago 3, Ill.	Ross M. Madden	178 West Adams St.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	John C. Getreu	Jugalls Bldg., 4th and Vine Sts.
Subregion Indianapolis 4, Ind.	Ralph A. Dunham	319 North Pennsylvania St.
Cleveland 14, Ohio	John A. Hull, Jr.	Ninth Chester Bldg.
Detroit 28, Mich.	Thomas Rounnell	272 West Grand River
Fort Worth 4, Tex.	Edwin A. Elliott	306 West Vickery
Subregions		
El Paso, Tex.	Byron Guse	405 F. Franklin
Houston, Tex.	Clifford Potter	630 M & M Bldg.
Kansas City 6, Mo.	Hugh F. Sperry	1400 Federal Office Bldg.
Subregion Denver 2, Colo.	Clyde F. Waers	509 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles 14, Calif.	Ralph E. Kennedy	111 West 7th St.
Minneapolis 1, Minn.	C. Edward Knapp	601 Metropolitan Life Bldg.
New Orleans 13, La.	John F. LeBus	2020 St. Charles St.
Subregion Memphis 3, Tenn.	(Vesnesy)	714 Falls Bldg.
Newark 2, N. J.	(Vesnesy)	714 Broad St.
New York 18, N. Y.	Ivan C. McLeod	2 Park Ave.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Bennet F. Schauflier	1500 Bankers Securities Bldg.
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	Henry Shore	2107 Clark Bldg.
St. Louis 2, Mo.	Salvatore Cosentino	645 U. S. Court and Custom House
San Francisco 2, Calif.	Gerald A. Brown	830 Market St.
Subregion Honolulu 3, T. H.	(Vesnesy)	236 Federal Bldg.
Seattle 4, Wash.	Thomas F. Graham, Jr.	407 U. S. Courthouse.
Subregion Portland 4, Oreg.	Robert J. Warner	612 Lincoln Bldg.
Santore, P. R.	Raymond J. Compton	P. O. Box 9176
Tampa, Fla.	Harold A. Bolre	112 East Case St.
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Reed Johnston	1811 Nisen Bldg.

ings of fact, conclusions, and a recommended order. He may recommend dismissal of the complaint in part or whole, or sustain it in part or whole. If the complaint or any charge contained in it is found to be supported by substantial evidence, he may recommend a remedy or remedies to prevent recurrence of the unfair labor practice found. Unless contested by one or more of the parties within 20 days, the examiner's recommendations take effect as an order of the Board. If the parties accept his report and comply, the entire proceeding is ended. Exceptions to an intermediate report must be filed with the Board in Washington.

REVIEW OF CASES.—In representation cases, appeal from the action of a regional director may be taken directly to the Board. In unfair labor practice cases, appeal from the action of a regional director may be taken to the General Counsel, who has final authority over the investigation and issuance of complaints.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS OF THE BOARD—If the party to whom an or-

der of the Board has been directed in an unfair labor practice case fails or refuses to comply, the Board may petition the respective United States court of appeals for enforcement of such order.

REVIEW OF CASES BY COURTS OF APPEALS.—Review of the Board's orders may be obtained by any aggrieved party in a United States court of appeals.

FILING REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT.—To use the Board's facilities in any type of case or to make a legal union-shop agreement, any labor organization, whether a formally organized union or an informal committee, must file affidavits for each of its officers avowing that "he is not a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with such party, and that he does not believe in, and is not a member of or supports any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods."

The labor organization also must file an annual report of its finances, copies of its constitution and bylaws, and other data on its organization and personnel. For a local union affiliated with a national or regional union to use the Board's facilities, the parent body also must comply with the filing and affidavit requirements. A federation of labor organizations also must comply to enable its affiliates to comply.

REGIONAL OFFICES.—The General Counsel exercises general supervision over the officers and employees in the regional offices, each of which are under the charge of a regional director. The Board has designated the regional directors, through the General Coun-

sel, as its agents in the investigation of questions of representation and the conduct of elections. However, only the Board may order an election in a contested case. Under certain circumstances, the regional director has authority to certify an exclusive bargaining representative upon the basis of results of secret ballot election held according to Board rules and regulations.

All petitions for elections and all charges of unfair labor practices are normally filed in the regional or sub-regional offices.

Approved.

FRANK M. KLEILER,
Executive Secretary.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1230 Sixteenth Street NW.

EXecutive 3-3111

OFFICIALS

Chairman	FRANCIS A. O'NEILL, JR.
Member	ROBERT O. BOYD.
Member	LEVERETT EDWARDS.
Executive Secretary	EUGENE C. THOMPSON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Mediation Board was created by an act to amend the Railway Labor Act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185; 45 U. S. C. 151-58, 160-62), to take the place of the United States Board of Mediation provided for by the act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577; 45 U. S. C. 153). On July 21, 1934, the new Board superseded the United States Board of Mediation. By act of April 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1189-91; 45 U. S. C. 181-88), the Railway Labor Act was further amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Board to carriers by air engaged in interstate commerce or under mail contract. By act approved January 10, 1951 (64 Stat. 1238; 45 U. S. C. 152), the act was

further amended, permitting the negotiation of union shop agreements.

PURPOSE.—The general purposes of the Railway Labor Act, establishing the National Mediation Board, are as follows:

1. To avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein.

2. To forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization.

3. To provide for the complete independence of carriers and of employees in the matter of self-organization.

4. To provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

5. To provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

ORGANIZATION.—The National Mediation Board consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than two members may be of the same political party. The Board is assisted by an executive secretary, an office staff, and a staff of mediators. The Board annually designates a member to act as Chairman.

ACTIVITIES.—The principal duty of the National Mediation Board is to mediate differences between the railroads, the express and Pullman companies, and the airlines on the one hand and their employees on the other, growing out of their attempts to make and maintain agreements establishing the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of the employees as directed by the Railway Labor Act.

In addition to mediating disputes between carriers and their employees, the Board is also charged with the responsibility of determining representation disputes among the employees. When a dispute arises among a rail or

airline carrier's employees as to who are the representatives of such employees for the purposes of the Railway Labor Act, the Board is authorized to investigate such dispute and to determine by an election or other appropriate method who is the duly designated and authorized representative of the employees and to certify such representative to the parties and to the carrier.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—Disputes growing out of grievances or out of interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions are referable to a board known as the National Railroad Adjustment Board set up by section 3 of the Railway Labor Act. This Board is divided into four divisions and consists of an equal number of representatives of the carriers and of national organizations of employees. In deadlocked cases the National Mediation Board is authorized to appoint a referee to sit with the members of the division for the purpose of making an award. The Mediation Board also appoints neutral arbitrators in cases where arbitration has been agreed upon as a result of mediation and the parties are unable to agree on the neutral arbitrators.

Approved.

FRANCIS A. O'NEILL, Jr.

Chairman,

National Mediation Board.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION¹

1951 Constitution Avenue NW.

STerling 3-2140

OFFICIALS

Director	ALAN T. WATERMAN.
Associate Director (Research)	PAUL E. KLOPSTEG.
Associate Director (Management and Public Affairs)	JAMES M. MITCHELL.
General Counsel	WILLIAM J. HOFF.
Special Assistant to the Director	NEIL CAROTHERS III.

¹ Organization chart on page 618

Special Assistant to the Director.....	WILLIAM G. COLMAN.
Assistant Director for Biological and Medical Sciences.....	JOHN T. WILSON.
Assistant Director for Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences.....	E. A. ECKHARDT.
Assistant Director for Scientific Personnel and Education.....	HARRY C. KELLY.
Assistant Director for Administration.....	J. E. LUTON.
Comptroller.....	FRANK C. SHEPPARD.
Grants Administrator.....	ALBERT J. LEIGH, Acting
Head, Office of Administrative Services.....	HOWARD TIHILA.
Librarian.....	MURIEL F. HAAS.
Personnel and Security Officer.....	SIDNEY D. ANDERSON.
Head, Office for the International Geophysical Year.....	J. WALLACE JOYCE.
Head, Office of Special Studies.....	JACOB PERLMAN.
Head, Office of Scientific Information.....	BURTON W. ADKINSON.
Public Information Officer.....	CLYDE C. HALL.
Program Director for Social Science Research.....	HARRY ALPERT.
Secretary, National Science Board.....	VERNICE ANDERSON.

NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Chairman.....	DETLEV W. BROOK.
Vice Chairman.....	PAUL M. GROSS.

ROGER ADAMS.
T. KEITH GLENNAN.
LAURENCE M. GOULD.
THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C. S. C.
WILLIAM V. HOUSTON.
GEORGE D. HUMPHREY.
ROBERT F. LOEB
DONALD H. McLAUGHLIN.
EDWARD J. McSHANE.

FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH.
JOSEPH C. MORRIS.
SAMUEL M. NARRIT.
JULIUS A. STRATTON.
EDWARD L. TATUM.
WARREN WEAVER.
DOUGLAS M. WHITAKER.
ALAN T. WATERMAN (ex officio).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 149; 42 U. S. C. 1861-1875) established the National Science Foundation to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.

PURPOSE.—The general purposes of the Foundation are to:

1. Develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences.

2. Initiate and support basic scientific research in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences, by making contracts or other arrangements for the conduct of such basic scientific research and to appraise the impact of research upon industrial development and upon the general welfare.

3. At the request of the Secretary of Defense, to initiate and support specific scientific research activities in connection with matters relating to the national defense by making contracts or other arrangements for the conduct of such scientific research.

4. Award scholarships and graduate fellowships in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences.

5. Foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in the United States and foreign countries, and provide financial support for translation of foreign science.

6. Evaluate scientific research programs undertaken by agencies of the Federal Government, and to correlate the Foundation's scientific research programs with those undertaken by individuals and by public and private research groups.

7. Establish such special commissions as the Board may from time to time deem necessary.

8. Maintain a register of scientific and technical personnel and in other ways provide a central clearinghouse for information covering all scientific and technical personnel in the United States, including its Territories and possessions.

ORGANIZATION.—The National Science Board consists of 24 members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members are eminent in the fields of the basic sciences, medical science, engineering, agriculture, education, and public affairs, and are selected on the basis of established records of distinguished service to provide representation of the views of scientific leaders in all areas of the Nation.

The Director, also appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the chief executive officer of the Foundation and serves as an ex officio member of the Board.

The following organizational units are responsible for the various programs of the Foundation: Division of Biological and Medical Sciences; Division of Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences; Division of Scientific Personnel and Education; Office for the International Geophysical Year; Office of Special Studies; Office of Scientific Information; Office of Public Information; and Social Science Research Program.

Approved.

ALAN T. WATERMAN,
Director.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

312 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Liberty 5-6700, Branch 63767

21 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Officers on the Isthmus:

President.....	MAJ. GEN. W. E. POTTER
Vice President.....	COL. HUGH M. ARNOLD.
Comptroller.....	PHILIP J. STEERS.
Officer in Washington, D. C.:	
Secretary.....	MERRILL WHITMAN.
New York Office:	
Administrative Officer.....	PETER DE STEFANO, Acting
Procurement Officer.....	JOHN J. BARTON.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Panama Canal Company, known as the Panama Railroad Company prior to July 1, 1951, was reincorporated by the act of June 29, 1948, as amended by the act of September 26, 1950 (62 Stat. 1075, 64 Stat. 1038; Canal Zone Code, title 2, sections 245-258; 48 U. S. C. 1361 et seq.), as an agency and instrumentality of the United States, for the purpose of maintaining and operating the Panama Canal and of conducting business operations inci-

dent to such maintenance and operation and incident to the civil government of the Canal Zone. The United States, in its capacity as owner of the corporation, is represented by the Secretary of the Army, who is referred to as the "stockholder." The principal office of the corporation is in the Canal Zone.

ORGANIZATION.—The management of the corporation is vested in a board of directors appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the stockholder.

The President of the corporation, who is also the Governor of the Canal Zone, is the chief executive officer of the corporation.

ACTIVITIES.—The Company now maintains and operates the Panama Canal and the facilities and appurtenances related thereto; a steamship line between New York and the Isthmus of Panama; a railroad across the Isthmus; the cargo docks and piers and harbor terminal facilities on the Isthmus; a coaling plant for ships; an oil handling plant; commissary stores, in-

cluding cold storage plants, supplying employees and ships; a hotel; electric power, water, and telephone systems; procurement and storehouse facilities; motor transportation services; a printing plant; restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, and miscellaneous merchandising activities; marine and general repair shops; and an employees' housing system.

Approved.

W. E. POTTLE,
President,
Panama Canal Company.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD ¹

844 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; WHitchall 4-5500

(Washington Liaison Office: Room 444, 425 Thirteenth Street NW.; REpublic 7-1780)

MEMBERS

Chairman	HOWARD W. HABERMEYER.
Member	THOMAS M. HEALY.
Member	HORACE W. HARPER.

OFFICIALS

Secretary of the Board	MARY B. LINKINS.
Administrative Assistant to the Chairman	JAMES W. SPAULDING.
Administrative Assistant to Mr. Healy	CHARLES L. CULKIN.
Administrative Assistant to Mr. Harper	JAMES N. HAVILAND.
Chief Executive Officer	FRANK J. MCKENNA.
General Counsel	MYLES F. GIBBONS.
Associate General Counsel	DAVID B. SCHREIBER.
Director, Research	WALTER MATSCHECK.
Chief Actuary	ABRAHAM M. NIESSEN.
General Auditor	CARL W. BENECKE.
Librarian	CHARLOTTE B. STILLWELL.
Chief Administrative Analyst	JOHN E. SCHWARTZ.
Director, Bureau of Unemployment and Sickness Insurance	H. L. CARTER.
Director, Bureau of Retirement Claims	ROBERT H. LAMOTTE.
Director, Bureau of Wage and Service Records	JAMES B. MANNING.
Chairman, Appeals Council	HALBERT W. DODD.
Director, Budget and Fiscal Operations	MICHAEL RUDISIN.
Director, Personnel	CLIFFORD L. RASMUSSEN.
Director, Supply and Service	HARVEY O. LYTLE.
Washington Liaison Officer	J. E. WALSH.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Railroad Retirement Board was established by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935, approved August 29, 1935

(49 Stat. 967, as amended; 45 U. S. C. 215-228). The Board derives authority also from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938

¹ Organization chart on page 619.

(52 Stat. 1094, as amended; 45 U. S. C. 351-367).

PURPOSE.—The Board administers a retirement system for the payment of pensions and retirement and disability annuities to railroad employees, annuities to their aged spouses, and annuities or other benefits to their survivors; and a correlated unemployment insurance-employment service system for paying unemployment, maternity, and sickness benefits to and securing the reemployment of unemployed railroad employees. The systems encompass the railroad industry of the United States as a functional and economic unit, and thus cover employees of carriers by railroad and express and sleeping-car operations subject to the provisions of part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; affiliated companies and joint associations directly connected with the industry; and employees of national railway labor organizations and employee representatives.

ORGANIZATION.—The Board is composed of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—one upon recommendations of representatives of employees, one upon recommendations of representatives of carriers, and one, the Chairman, without designated recommendation.

The Secretary of the Board maintains all the official records of the Board, drafts precedent orders, interprets rules and orders, and acts as the Board's examiner on appeals by applicants from decisions of intermediate appellate units or, in certain special cases, initial adjudicating units.

The administrative organization of the Board is designed to integrate the duties prescribed by the acts administered without duplication of facilities or operation. The heads of all subdivisions of the Board organization, except the Secretary, report to and are administratively responsible to the Chief Executive Officer. The Appeals

Council, however, functions as an independent unit in conducting and scheduling its hearings and in formulating its decisions and is only administratively responsible to the Chief Executive Officer.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Board are concerned solely with administering the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. These acts provide benefits, briefly, as follows:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937.—The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 provides for the payment of annuities to individuals who were "employees" on or after the enactment date (August 29, 1935), have completed at least 10 years of creditable service, have ceased compensated service, and who (1) are 65 years of age or over; (2) are 60 years of age or over and have completed 30 years of service (in the case of a male employee a reduction of one one-hundred-eightieth is made for each month he is under age 65); (3) have a current connection with the railroad industry, are permanently disabled for work in their regular occupation, and are at least 60 years of age or have completed 20 years of service; or (4) are permanently disabled for work in any regular, gainful employment. The annuities are computed by a formula set out in the act based on years of service and average compensation not in excess of \$300 for any month prior to July 1954 and \$350 for any month after June 1954. All service in covered employment subsequent to December 31, 1936, is creditable toward annuities, except that in determining the monthly compensation, service and compensation after age 65 are disregarded if the effect of their inclusion would be to decrease the amount of the annuity payable. Service prior to January 1, 1937, is creditable up to

an overall aggregate of 30 years' service for individuals who had an "employee" status on August 29, 1935. An "employee" status existed on that date if an individual was in the active service of or in an employment relation to an employer under the act, or was an employee representative. Under certain circumstances active service in the land or naval forces of the United States is also creditable. The maximum annuity payable, based in whole or in part on service prior to January 1, 1937, is \$182.40, in cases where no service was rendered after June 1954. On account of the increase in the compensation base, effective July 1, 1954, the maximum annuity will increase gradually until 1967. After 1966 the increase will be more rapid, as thereafter the years of service may include service in excess of 30 years if rendered after 1936. If an individual has a "current connection," a minimum annuity provision operates to provide an annuity which is equal to whichever of the following three amounts is the least: \$4.55 times the number of years of service, or \$75.90, or his average monthly compensation. An overall minimum is provided also, equal to the amount or the additional amount that would be payable to the employee and his family on the basis of his employment, had such employment been covered by the social security system.

The act also provides monthly pensions not in excess of \$182.40 to individuals who were on the pension rolls of covered employers on March 1 and July 1, 1937.

A spouse's annuity is provided, under certain conditions, for the wife or husband of an employee annuitant or pensioner aged 65, if the wife or husband is aged 65, or, in the case of a wife, at an earlier age if she has in her care a dependent, unmarried child of the employee who is either under age 18 or has been totally and permanently

disabled since before that age. This annuity is generally one-half of the employee's benefit with a maximum of \$54.30.

DEATH BENEFITS.—The following benefits are payable to the survivors of an employee who died completely insured: (1) a monthly annuity to the widow or widower, beginning at age 60 and ending at death or remarriage; (2) a monthly annuity to the widow, regardless of age, as long as she does not remarry and has in her care an unmarried child (or children) of the employee who is either under age 18 or has been totally and permanently disabled since before that age, and was dependent on the employee at the time of his death; (3) a monthly annuity to each unmarried child who was dependent on the employee at the time of his death, as long as the child remains unmarried and is under age 18 or continues to be totally and permanently disabled; (4) a monthly annuity to each dependent parent beginning at age 60 and ending at death or remarriage, except that such parent's annuity is payable only if the employee leaves no widow (or widower) or dependent, unmarried child who is either under age 18 or has been totally and permanently disabled since before that age; (5) an insurance lump-sum death benefit payable to the widow (or widower), children, parents, or payer of the funeral expenses (in the order named), if the employee dies after 1946 and leaves no survivor entitled to an immediate monthly annuity. The payment of the insurance lump-sum death benefit to a widow (or widower) or parent does not affect the subsequent payment of a monthly annuity to the same survivor when that person reaches age 60. If the employee was partially but not completely insured at the time of his death, only the benefits described in (2), (3), and (5) may be payable.

When no benefits, or no further benefits, are payable with respect to

a benefit year, and with regard to maternity benefits in a maternity period. Benefits do not accrue for any period if the accrual would result in duplication of payments made under other specified social insurance laws. Disqualifications for periods of varying length result under certain circumstances. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act also authorizes the Railroad Retirement Board to establish and maintain a free employment service.

FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BENEFITS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

Benefit payments under the Railroad Retirement Act are made from an account in the Treasury of the United States known as the Railroad Retirement Account, the 1937 act having authorized annual appropriations to the account to support the retirement system. The Railroad Retirement Tax Act levies taxes which, although not directly related to the retirement system by statutory language, are intended to support the retirement system, including administrative costs. The taxes paid by each employee and each employer with respect to the employee's compensation not in excess of \$300 for any month started at 2.75 percent in 1937 and increased by 0.25 percent every 3 years up to January 1, 1947. On that date the tax rate became 5.75 percent which continued through 1948; thereafter, through 1951, the rate was 6 percent, after which it became 6.25 percent. The taxable compensation base, however, was increased, effective July 1, 1954, from \$300 to \$350. The taxes are collected by the Internal Revenue Service and are paid into the Treasury of the United States as internal revenue collections.

The railroad unemployment insurance system is supported by contributions paid by covered employers, as required by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Of the contributions collected, such part as equals 0.2 percent of the total compensation on

which such contributions are based is deposited to the credit of the fund, especially established to meet the expenses of administering the act, and the remainder of the contributions is credited, for the payment of benefits, to a special account established for the purpose in the unemployment trust fund in the Treasury of the United States. As of June 30 of each year, any amount in excess of \$6,000,000 in the special administrative fund is transferred to the benefit account.

STAFF

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the proper performance and coordination, in conformity with the policies and rules of the Board, of all the Board's operations.

The Washington Liaison Office is a part of the staff of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer.

BUREAU OF LAW.—The Bureau of Law renders legal assistance to the Board and to the executives of the administrative organization with respect to all matters requiring precedent interpretation under the acts, and is responsible for the handling of all litigation and legislation involving the Board.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH.—The Office of the Director of Research provides the economic, statistical, and informational services required by the Board and the administrative organization. The Office of the Chief Actuary is included in the Office of the Director of Research.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS.—Headed by the Chief Administrative Analyst, this office studies the administrative organization and operations to evaluate the effectiveness of the organization and the manner of its functioning. It analyzes administrative implications of proposed programs, and makes appro-

appropriate recommendations. It designs, collates, and interprets a system of reports to reflect effectiveness of operating bureaus and offices. It also drafts administrative orders and standard practice instructions and reviews all forms for administrative consistency and adherence to standards of design.

BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.—The Director of Unemployment and Sickness Insurance, as head of the Bureau, is responsible for the main functions of processing claims for unemployment, sickness, and maternity benefits—receipt, adjudication, and certification for payment—and for the operation of an employment service. He also directs those activities of the field force which relate to these programs, and drafts and issues necessary instructions.

BUREAU OF RETIREMENT CLAIMS.—Headed by the Director of Retirement Claims, this Bureau adjudicates claims for employee, spouse, and survivor annuities and death benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act. All payments are made only on the basis of a written application after its receipt and adjudication by the Bureau of Retirement Claims. An application may be officially filed by its receipt in the Chicago, Ill., office or any field office, or by any authorized person in the field organization. Instructions to the field offices covering matters relating to the handling of retirement and survivor claims are issued from this Bureau.

BUREAU OF WAGE AND SERVICE RECORDS.—Headed by the Director of Wage and Service Records, this Bureau maintains records as to identification, wages, and months of service of all individuals who are in employment covered by the acts after December 31, 1936, and collects pay-roll records of carriers no longer operating. Annual statements of service and wages of covered employees are prepared and transmitted to employers for distribution to the respective employees. The Bureau serves generally as the machine-tabulating unit for the entire Board.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND FISCAL OPERATIONS.—This office is supervised by the Director of Budget and Fiscal Operations and constitutes the accounting agency of the Board. It is responsible for the preparation of annual budgets and for current budgetary control; for the fiscal accounting, including preaudit of all payments except benefit payments; for certification for payment of administrative expenditures; and for the collection of contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. This office also prepares all checks for benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act and for covering administrative payments.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AUDITOR.—The General Auditor, who reports to the Chief Executive Officer, conducts on a nationwide basis an internal audit program embracing audits of all

REGIONAL OFFICES—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Region	Director	Address
Atlanta 2, Ga.	H. H. Dashiell	201 Ivy St.
Chicago 47, Ill.	Donald M. Smith	3430 West Diversey Ave.
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Patrick F. Murphy	Public Square Bldg.
Dallas 22, Tex.	Rutherford T. Taylor	Commercial Bldg., 1104 Main St.
Kansas City 41, Mo.	W. A. Rooksberry	209 Union Station
New York 1 N. Y.	H. G. Pett	Room 820, 341 Wab Ave.
San Francisco 5, Calif.	Walter J. Macklin	45 2d St.

activities performed in headquarters and the field in carrying out the Board's functions, and reports the results to the Chief Executive Officer. He is also available for confidential assignments from the Board on which he reports to the Board direct.

APPEALS COUNCIL.—The Appeals Council serves as the appellate body, next below the Board, in considering and rendering decisions on appeals of claimants under the Railroad Retirement Act.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL.—The Director of Personnel, as head of the Office, is responsible for the administration of all personnel matters within the Board and for dealing with the Civil Service Commission.

OFFICE OF SUPPLY AND SERVICE.—The Director, as head of the Office, is responsible for the following services: the procurement, storage, and issue of necessary equipment and supplies; the procurement, allocation, and maintenance of necessary office and storage space; the furnishing of duplicating service; the maintenance and operation of central files; and the supplying of necessary messenger and mail-handling services.

FIELD ORGANIZATION.—The Board maintains a number of field offices located in centers of railroad population which are grouped into seven regions, each under a regional director reporting direct to the Chief Executive Officer. In the regional offices, claims

for unemployment, sickness, and maternity benefits are adjudicated and certified for payment to the local disbursing offices of the United States Treasury. Claimants for unemployment benefits register with designated employees of covered employers, and claimants for sickness and maternity benefits file their claims by mail with the regional offices of the Board. Claims for benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act are received in all field offices as well as at headquarters. Also, in the field offices, information and assistance is given to individuals who inquire about their rights under either act or who desire to file for benefits. In addition, the field offices operate an employment service in which concerted efforts are made to find employment for claimants for unemployment benefits and other individuals who have had a substantial connection with the railroad industry. Efforts are also made to stabilize railroad employment through such devices as referring workers laid off by one railroad to jobs on other roads and by arranging transfers of seasonal railroad workers from one location to another in order to provide to the maximum extent possible year-round employment for individuals attached to the railroad industry.

Approved.

HOWARD W. HABERMAYER,
Chairman.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Temporary Building S, Seventh Street and Jefferson Drive SW.

Repub. 7-2500, Branch 4131

OFFICIALS

Chairman	THOMAS COOGESHALL.
Member	LAWRENCE E. HARTWIG.
Member	ARTHUR R. CAMPBELL.
Member	DONALD ROSS.
Member	RUSSELL A. STUART.

Director, Office of Administration.....	ROBERT F. HAGGERTY.
Secretary to the Board.....	NATHAN BASS.
Director, Office of Economic Adviser.....	FREDERIC E. RICHTER.
General Counsel.....	HOWARD W. FENSTER- STOCK
Director, Office of Review.....	CHARLES H. SWAYNE.
Director, Office of Accounting.....	ROSS M. GIRARD.
Director, Office of Assignments.....	PAUL T. SEMPLE.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Renegotiation Board was created by the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 7; 50 U. S. C. App. 1211) as an independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government and was organized on October 3, 1951, to administer such act. The Renegotiation Act of 1951 transferred to the Renegotiation Board certain powers, functions, and duties conferred upon the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board by the Renegotiation Act of February 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 78, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1191). In addition, the Secretary of Defense delegated to the Renegotiation Board, effective January 20, 1952, all powers, functions, and duties conferred upon the Secretary of Defense by the Renegotiation Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 259, as amended and extended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1193).

PURPOSE.—The objective of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 and the previous renegotiation statutes is to eliminate excessive profits derived by contractors and subcontractors in connection with the national defense program.

ORGANIZATION.—The Renegotiation Board is composed of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services each recommend to the President for his consideration one person from civilian life to serve as a member of the Board. The President designates one member to serve as chairman.

The Board has created regional boards with authority to conduct renegotiation proceedings within prescribed limits. Each of the regional boards is composed of a chairman and a minimum of four members.

ACTIVITIES.—The Renegotiation Act of 1951 is applicable to contracts with the military departments and certain other agencies of the Government named in the act, and to related subcontracts. As originally enacted, the act applied also to contracts with such other agencies of the Government exercising functions having a direct and immediate connection with the national defense as the President might designate. Various additional agencies were designated by the President in Executive Orders 10260, June 27, 1951, 10294, September 28, 1951, 10299, October 31, 1951, 10369, June 30, 1952, and 10567, September 29, 1954.

By amendment to the act effective December 31, 1956, all agencies so named or designated ceased to be "Departments" for the purposes of the act, except the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Maritime Administration, the Federal Maritime Board, the General Services Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission. The President was given the power, during a national emergency proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress after the date of such amendment, to designate as a "Department" any other agency of the Government exercising functions having a direct and immediate connection with the national defense, any such designation ceasing

REGIONAL BOARDS—RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Area	Members	Address
Los Angeles Washington, Oregon, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii	Hayward C. Thomas, chairman, U. S. Grant Cherry, Donald E. Currier, J. Howell Smith, George M. Webster.	5504 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
New York Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and District of Columbia.	John J. Lake, chairman; Edward C. Eve, Arthur M. Hurd, Ed- win P. Kohl, A. P. MacIntyre, Charles H. P. Yaffee.	110 East 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
Detroit Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee	Raymond W. Rudden, chairman; Charles W. Dodd, Edward J. Donovan, Elias Gallup, Stuart C. Ross, Arthur D. Tilton.	10 Witherell St., Detroit 26, Mich.

be in effect on the last day of the month during which such emergency is terminated.

For fiscal years ending on or before June 30, 1956, every contractor is required to file an annual report with respect to its receipts or accruals from renegotiable prime contracts and sub-contracts during its fiscal year. For fiscal years ending after June 30, 1956, this report is required to be filed only by those contractors whose renegotiable sales exceed the minimum amount prescribed in the act, but it may be filed by any other contractor. The mandatory filing includes detailed fi-

nancial and other information. Additional pertinent information is accumulated by the Board in the course of meetings with contractors whose renegotiable sales exceed the statutory minimum. If the Board and the contractor are unable to agree upon the amount of excessive profits, if any, to be refunded by the contractor for such fiscal year, the Board issues and enters an order determining such amount. The order is reviewable in the Tax Court of the United States.

Approved.

ROBERT F. HAGGERTY,
Director, Office of Administration.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Seaway Circle
Massena, N. Y.

OFFICIALS

Administrator	LEWIS G. CASTLE.
Deputy Administrator	MARTIN W. OETTERSCHAGEN.
Assistant Administrator for Management	E. REECE HARRILL.
Superintendent, Marine and Engineering Operations	ADMIRAL H. H. McLEAN, USN (Ret.).
Office of Legal Counsel, Counsel	(VACANCY).
Office of Comptroller, Comptroller	BRENDON T. JOSE.
Office of Information, Chief	EDWARD R. PLACE.
Administrative Office, Administrative Officer	JOHN R. O'CONNELL.

ADVISORY BOARD

JOHN C. BEUKEMA
HARRY C. BROCKEL
KENNETH M. LLOYD.

HUGH MOORE.
EDWARD J. NOBLE.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development

Corporation was established by an act of Congress approved May 13, 1954

(68 Stat. 92; 33 U. S. C. 981). The act also established an Advisory Board for the Corporation. Executive Order 10534 of June 9, 1954, provided that the Corporation be subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Defense. On September 2, 1954, pursuant to section 8 of the act, the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was designated the Corporation's design, contracting, and construction agent, to serve under the direction, supervision, and approval of the Corporation.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Corporation is to construct that part of the Saint Lawrence Seaway in the United States territory between Lake Ontario and St. Regis, N. Y., in the interest of national security; to consummate certain arrangements with the Saint Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada relative to construction and operation of the Seaway from Lake Erie to Montreal; to finance the United States' share of the Seaway cost on a self-liquidating basis; to cooperate with Canada in the control and operation of the Saint Lawrence Seaway; and to negotiate with Canada for an agreement on tolls. The Advisory Board was established to review the general policies of the Corporation, including its policies in connection with design and construction of facilities and the establishment of rules of measurement for vessels and cargoes, and rates of charges or tolls, and is required to advise the Administrator with respect to these matters.

ORGANIZATION

The act provides that the management of the Corporation be vested in an administrator and a deputy administrator appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Advisory Board is composed of five members also appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. The central or-

ganization, located in Washington, D. C., will be transferred to Massena, N. Y., by July 1958.

ACTIVITIES

The Corporation is authorized and directed to construct, maintain, and operate in the United States territory deep water navigation works in the 46-mile International Rapids section lying between Ogdensburg and Massena, N. Y., and necessary dredging in the 68-mile Thousand Island section lying between Ogdensburg and Lake Ontario, with a controlling depth of 27 feet in the channels and canals and locks at least 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 30 feet over the sill. These works, in conjunction with related navigation improvements being provided by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada and the power development works being provided by the Power Authority of the State of New York in cooperation with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, will afford a 27-foot channel from Lake Erie to Montreal, the present upper limit of deep draft ocean shipping on the Saint Lawrence River. The Seaway facilities are scheduled to be open for 14-foot channel traffic by July 1958 and for 27-foot channel traffic by the spring of 1959. Until then the activities of the Corporation relate to the completion phase of the design and construction program and the establishing of marine operations to allow for 14-foot channel traffic. Practically all construction of the Corporation is performed under contract, awarded by the Corps of Engineers as Construction Agent, after competitive bidding. Other current activities include preparation of toll rates and amortization schedules.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANAGEMENT.—This office is responsible for directing budget, finance, and fiscal services for the Corporation; personnel and office management; se-

curity and safety services; traffic development and statistical analysis; supervision and coordination of functions delegated to the Construction Agent; and development and establishment of toll rates in cooperation with Canadian authorities.

SUPERINTENDENT, MARINE AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS.—This office is charged with the operations and maintenance of the Eisenhower and Snell locks; responsibility for completion, operation, and maintenance of canals and channels on the United States side of the Seaway; and for planning, designing, and constructing engineering projects necessary to complete and operate the Seaway.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL.—The Office of Legal Counsel advises the Administrator and other levels of management on legal matters incident to problems of supervision and operation of the Corporation on such matters as: international, maritime, and admiralty law; legislation; litigation; regulations; construction; acquisition of real estate; claims; fiscal matters, establishment of tolls; personnel matters; and procurement of materials and supplies, including preparation and review of contractual documents.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER.—This office is charged with the functions of budgeting, accounting, and auditing for the Corporation; collection of tolls from locks and bridges; and supervision and coordination of those functions delegated to the Construction Agent.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION.—This office distributes information concerning the Corporation and the Seaway, and operates a clearinghouse for all information of value to industry, labor, and the general public.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE.—This office is responsible for providing administrative services for the Corporation, including organizational struc-

tures, staffing tables, methods and procedures; personnel and security; library and archival services; guard, fire, and safety services; and coordinates customs and immigration, toll bridge, and border patrol activities.

CONSTRUCTION AGENT (Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Buffalo District Office, Buffalo, N. Y.).—The Construction Agent accomplishes, under supervision of the Corporation, the engineering planning, design, estimating, scheduling, land acquisition through the State of New York, the preparation of contract plans and specifications, issuance and analysis of bids, contract awards, field superintendence, administration of contracts, cost analysis, and construction accounting.

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES, COMMISSIONS, AND BOARDS.—The Saint Lawrence River development program is being accomplished by the cooperation of four governmental units representing the United States, Canada, Province of Ontario, and New York State. The navigation portion of the project, the Seaway, from Lake Erie to Montreal, is being jointly accomplished by the Federal agencies, and the power development is being done by the State-provincial agencies. The Corporation makes the necessary arrangements to assure the coordination of its activities with all concerned. The governmental units involved are: the Saint Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada, the Power Authority of the State of New York, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, the International Joint Commission, the Board of Hydraulic Control, the Federal Power Commission, and the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Approved.

LEWIS G. CASTLE,
Administrator.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION¹

425 Second Street NW.

STerling 3-7600

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman_____	EDWARD N. GADSEY.
ANDREW DOWNEY ORRICK.	EARL F. HASTINGS.
HAROLD C. PATTERSON.	JAMES C. SARGENT.

STAFF

Executive Director, and Director, Division of Administrative Management_____	ALBERT K. SCHEIDENHELM.
Associate Executive Director_____	CHARLES T. CAPPLER.
Director, Division of Corporation Finance_____	BYRON D. WOODSIDE.
Associate Director_____	SHARON CLAY RISK.
Director, Division of Corporate Regulation_____	JOSEPH C. WOODLE.
Associate Director_____	JOHN EDWARD LOONIS.
Director, Division of Trading and Exchanges_____	PHILIP A. LOOMIS, JR.
Associate Director_____	RALPH S. SAUL.
General Counsel_____	THOMAS G. MEERER.
Associate General Counsel_____	DANIEL J. MCCAULEY, JR.
Chief Accountant_____	ANDREW BARR.
Director, Office of Opinion Writing_____	LEONARD HELFFNSTEIN.
Associate Director_____	W. VICTOR RODIN.
Secretary_____	ORVAL L. DUBOIS.
Director of Personnel_____	HARRY POLLACK.
Budget and Fiscal Officer_____	FRANK J. DONATY.
Records and Service Officer_____	JAMES HINDLE.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Securities and Exchange Commission was created under authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, approved June 6, 1934 (48 Stat. 881; 15 U. S. C. 78a to 78jj), and was organized on July 2, 1934. The act transferred to the Commission, as of September 2, 1934, the administration of the Securities Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 74; 15 U. S. C. 77a et seq.), initially administered by the Federal Trade Commission. Subsequent congressional enactments assigned to the Commission for administration are: Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, approved August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 803; 15 U. S. C. 79 to 79z-6); Trust Indenture Act of 1939, approved August 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 1149; 15 U. S. C. 77aaa to 77bbbb), Investment Com-

pany Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 789; 15 U. S. C. 80a-1 to 80a-52); and Investment Advisers Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 847; 15 U. S. C. 80b-1 to 80b-21). By the terms of chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, as amended, approved June 22, 1938 (52 Stat. 883; 11 U. S. C. 501-676), the Commission also serves as adviser to United States district courts in connection with reorganization proceedings for debtor corporations in which there is a substantial public interest. (Certain of these laws have been amended since their original enactment.) The Commission also has certain responsibilities under section 15 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U. S. C. A. 286-286k) and section 851 (c)

¹ Organization chart on page 620.

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 3; 26 U. S. C. A. 851 (e)).

The Commission is vested, *inter alia*, with quasi-judicial functions. Persons aggrieved by its decisions in the exercise of those functions have a right of review by United States courts of appeals.

PURPOSE.—The general objective of the statutes administered by the Commission is to protect the interests of the public and investors against malpractices in the securities and financial markets. Thus, the laws provide for public disclosure of pertinent facts concerning security offerings to the public and securities listed on exchanges (to enable investors to exercise an informed judgment of their merits); regulation of trading in securities on exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, to the end of eliminating abuses therein; enforcement of sanctions against companies and persons guilty of securities frauds, manipulations, and other violations; integration and simplification of holding company systems of electric and gas utilities, supervision of the purchase and sale of securities, utility properties, and other assets by registered public utility holding companies and their electric and gas utility subsidiaries, and approval of their reorganizations, mergers, and consolidations, qualification of trust indentures pursuant to which large issues of debt securities are sold; supervision of the activities of investment companies engaged in the purchase

and sale of securities, and elimination of abuses in the conduct of their businesses; regulation of the activities of investment advisers who render securities advisory service to others; and performance by the Commission of advisory services to courts in reorganization proceedings for bankrupt corporations.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission is composed of five members, not more than three of whom may be members of the same political party. The members are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 5-year terms, one term ending each year. The Chairman is designated by the President of the United States pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Reorganization Plan 10 of 1950.

The Commission is assisted by a staff of professional and expert employees, including lawyers, accountants, engineers, security analysts and examiners, and by administrative and clerical employees. The staff is organized into separate divisions and offices, including 9 regional offices, under the charge of a division director or office head, each of which is responsible for the performance of certain functions in the administration of the laws assigned to the Commission.

ACTIVITIES

SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Securities offered for public sale in interstate commerce or through the mails,

REGIONAL OFFICES—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Location	Regional administrator	Address
Atlanta 23, Ga.	William Green	330 Peachtree Seventh Bldg
Boston 9, Mass.	Philip E. Kendrick	U. S. Post Office and Courthouse
Chicago 3, Ill.	Thomas B. Hart	630 Bankers Bldg, 105 West Adams St.
Denver 2, Colo.	Milton J. Blake	822 Midland Savings Bldg, 444 17th St., Denver 2
Fort Worth 2, Tex.	Oran H. Alford	301 U. S. Courthouse, 10th and Lamar Sts
New York 7, N. Y.	Paul Windels, Jr.	225 Broadway
San Francisco 3, Calif.	Arthur F. Lynnekamp	Parthe Bldg, 821 Market St
Seattle 4, Wash.	James E. Newton	304 905 Second Ave Bldg
Washington 25, D. C.	William J. Crow	425 2d St. NW.

whether by the issuing company or by a person in a control relationship to the issuer, must first be registered under this law through the filing of a registration statement by the issuer with the Commission (there are certain exceptions to or exemptions from the registration requirements, such as Government securities and intrastate offerings).

Registration statements must contain financial and other information which will permit an informed analysis of the securities and an appraisal of their value by investors to whom they are offered for sale. To that end, a prospectus containing pertinent facts set forth in the registration statement must be delivered to purchasers of the securities and to persons receiving written offers through the mails or in interstate commerce.

Upon the filing of the registration statement and prior to its effectiveness, the securities may be offered for sale. However, written offers may be made only in accordance with rules prescribed by the Commission. Unless and until the registration statement becomes effective, the securities may not be legally sold or contracts entered into for their sale.

Examination of registration statements is conducted by the Division of Corporation Finance. The effectiveness of a registration statement may be refused or suspended if it is found to contain material misstatements or omissions of fact, thus barring sale of the subject securities until it is appropriately amended. Registration of securities does not insure investors against loss in their purchase, but merely serves to inform investors of the essential facts upon which they may make a realistic appraisal of the merits of the securities and the possible risks inherent in their purchase. Also, registration is not to be taken as approval of the merits of the securities by the Commission or a finding by the Commission as to the accuracy

of the facts disclosed; and it is unlawful so to represent. However, persons responsible for filing false information with the Commission subject themselves to the risk of fine or imprisonment (or both); and the issuing company, its responsible directors and other officials, and the underwriters may be liable in damages to purchasers of registered securities if the disclosures in the registration statement and prospectus are materially defective. These measures contribute, however, to the reliability of the facts disclosed.

The law also contains prohibitions against false representations and other fraudulent activities in connection with the sale of securities; and these antifraud provisions apply to all sales of securities in interstate commerce or through the mails even though there may be an exemption from or exception to the registration requirement. The Commission carries on extensive investigations of the purchase and sale of securities through misrepresentation or other fraudulent devices. (See "Enforcement Activities.")

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—This act requires the filing of registration applications and annual and other reports with national securities exchanges and the Commission, by companies whose securities are listed upon the exchanges. These must contain financial and other data prescribed by the Commission for the information of the investing public. They are examined by the Division of Corporation Finance for compliance with the disclosure requirements prescribed. Material misstatements of fact or omissions of material facts are grounds for suspension or withdrawal of the subject security from exchange trading.

Integral parts of the disclosure requirements are provisions governing proxy solicitations designed to provide disclosure to holders of such listed securities of information necessary to a determination whether to vote for or

against proposals which are the subject of solicitations. The act also requires disclosure by officers, directors, and large (10 percent) security holders of companies with listed equity securities, of their holdings of and transactions in equity securities of such companies. Profits by such persons on the purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, of any of such equity securities within any 6-month period, are recoverable by or on behalf of the issuing company. This latter provision is designed to deter the unfair use of "inside" information for personal profit.

The act also requires registration with the Commission of national securities exchanges, brokers and dealers engaged in an over-the-counter securities business, and national associations of such dealers. Their activities and practices are subject to regulation by the Commission. The objective of free and open securities markets is furthered by prohibitions against manipulation, misrepresentation, and other fraudulent and deceptive devices in the purchase and sale of securities, which apply to securities traded in the over-the-counter markets as well as those traded on exchanges. The law provides for civil actions to enjoin violations of its provisions; and in addition to the penalty of fine or imprisonment (or both) which may be imposed by courts against any person for willful violation of the act, the Commission, after hearing, may suspend or revoke for similar reasons the registrations of securities firms, national securities exchanges, or a national securities association, or suspend or expel members from the latter two, thus barring their continued conduct of a securities business in interstate commerce. The Division of Trading and Exchanges (with the cooperation of regional offices) assists in the administration of these and related provisions of the act (see "Enforcement Activities").

The act also subjects to Commission regulation, short sales on exchanges, stabilizing, floor trading, the activities of specialists and odd-lot dealers, and such matters as excessive trading by exchange members. It further provides for control of the use of credit to finance the purchase of securities listed and registered on exchanges through establishment of minimum margin requirements by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935.—This act has two primary objectives designed by Congress for the protection of investors, consumers, and the public: (1) regulation and control by the Commission, in accordance with prescribed standards, of the purchase and sale of securities, properties, and other assets by companies comprised within electric and gas utility holding company systems, their intra-system transactions, service and management arrangements, etc., all with a view to eliminating abuses found by Congress to exist in the field of electric and gas public utility finance and operation; and (2) correction of past abuses by limiting system operations to physically integrated and coordinated properties, and by simplification of complex corporate and capital structures and adjustment of voting inequities among holders of securities of such companies.

To accomplish these objectives, the issuance and sale of securities by holding companies and their subsidiaries must be found by the Commission to meet statutory standards, namely: that the new security is reasonably adapted to the security structure and earning power of the issuer; that the proposed financing is necessary and appropriate to the economical and efficient operation of the company's business; that the consideration received and fees, commissions, and other remuneration paid are fair; and that the terms and conditions of the

sale are not detrimental to investors, consumers, or the public. The Commission requires in most cases that issuers invite sealed, competitive bids for the purchase and underwriting of securities subject to the act. The acquisition of securities or utility assets by companies subject to the act requires Commission approval based on findings of reasonable consideration, absence of interlocking relations and concentration of control, and a furtherance of the economical and efficient development of an integrated public-utility system. The sale of utility assets by companies subject to the act and all transactions among affiliates of such companies are subject to Commission rules and orders regarding the consideration to be received, maintenance of competitive conditions, fees and commissions, accounts, disclosure of interest, and similar matters.

In passing upon proposals for reorganization, merger, or consolidation, the Commission must be satisfied that the objectives of the act generally are complied with and that the terms of the proposals are fair and equitable to all classes of security holders affected.

To correct the abuses of the past, the act requires the geographic integration and simplification of holding-company systems, the simplification of corporate and system structures, and an equitable redistribution of voting power among security holders. Maintenance of control of utility systems through ownership of a disproportionate or nonexistent equity must be rectified; unwieldy, uneconomic, and complicated corporate and system structures must be simplified; and interests in companies and properties found not to be retainable as a part of or as incidental to the integrated utility system to be retained under the act must be divested. Compliance with these requirements may be obtained by voluntary action, through submission of plans by system companies which

must be found acceptable by the Commission under the prescribed standards, or the Commission may order the action to be taken in the first instance. The Commission's approval of voluntary plans and its orders directing compliance may be issued only after public hearing at which all interested persons have the right to be heard.

The act does not require the elimination of all holding companies, and those which meet its integration and simplification standards may continue to exist. The Commission may exempt holding companies from the act when certain conditions are met, such as the presence of a wholly intrastate or a wholly foreign business or a situation in which the holding company is predominantly an operating utility and only incidentally a holding company.

The Division of Corporate Regulation assists the Commission in the work of administering this act.

TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939.—

The rights and interests of purchasers of debt securities issued under indentures and sold publicly are safeguarded through provisions of this act requiring elimination of exculpatory clauses from and inclusion of protective provisions in indentures. The act also requires that the indenture trustee, who as a representative of the debt holders has the duty to see that the covenants in the indenture are adhered to, shall be "independent" and free of any interests which might conflict with the proper exercise of his duties. Examination of indentures for qualification under the act is conducted by the Division of Corporation Finance.

INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—

This act seeks to correct past abuses found to exist in the management of investment companies and to subject them to regulation in the interest of investors. The act requires investment companies to register with the Commission. Registration, among

other things, imposes the duty to report certain information to the Commission and to the company's security holders, requires majority stockholder approval for changes in fundamental policies, restricts membership on the board of directors and of advisers, and in general circumscribes transactions with affiliates or affiliates of affiliates. While management of a registered company, particularly as to investment decisions, is left wholly in the hands of the management, the act and the Commission's rules and orders thereunder seek to insure investors adequate information and to reduce as far as possible the detrimental influence of divided loyalty in persons responsible for management.

In addition to its regulatory activities the Commission may institute court action to enjoin the consummation of plans of reorganization considered grossly unfair to security holders, or to enjoin acts and practices of management involving gross misconduct or gross abuse of trust and to remove officials responsible therefor. Both the Division of Corporation Finance and the Division of Corporate Regulation aid in the administration of this act.

INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940.—Persons who, for compensation, engage in the business of advising others with respect to their security transactions must register with the Commission (unless exempt). Their activities in the conduct of such business are subject to standards of the act which make unlawful those practices which constitute fraud or deceit and require, among other things, disclosure of any interests they may have in transactions executed for clients. Surveillance of the activities of investment advisers is maintained through the Division of Trading and Exchanges, with the assistance of the regional offices.

CHAPTER X OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.—To aid the Federal courts in the

administration of the affairs of debtor corporations being reorganized under chapter X, the Commission participates actively as a party to the proceedings in those cases in which a substantial public interest is involved. It assists in the development and presentation of facts necessary for the information and guidance of the courts, particularly with respect to problems related to the feasibility of proposed plans of reorganization and their fairness to creditors and security holders affected thereby. In the more important cases, advisory reports on the question of feasibility and fairness are prepared by the Commission for the guidance of courts, creditors, and security holders. Participation in these proceedings is conducted through the regional offices, subject to direction and review by the Division of Corporate Regulation and the Commission.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—The Commission's enforcement activities are designed to obtain compliance with these statutes and the rules and regulations thereunder. They include measures to compel obedience to the disclosure requirements of the registration and other provisions of the acts, to prevent fraud and deception in the purchase and sale of securities, to obtain court orders enjoining acts and practices which operate as a fraud upon investors, to revoke the registrations of brokers and dealers who engage in such acts and practices, to suspend or expel from national securities exchanges or the national securities association any member or officer who has violated any provision of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and to prosecute persons who have engaged in fraudulent activities in willful violation of laws administered by the Commission. To this end, a staff of investigators is maintained which investigates complaints or other evidences of securities violations. Evidence thus established of law violations in the purchase

and sale of securities is used in support of appropriate administrative proceedings or of actions instituted in Federal courts to restrain or enjoin such activities. Where the evidence tends to establish fraud or other willful violation of the securities laws, the facts are referred to the Attorney General for criminal prosecution of the offenders. The Commission may assist in such prosecutions. Investigations are conducted primarily through the staffs of regional offices, subject to direction and review by the Division of Trading and Exchanges and by the Commission.

COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES REGARDING SECURITIES.—Complaints and inquiries may be directed to the home office or to any regional office. Registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection at the public reference room at the home office and, to a more limited extent, in its regional offices in New York and Chicago. Reproductions of the public material may be purchased from the Commission at prescribed rates.

Approved.

EDWARD N. GADSBY,
Chairman.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM¹

National Headquarters, 451 Indiana Avenue NW.

REpublic 7-5500

OFFICIALS

Director.....	LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.
Assistant to the Director.....	COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON.
Assistant to the Director.....	COL. RAYMOND T. HIGGINS.
Assistant to the Director.....	COL. WILLIAM S. ILIFF, Jr.
Assistant to the Director.....	COL. CHARLES H. GRAHL.
Chief, Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information.....	COL. BERNARD T. FRANCE III.
Chief Medical Officer.....	COL. RICHARD H. EANES.
General Counsel.....	COL. DANIEL O. OMER.
Chief Planning Officer.....	COL. JOEL D. GRIFFING.
Adjutant General.....	COL. JOSEPH A. GROTEKRATH.
Division Chiefs:	
Administrative Division.....	VICTOR A. OLSEN.
Communications and Records Division.....	COL. CHARLES R. FOX.
Field Division.....	COL. WILLIAM P. AVERILL.
Fiscal and Procurement Division.....	COL. CLOYD T. CALDWELL.
Manpower Division.....	COL. E. DEE INGOLD.
Research and Statistics Division.....	KENNETH H. MCGILL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Selective Service System was established by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604; 50 U. S. C. App. 451-471), as amended, which also transferred to the Selective Service System the functions of the Office of Selective Service Records, which was established by the act of March 31, 1947

(61 Stat. 31; 50 U. S. C. App. 321-329).

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, requires the registration of male citizens of the United States and all other male persons who are in the United States who are between the ages of 18 and 26, and imposes liability for training and service in the armed forces upon such of

¹ Organization chart on page 621.

these persons who are between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years except that aliens not admitted to the United States for permanent residence are not liable for training and service until they have remained in the United States for a period exceeding 1 year. Some persons who have been deferred remain liable for training and service until they attain the age of 28 and others remain liable until they attain the age of 35. Conscientious objectors who are found to be opposed to any service in the armed forces are required to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the armed forces. The President is authorized to select and induct into the armed forces such numbers of persons as may be required to maintain the strengths of such forces. The President is also authorized to provide for the selection and induction into the armed forces of persons qualified in needed medical, dental, or allied specialist categories pursuant to special requisitions submitted by the Secretary of Defense.

Provisions are contained in the act exempting members of the active armed forces and foreign diplomatic and consular personnel from registration and liability for training and service. Likewise exempted are categories of aliens not admitted to the United States for permanent residence as specified by the President. Exemption or deferment from training and service is provided for various categories of veterans; certain members of reserve components and training corps of the armed forces; certain executive, legislative, and judicial officials of the United States, and the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States; ministers of religion and divinity students; and sole surviving sons of families of which one or more sons or daughters were killed or died while serving in the armed forces. The President is authorized to provide, by rules and regulations, for the defer-

ment of persons whose continuance in their employment or occupation is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest; of persons with dependents other than wives alone, except in cases of extreme hardship; of persons who have children; and of persons found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective.

Executive Order 10650 of January 6, 1956, authorizes the Selective Service System to select persons who have certain critical skills for enlistment in the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces under the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (69 Stat. 600; 50 U. S. C. 1013).

Pursuant to the provisions of section 233 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 489; 50 U. S. C. 961 (a)), as amended, the Selective Service System determines the availability of members of the Standby Reserve of the Armed Forces for order to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress.

PURPOSE.—The Selective Service System is responsible for carrying out its functions under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, with respect to the registration, examination, classification, selection, and delivery for induction into the armed forces of male persons required to register under that act, or in lieu of induction for ordering them to perform civilian work. It is also responsible for the selection of persons having critical skills for enlistment in the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces, for determining the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for order to active duty, and for carrying out the functions transferred to it from the Office of Selective Service Records. The functions so transferred are the preservation and servicing of the records of selective service obtained under the Selective Training and

Service Act of 1940, as amended, and the performance of such other duties relating to the preservation of the records, knowledge, and methods of selective service, not inconsistent with law.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE.—The Selective Service System is headed by the Director of Selective Service who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and is responsible directly to the President for carrying out the functions of the System. The Director decides appeals from the determinations of appeal boards as to the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for order to active duty.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.—As the operations of the Selective Service System are largely decentralized, the National Headquarters functions under the supervision of the Director primarily as a coordinating agency for the State headquarters for selective service in the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia. Within National Headquarters are the Office of the Director, the Administrative Division, the Communications and Records Division, the Field Division, the Fiscal and Procurement Division, the Manpower Division, and the Research and Statistics Division. Within the Office of the Director are the Assistants to the Director, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, the Office of the Chief Medical Officer, the Office of the Chief Planning Officer, and the Office of the Adjutant General.

STATE HEADQUARTERS.—Each State headquarters is in the immediate charge of a State director of selective service who is appointed by the President upon recommendation of the

Governor, who represents the Governor in all selective service matters, and who is responsible for carrying out the functions of the Selective Service System within his area of jurisdiction. The State headquarters is responsible for the coordination and general supervision of the activities of the local boards, appeal boards, Federal record depot, and other selective service agencies under its jurisdiction. Members of local boards and appeal boards, medical advisers to the State directors, medical advisers to the local boards, Government appeal agents, and advisers to registrants serve without compensation.

A Federal record depot is established in each State headquarters, except in Guam and the Canal Zone, and is responsible for the preservation and servicing of the remainder of the selective service records obtained in the State under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and other selective service records placed in the depot pursuant to authorization of the Director of Selective Service.

LOCAL BOARDS.—At least one local board has been established in each county or political subdivision corresponding thereto except where, upon recommendation of the respective Governors, intercounty local boards have been established for areas not exceeding five counties. A local board consists of three or more civilian members, residents of a county in the local board area. Each local board has the power to determine, subject to the right of appeal to the appeal board, all questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service of all men registered in, or subject to registration in, the local board area. In the District of Columbia an additional local board has been established which has jurisdiction over all persons registered who have no place of residence within

National Selective Service Appeal Board

Room 307, 451 Indiana Avenue NW.

REpublic 7-5500, Branch 4577

OFFICIALS

Chairman.....	JAMES P. RINGLEY.
Member.....	MARTIN V. COFFEY.
Member.....	JAMES VAN ALLEN.
Executive.....	EDWIN J. DENTZ.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Selective Service Appeal Board was established by Executive Order 9988 of August 20, 1948, as amended by Executive Order 10116 of March 9, 1950. The Board, which is located at the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, consists of three civilian members appointed by the President. The President has authorized the National Board to finally determine, upon ap-

peal or upon its own motion, all claims or questions with respect to the inclusion of registrants for, or their exemption or deferment from, training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. In carrying out its functions the National Board is independent of the Director of Selective Service.

Approved.

JAMES P. RINGLEY,
Chairman.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

811 Vermont Avenue NW.

EXecutive 3-3111

OFFICIALS

Administrator.....	WENDELL B. BARNES.
Assistant to the Administrator.....	ROBERT C. JONES.
Assistant to the Administrator.....	JOHN J. MCCARTHY.
Deputy Administrator.....	ALBERT C. KELLY.
Deputy Administrator.....	DONALD A. HICKINS.
Deputy Administrator.....	ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY.
General Counsel.....	PHILIP MCCALLUM.
Director, Office of Information.....	ARTHUR HACHTEN.
Director, Office of Controller.....	KEITH L. HANNA.
Director, Office of Economic Adviser.....	JULES ABELS.
Director, Office of Organization and Management.....	WILLIAM C. FISHER.
Director, Office of Financial Assistance.....	JOHN R. KEENFR.
Director, Office of Procurement and Technical Assistance.....	THEODORE G. WAAIL.
Director, Office of Personnel.....	EDWIN Z. HOLLAND.
Director, Office of Program Analysis.....	ROBERT J. PAGR.

LOAN POLICY BOARD

Chairman.....	WENDELL B. BARNES.
ROBERT B. ANDERSON (Secretary of the Treasury).	
SINCLAIR WEEKS (Secretary of Commerce).	

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Small Business Administration was established pursuant to the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended (67

Stat. 232; 15 U. S. C. 631 et seq.). It is the first comprehensive peacetime agency devoted wholly to small-business problems and is an independent agency under the general direction and supervision of the President.

ORGANIZATION.—The management of the Administration is vested in an Administrator, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and three Deputy Administrators, who are appointed by the Administrator to assist him in the execution of the functions of the Administration. The act also provides for a Loan Policy Board consisting of the Administrator, as chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce. The Loan Policy Board is charged with

establishing general policies for the granting and denial of applications for financial assistance.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Administration are to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small-business concerns, to insure that a fair proportion of the total Government purchases and contracts for supplies and services be placed with small-business enterprises, and to make loans to small-business concerns and to victims of floods or other catastrophes.

ACTIVITIES.—In connection with its principal activities, the Administration is empowered: (1) to provide financial counseling and to lend to small-business concerns to finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion, or to finance the acquisition

REGIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(RD Regional Director, BM Branch Manager)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address
I	Edward J. Stewart, RD	131 State St., Boston 9, Mass.
II	Arthur E. Long, RD	42 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
	Norbert J. Finkler, BM	500 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
	Charles C. Foster, BM	70 Arch St., Hartford, Conn.
III	William H. Harman, RD	1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
	Fernand A. Thomassy, BM	107 6th St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
IV	Clarence P. Moore, RD	900 North Lombardy St., Richmond 20, Va.
	Meredith R. Hoffmaster, BM	Fayette and St. Paul Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.
	Delbert E. Williams, BM	910 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.
	Robert B. Horning, BM	102 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
V	James F. Hollingsworth, RD	60 Fairlie St. NW, Atlanta 3, Ga.
	Fred H. Foy, BM	704 North 22d St., Birmingham 3, Ala.
	James D. Carpenter, BM	327 NE. 1st Ave., Miami 32, Fla.
	Morris G. Heins, Jr., BM	22 North Front St., Memphis 3, Tenn.
	Antonio Yordan, BM	1235 Ponce de Leon Ave., Santurce, P. R.
VI	James G. Garwick, RD	1370 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.
	Richard B. Blankenship, Acting BM	Sixth and Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.
VII	William H. Kelley, RD	226 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.
	Earl W. Merry, BM	Federal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
	Robert W. Davis, BM	210 Monona Ave., Madison, Wis.
	Hal P. McCarthy, Acting BM	Federal Bldg., Davenport, Iowa
VIII	Robert C. Alm, RD	2d Ave. and 3d St., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
IX	C. I. Moyer, RD	1006 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.
	Lyle S. MacKenzie, BM	15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha 2, Nebr.
	Mrs. Ruby Koelling, BM	1114 Market St., St. Louis 1, Mo.
	Lawrence M. Gibson, BM	107 North Market St., Wichita 2, Kans.
X	Chris W. Ferguson, RD	1000 Main St., Dallas 2, Tex.
	Henry A. Schumacher, BM	1424 Hadley St., Houston 2, Tex.
	Justin Green, BM	610 South St., New Orleans 12, La.
	Owen C. Jones, BM	114 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.
	William F. Strahy, BM	405 W. 3d St., Little Rock, Ark.
	James R. Woodall, BM	434 S. Main Ave., San Antonio, Tex.
XI	Harold R. Smetthills, RD	909 17th St., Denver 2, Colo.
XII	Edward L. Turkington, RD	40 Davis St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
	Warren C. Johnson, BM	119 Merchant St., Honolulu, Hawaii
XIII	Robert F. Buck, RD	506 2d Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.
	John G. Barnett, BM	830 R.W. Morrison St., Portland 4, Oreg.
	William T. Beaumont, BM	Main and 6th Ave., Helena, Mont.
	Frank M. Reed, BM	424 5th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska.
XIV	Donald E. McLarnan, RD	317 W. 5th St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
XV	Frederick W. Fitchard, RD	211 W. Congress St., Detroit 26, Mich.

of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials, and to supply such concerns with working capital; (2) to lend to groups of small-business concerns for the purpose of establishing facilities in and through such corporation to produce or secure raw materials or supplies; (3) to make loans to aid victims of floods or other natural catastrophes to repair, rebuild, or replace their homes, businesses, or other property; (4) to make loans to assist small businesses which have sustained substantial economic injury resulting from drought or excessive rainfall; (5) to determine what business enterprises shall be designated "small-business" concerns with respect to Government procurement, lending, disposal of property, and allocation or distribution of materials, or supplies; (6) to certify to Government procurement officers as to the productive and financial ability of a small-business concern to perform a specific Government contract; (7) to enter into joint determinations with the procuring agencies, to set aside for exclusive award to small-business concerns the whole or part of Government contracts; (8) to consult with other Government agencies in connection

with their issuance of orders or in the formulation of policies affecting small-business concerns; (9) to approve small-business defense production pools; (10) to enter into Government prime contracts and sublet their performance to small-business concerns; (11) to encourage letting of subcontracts by Government prime contractors to small-business concerns; (12) to provide technical and managerial aids to small-business concerns; (13) to inventory productive facilities of small-business concerns which can be used for war or defense production; (14) to consult with Government agencies to insure fair and reasonable treatment for small-business concerns; (15) to ascertain and coordinate the means whereby the productive capacity of small-business concerns can be most effectively utilized for war or defense production; and (16) to report semi-annually to the President and Congress on the accomplishments of the Administration, the report also to contain such appropriate recommendations and comments as deemed appropriate.

Approved.

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Administrator.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION¹

Smithsonian Building, The Mall, near Tenth Street and Independence Avenue SW.
National 8-1810, Branch 318

THE ESTABLISHMENT

The President of the United States.....	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
The Vice President of the United States.....	RICHARD M. NIXON.
The Chief Justice of the United States.....	EARL WARREN.
The Secretary of State.....	JOHN FOSTER DULLES.
The Secretary of the Treasury.....	ROBERT B. ANDERSON.
The Secretary of Defense.....	WILLIAM W. MCLELLAN.
The Attorney General.....	WILLIAM P. ROGERS.
The Postmaster General.....	ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD.
The Secretary of the Interior.....	FRED A. SEATON.
The Secretary of Agriculture.....	EZRA TAFT BENSON.
The Secretary of Commerce.....	SINCLAIR WEEKS.
The Secretary of Labor.....	JAMES P. MITCHELL.
The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	MARION B. FOLSOM.

¹ Organization chart on page 622.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Chief Justice of the United States.....	EARL WARREN, <i>Chancellor.</i>
The Vice President of the United States.....	RICHARD M. NIXON.
Member of the Senate.....	CLINTON P. ANDERSON.
Member of the Senate.....	LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.
Member of the Senate.....	H. ALEXANDER SMITH.
Member, House of Representatives.....	OVERTON BROOKS.
Member, House of Representatives.....	CLARENCE CANNOY.
Member, House of Representatives.....	JOHN M. VORYS.
Citizen Member.....	JOHN N. BROWN.
Citizen Member.....	ARTHUR H. COMPTON.
Citizen Member.....	ROBERT V. FLEMING.
Citizen Member.....	CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT.
Citizen Member.....	CARYL P. HASKINS.
Citizen Member.....	JEROME C. HUNSAKER.

OFFICIALS

Secretary.....	LEONARD CARMICHAEL.
Assistant Secretary.....	JOHN L. KEDDY.
Assistant Secretary.....	A. REMINGTON KELLOGG.
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.....	MRS. LOUISE M. PEARSON.
Treasurer.....	THOMAS F. CLARK.
Chief, Editorial and Publications Division.....	PAUL H. OEHAFR.
Librarian.....	RUTH E. BLANCHARD.
Buildings Manager.....	LAWRENCE L. OLIVER.
Chief, Personnel Division.....	JACK B. NEWMAN.
Chief, Supply Division.....	ANTHONY W. WILDING.
Chief, Photographic Laboratory.....	FLOYD B. KESTNER.

Bureaus Under the Smithsonian Institution

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

Director.....	A. REMINGTON KELLOGG.
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MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Head Curator, Department of Anthropology.....	FRANK M. SETZLER.
Head Curator, Department of Zoology.....	HERBERT FRIEDMANN, <i>Acting.</i>
Head Curator, Department of Botany.....	JASON R. SWALLEN.
Head Curator, Department of Geology.....	G. ARTHUR COOPER.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

Head Curator, Department of Science and Technology.....	ROBERT P. MULHAUF.
Head Curator, Department of Arts and Manufactures.....	PHILIP W. BISHOP, <i>Acting.</i>
Head Curator, Department of Civil History.....	ANTHONY N. B. GARYAN.
Head Curator, Department of Armed Forces History.....	MENDEL L. PETERSON.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Director.....	FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.
Director, River Basin Surveys.....	FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Director.....	FRED L. WHIFFLE.
Associate Director.....	THEODORE E. STEVENS.
Associate Director.....	J. ALLEN HYNK.
Assistant Director.....	JOHN S. RINEHART.
Chief, Division of Radiation and Organisms.....	(VACANCY).

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

Director THOMAS M. BEGGS.

FREER GALLERY OF ART

Director ARCHIBALD G. WENLEY.
Assistant Director JOHN A. POPE.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Advisory Board:
Chairman (ex officio) LEONARD CARMICHAEL (Secretary
of the Smithsonian Institution).
Representing the Chief of Staff, Department of the
Air Force MAJ. GEN. REUBEN C. HOOD, JR.
Representing the Chief of Naval Operations, De-
partment of the Navy REAR ADM. ROBERT E. DIXON.
Citizen member GROVER LOENING.
Citizen member JAMES H. DOOLITTLE.
Director PHILIP S. HOPKINS.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Director THEODORE H. REED.
Associate Director J. LEAR GRIMMER.

CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

(Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone)

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution LEONARD CARMICHAEL.
Resident Naturalist MARTIN H. MOYNIHAN.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

Chief JEREMIAH A. COLLINS.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

(Under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Chairman THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE. CHESTER DALE.
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. FERDINAND L. BELIN.
THE SECRETARY OF THE DUNCAN PHILLIPS.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. PAUL MELLON.
RUSH H. KRESS.

OFFICERS

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Vice President FERDINAND L. BELIN.
Secretary-Treasurer HUNTINGTON CAIRNS.
Director JOHN WALKER.
Administrator ERNEST R. FEIDLER.
General Counsel HUNTINGTON CAIRNS.
Chief Curator PERRY B. COTT.
Assistant Director (VACANCY).
Assistant Administrator LLOYD D. HAYES.
Assistant Treasurer E. ROY BERGHOLZ.
Assistant Secretary E. JAMES ADAMS.
Assistant Chief Curator FERN R. SHAPLEY.
Chief Engineer and Building Superintendent STERLING P. EAGLETON.
Administrative Assistant (VACANCY).
Personnel Officer CHARLES B. WALSTROM.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress approved August 10, 1846 (9 Stat. 102; 20 U. S. C. 41, 50, 61), under the terms of the will of James Smithson, of London, England, who in 1829 bequeathed his fortune to the United States to found, at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This is accomplished through scientific research, explorations, museum and art gallery exhibits, and publications.

Besides the original Smithsonian endowment, the Institution holds and administers a number of special funds for the prosecution of specific scientific researches or for other purposes stipulated by their donors.

The library of the Smithsonian Institution, including the Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress, consists mainly of scientific publications, reports, proceedings, and transactions of the learned societies and institutions of the world. These publications number more than 900,000 volumes.

ORGANIZATION.—The Smithsonian Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the members of the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three Members each of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The Secretary of the Institution is its executive officer and the director of its activities

pository of the national collections, is especially rich in the natural science of America, including zoology, entomology, botany, geology, paleontology, archeology, ethnology, and physical anthropology, and has extensive series relating to the arts and industries, the graphic arts, and history. The great study series in the various fields of natural science form the basis for fundamental researches in pure science, upon which the structure of applied science is built. Collections in the field of history comprise art, antiquarian, military, naval, numismatic, and philatelic materials, and include many historic objects relating to World Wars I and II. The arts and industries collections consist of objects relating to engineering, textiles, woods, graphic arts, and medicine, and include raw materials, processes of manufacture, and finished products.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.—This Bureau, through field researches and documentary studies, collects and publishes information on the American Indians, present and past, and on the native peoples living in lands under the jurisdiction of the United States. Information on these subjects is disseminated also through correspondence to schools, learned societies, and interested individuals. Among the resources of the Bureau are a large manuscript collection and the largest collection in existence of American Indian photographic negatives. An important unit of the Bureau is the River Basin Surveys

tion by artificial satellites. Part of its work is undertaken cooperatively with other agencies.

The Division of Radiation and Organisms is engaged in research on the biological effects of both ionizing (X-rays) and non-ionizing (visible and near-visible) radiation. Studies are being made on (1) the biochemical role of light in regulating growth and development in plants; (2) the effect of light in inhibition and intensification of X-ray damage; and (3) the biochemistry of the plant hormone, auxin, in controlling growth.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS.—The National Collection of Fine Arts is the depository for those parts of the national collections relating to the fine arts not included in the National Gallery of Art. It contains, among other exhibits, the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of portraits by British masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of paintings by Italian, French, English, Flemish, and Dutch masters; and the William T. Evans collection of paintings by contemporary American artists.

An important addition to the National Collection was made in June 1929 by the gift of John Gellatly, of New York, of his notable art collection, containing more than 150 pictures by eminent American and foreign artists, large collections of glass, jewels, oriental specimens, antique furniture, and other valuable material—the entire collection valued at several million dollars. By the terms of the gift, the collection was brought to Washington on April 30, 1933, and is now

ment fund were the gift of the late Charles L. Freer of Detroit. Since their installation in 1920, the collections of Chinese bronzes, jades, paintings and pottery, and East Indian and Islamic arts have been importantly augmented, and field work and other research work pursued. A large collection of the works of James McNeill Whistler and a limited group by other American painters are also present in the Freer Gallery.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM.—The National Air Museum was established by act approved August 12, 1946 (60 Stat. 997; 20 U. S. C. 77), to memorialize the national development of aviation and serve as a repository for aeronautical material of historical interest and significance. There was transferred to it in 1947 the aeronautical collections of the United States National Museum. An important part of the collections is now in storage awaiting construction of a museum building in the Washington, D. C., area to house it.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.—The Zoological Park covers an area of 175 acres and is located in the Rock Creek Valley, 2 miles north of the center of Washington. Its collection comprises about 3,000 living animals.

CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA.—The act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 724; 48 U. S. C. 1381), authorized and directed that there be set aside within the Canal Zone an area in Gatun Lake known as Barro Colorado Island whereon the natural features are so far as practicable to be left in their original state for observation and investigation by scientists. Under Reorganization

the Canal Zone is strategic since it occupies a position on the land bridge between North and South America. The facilities of the laboratory are available, at a moderate charge to cover subsistence, to accredited workers who make application to the officials indicated above.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE.—This Service is the agency of the United States Government for the exchange of scientific, literary, and governmental publications with foreign governments, institutions, and investigators.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (under direction of Board of Trustees, National Gallery of Art).—The National Gallery of Art is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution created by joint resolution of Congress approved March 24, 1937, as a result of the late Andrew W. Mellon's gift to the Nation of his important collection of works of art and a monumental gallery building located on the north side of the Mall between Fourth and Seventh Streets, Washington, D. C. The act provides that this bureau shall be directed by a board to be known as the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, whose duty it shall be to maintain and administer the National Gallery of Art and the site thereof. There are nine members of the Board of Trustees.

The National Gallery building, costing about \$15,000,000, was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon and The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, under the direction and guidance of Paul Mellon, Donald D. Shepard, and David K. E. Bruce, surviving trustees of The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. It was designed by John Russell Pope (1874-1937), architect, Otto R. Eggers, Daniel Paul Higgins, associates, and was dedicated by the President of the United States on March 17, 1941. The building contains, in addition to the Mellon collec-

tion, the notable collection of Italian and French paintings and sculpture given to the Nation by Samuel H. Kress, and the famous collection of paintings, sculpture, and decorative arts given by Joseph E. Widener in memory of his father, Peter A. B. Widener. Chester Dale has given a number of important paintings and has also placed on indefinite loan his outstanding collection of paintings by French nineteenth and twentieth century artists. A notable accession is the large and important collection of more than 17,000 prints and drawings given by Lessing J. Rosenwald. A number of important paintings and sculpture from the Ralph and Mary Booth collection have been given to the National Gallery. Many other gifts of sculpture, paintings, drawings, and prints have been received from generous donors.

The Gallery has also received as a gift the Index of American Design, consisting of approximately 20,000 drawings and water colors reflecting the American tradition of design and craftsmanship in decorative art and folk art. The Index drawings were made by artists employed by the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency. Another important gift to the Gallery is the Richter Archive of Illustrations on Art, containing more than 80,000 reproductions of paintings of all schools. The gift was made by Solomon R. Guggenheim, of New York. The Richter Archive provides reproductions of inestimable value to scholars working in Washington, and has helped to establish a new center of scholarship in the history of painting similar to the Frick Art Reference Library in New York. The National Gallery Library, numbering over 25,000 books and pamphlets, has been greatly increased through the generosity of Paul Mellon.

Approved.

LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Lafayette Building, 811 Vermont Avenue NW.

EXecutive 3-3151

MEMBERS

Chairman..... DOROTHY McCULLOUGH LEE.

FRANCIS A. CHERRY.
THOMAS J. DONEGAN.

JAMES R. DUNCAN.
R. LOCKWOOD JONES.

OFFICIALS

Executive Secretary..... CHARLES C. WISE, JR.
General Counsel..... GEORGE R. GALLAGHER.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Subversive Activities Control Board was established by the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 enacted on September 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 987 et seq.; 50 U. S. C. 781 et seq.).

ORGANIZATION.—The Board consists of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated Chairman by the President. Not more than three members of the Board shall be members of the same political party. Appointments are for terms of 5 years, or, in the event of an unexpired vacancy, to complete the term of the predecessor.

ACTIVITIES.—The Board, upon ap-

plication by the Attorney General or by any organization or individual covered by the act, determines whether any such organization is a "Communist-action organization," a "Communist-front organization," or a "Communist-infiltrated organization" within the meaning of the act, as amended, and whether any such individual is a member of any Communist-action organization or an officer of a Communist-front organization registered, or by final order of the Board required to be registered, under the act, as amended.

Approved.

DOROTHY McCULLOUGH LEE,
Chairman.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Internal Revenue Building, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.
NAtional 8-5771, Branch 3018

JUDGES

Chief Judge..... J. EDGAR MURDOCK.

BOLON B. TURNER.
MARION J. HARRON.
JOHN W. KERN.
CLARENCE V. OPPER.
NORMAN O. TIETJENS.
ARNOLD RAUM.
J. GREGORY BRUCE.
GRAYDON G. WITHEY.

MORTON P. FISHER.
ALLIN H. PIERCE.
CRAIG S. ATKINS.
JOHN E. MULRONEY.
BRUCE M. FORRESTER.
RUSSELL E. TRAIN.
(VACANCY).

Retired judges recalled to perform judicial duties under the provisions of section 7447, Internal Revenue Code of 1954:

C. ROGERS ARUNDELL.
ERNEST H. VAN FOSSAN.

EUGENE BLACK.
CLARENCE P. LEMIRE.

OFFICIALS

Clerk _____	HOWARD P. LOCKE.
Administrative Officer _____	OTTO W. SCHOENFELDER.
Reporter _____	ELLA C. THOMAS.
Librarian _____	LILLIAN C. McLAURIN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Tax Court of the United States (formerly the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals) is an independent executive agency (see sec. 7441, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 68A Stat. 879). The Board was created by the Revenue Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 336), and continued by the Revenue Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 105), the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The change in name to the Tax Court was made by the Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 957).

JURISDICTION.—The Tax Court tries and adjudicates controversies involving the existence of deficiencies or overpayments in income, excess profits, estate, gift, and personal holding company surtaxes in cases where deficiencies have been determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; adjudicates applications for refund of excess-profits tax after the rejection by the Commissioner of claims for refund of such taxes under applicable provisions of sections 711, 721, and 722 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.

The Court also has jurisdiction over proceedings to redetermine the amount, if any, of excessive profits realized by contractors on war contracts in cases where a determination of excessive profits has been made by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, the Renegotiation Board, or other authorized agency or department of the Government (see sec. 701, Revenue Act of 1943, 58 Stat. 26; 50 U. S. C. App. 1191 (e)), and the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 7).

In cases arising under excess-profits tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 where the issues to be determined relate to abnormalities, and those cases arising under section 701, Revenue Act of 1943 and the Renegotiation Acts, the decisions of the Tax Court are final. All other decisions are subject to review by the United States court of appeals for the prescribed circuit, or, by agreement, by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and thereafter by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the granting of a writ of certiorari.

ACTIVITIES.—The Court establishes calendars of cases at various locations within the United States to enable the conduct of trials at places convenient to taxpayers. All proceedings are public and are conducted judicially in accordance with the Court's Rules of Practice and the rules of evidence applicable in trials without a jury in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. A fee of \$10 is prescribed for the filing of a petition. Practice before the Court is limited to practitioners enrolled under the Court's Rules.

ORGANIZATION.—The Court organization consists of a Chief Judge, elected biennially from among the Judges of the Court, 16 divisions, each headed by a Judge, the Office of the Clerk of the Court, and the Office of the Administrative Officer.

Approved.

J EDGAR MURDOCK,
Chief Judge.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ¹

New Sprankle Building, Knoxville, Tenn.; Woodward Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.²
Washington telephone, NAtional 8-7031

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman.....	HERBERT DAVIS VOGEL.
A. R. JONES.	FRANK J. WELCH.

OFFICIALS

General Manager.....	AUBREY J. WAGNER.
Assistant General Manager and Chief Budget Officer.....	LOUIS J. VAN MOL.
General Counsel and Secretary to the Corporation.....	CHARLES J. MCCARTHY.
Director of Personnel.....	EDWIN A. SHELLEY.
Director of Information.....	PAUL L. EVANS.
Washington Representative.....	MARGUERITE OWEN.
Comptroller.....	GIFFORD G. CRUZE.
Director of Property and Supply.....	ASHFORD TODD, JR.
Director of Materials.....	PAUL FAHEY.
Chief Engineer.....	GEORGE K. LEONARD.
Chief Water Control Planning Engineer.....	REED A. ELLIOT.
Chief Design Engineer.....	ROBERT A. MONROE.
Chief Construction Engineer.....	HENRY T. LOFFT.
Manager of Power.....	GABRIEL O. WESSENAUER.
Assistant Manager of Power and Director of Power Supply.....	ROLAND A. KAMPMEIER.
Director of Power Utilization.....	JAMES E. WATSON.
Director of Power Operations.....	C. LEE KARR.
Director of Power Engineering and Construction.....	KENNETH E. HAPGOOD.
Manager of Chemical Engineering.....	CHARLES H. YOUNG.
Director of Chemical Development.....	JOHN H. WALTHALL.
Director of Chemical Operations.....	STEWART A. HARVEY.
Director of Agricultural Relations.....	LELAND ALLBAUGH.
Director of Forestry Relations.....	RICHARD KILBOURNE.
Director of Health and Safety.....	DR. O. M. DERRYBERRY.
Director of Navigation and Local Flood Relations.....	J. PORTER TAYLOR.
Director of Reservoir Properties.....	J. ED CAMPBELL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 58; 16 U. S. C. 831-831dd). The statute directs the corporation to take custody of the Wilson Dam and appurtenant plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and to operate them in the interest of the national defense and for the development of new types of fertilizers for use in agricultural programs. These purposes governed the original construction of the Muscle Shoals properties pursuant to section 124 of the National Defense

Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 166, 215; 50 U. S. C. 79). The statute further provides for the development of the Tennessee River and its tributaries in the interest of navigation, the control of floods, and the generation and disposition of hydroelectric power. Executive Order 6161, of June 8, 1933, which implements sections 22 and 23 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, confers upon the corporation the authority to conduct investigations upon which additional legislation may be predicated in order to aid further the proper conservation, development, and use of

¹ Organization chart on page 623.

² Other offices: Wilson Dam, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

the resources of the region. In the conduct of its operations and investigations, the corporation is authorized to cooperate with other national, State, and local agencies and institutions so that the fullest measure of effectiveness can be achieved.

The corporation is financed by congressional appropriation. Additional funds may be obtained from the sale of power or fertilizers in the amounts and under the conditions provided by the statute. Some funds have in the past been obtained by the sale of bonds, but there is no authority to issue additional bonds except in a limited amount for the purpose of refunding bonds which are presently outstanding. The Comptroller General of the United States has always been empowered to make a post-audit of all accounts of the corporation, and under the Government Corporation Control Act is now directed to make an annual commercial type audit. The corporation may sue or be sued in its corporate name, make contracts, purchase or lease real and personal property, and exercise the right of eminent domain in the furtherance of its statutory objectives.

PURPOSE.—Efforts to improve the Tennessee River system for navigation, dating from the administration of President Monroe in 1824, culminated in the statute creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, which imposes upon that agency the duty of bringing about an adequate and complete development of the river system through the construction of a series of dams upon the main stream and its principal tributaries. The relationship of the serious flood problem on the Tennessee River to that of the Mississippi was such that Congress directed the corporation to provide its projects with flood-control storage to alleviate these conditions. Closely related is a program of water control and conservation in the watershed of the

Tennessee Valley, of which fertilizer research carried on at the plants at Muscle Shoals is a vital factor.

ORGANIZATION

The Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, is authorized by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act to exercise all powers of the corporation. It establishes general policies and programs, appraises progress and results, approves items of major importance, and establishes the basic organization. The General Counsel advises the Board on legal matters and is secretary to the corporation.

The Office of the General Manager includes the General Manager and immediate staff, and the Budget, Information, Washington, and Government Relations and Economics Staffs. The General Manager is the principal TVA administrative officer. He is responsible for directing and coordinating the execution of programs, policies, and decisions of the Board of Directors, subject to such controls as it establishes. He assigns duties and makes delegations to divisions and approves major management methods, appointments, and organization changes. He brings before the Board matters it should consider or approve. The Budget Staff is responsible for preparation of the budget and for liaison with the Bureau of the Budget. The Information Staff furnishes information to the public and provides technical library services to employees. The Washington Staff aids in liaison with Congress, Federal agencies, and the Executive Office of the President. The Government Relations and Economics Staff advises and aids in areas of governmental relations and in analyses of conditions and events having economic and sociological implications in TVA programs and operations.

The Division of Personnel advises and assists in the development, administration, and appraisal of policies and

standards in personnel administration; the Division of Finance, in policies on finances, accounting, and auditing; the Division of Property and Supply, in policies on acquisition, transfer, and disposal of real property, provision of transportation and office services, and analysis of office methods; and the Division of Materials, in policies on acquisition, transfer, and disposal of personal property. The Division of Law handles all legal problems in connection with the business of TVA and advises and assists on legislative matters relating to TVA activities and on negotiations to which TVA is a party.

The Office of Engineering develops, recommends, and executes plans for water control in the Tennessee River and its tributaries. It plans, designs, and builds structures required to carry out TVA's objectives and directs the integrated control of water operations of the reservoir system.

The Office of Power formulates, recommends, and executes engineering and other plans, policies, and programs relating to the generation, transmission, and utilization of electric power.

The Office of Chemical Engineering formulates, recommends, and executes plans, policies, and programs of research in chemistry, chemical engineering, and metallurgy to improve the use of natural resources, and for national defense. It also operates chemical plants for production of fertilizers and munitions materials.

The Division of Forestry Relations formulates, recommends, and conducts investigative and development programs in forestry, fish and game, and watershed protection.

The Division of Agricultural Relations carries out plans and projects for the testing and introduction of new forms of fertilizer and their effective use in improved systems of farm management; for the improvement of watershed-stream flow relationships in

the Valley; for the readjustment of agricultural areas affected by TVA operations; and for related activities.

The Division of Health and Safety recommends and carries out plans and policies on the health and safety of employees and of the public affected by TVA activities and cooperates with other agencies in health and safety studies, demonstrations, and services.

The Division of Navigation and Local Flood Relations formulates and carries out policies for the effective navigation use of the Tennessee River system; and studies local flood problems and develops relationships with State and local governments and groups to assist them in the development and promotion of adequate control measures.

The Division of Reservoir Properties recommends and executes policies on administration of reservoir properties, manages employee housing and services for construction projects, provides services and facilities for property protection and law enforcement, and aids in furthering public understanding of TVA programs. It is responsible for site planning and TVA's interests in recreation.

All personnel actions in TVA are based on merit and efficiency under the merit system authorized by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and developed by TVA. The TVA has formal agreements with unions representing its employees. They cover matters suitable for collective bargaining and procedures to aid efficiency through employee-management cooperation. Management and employees jointly administer TVA's independent retirement system. As of December 31, 1957, 14,774 workers were employed. The standard workweek is 40 hours.

ACTIVITIES

AREA OF OPERATION.—The natural course of the Tennessee River traverses a distance of about 650 miles from

Knoxville, Tenn., to Paducah, Ky., where it empties into the Ohio River. It has six principal tributaries which drain the highest mass of mountains east of the Rockies in an area of the highest annual rainfall in the United States, excepting the Pacific Northwest. The Tennessee basin includes parts of seven States, having an area of approximately 41,000 square miles; Valley counties have a population of about 3,534,500, about three-fourths of which is classified as rural.

NAVIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL.—To carry out its mandate to provide a navigable channel in the Tennessee River and to obtain a maximum of flood control in the drainage areas of the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, TVA has constructed and maintains dams in the Tennessee River and in some of the larger tributaries.

The following system of dams provides a 9-foot navigable channel from the mouth of the river near Paducah, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., and will substantially alleviate floods in the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers: Kentucky Dam, Pickwick Landing Dam, Wilson Dam (completed in 1926 and transferred to the Authority in 1933), Wheeler Dam, Guntersville Dam, Hales Bar Dam, Chickamauga Dam, Watts Bar Dam, and Fort Loudoun Dam, all on the main river; Norris Dam, on the Clinch River; Hiwassee Dam, on the Hiwassee River; Cherokee Dam, on the Holston River; Douglas Dam, on the French Broad River; Fontana Dam, on the Little Tennessee River; Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Notely, and Chatuge Dams on the Hiwassee River system; South Holston Dam on the Holston River; Boone Dam and Fort Patrick Henry Dam on the south fork of the Holston River; and Watauga Dam on the Watauga River. Hales Bar Dam, 40 miles below Chickamauga Dam, was purchased by TVA from the Tennessee Electric Power Co. The system presently provides about 12,000,000 acre-feet of

flood storage; about 2,100,000,000 ton-miles of freight were carried on the river during 1957.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS ELECTRIC POWER.—Under the statute, the Authority is charged with the disposition of surplus power. This power is to be sold in such a way as to promote the widest possible use of electricity and assist in liquidating the cost of the project. The statute prescribes that preference be given to municipalities and cooperative associations in the disposition of power. Power is sold to industrial customers for purposes of establishing a high load factor, aiding in development of the resources of the region, and providing a market for secondary power which otherwise would be wasted.

As of June 30, 1957, the corporation had contracts for sale of power at wholesale with 98 municipalities, 51 cooperatives, 2 privately owned utility companies, and the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn., which distribute power to 1,471,299 ultimate consumers under retail rates agreed upon with the Authority. The 99th municipality started getting service on August 13, 1957. The corporation had contracts for bulk sales of firm and secondary power with 16 large industrial concerns. It is also providing power to a number of projects, plants, and bases of Federal agencies. TVA also had contracts for purchase, sale, or interchange of power with a number of additional private power companies.

Since 1933 the corporation and various municipalities and nonprofit associations have purchased from utility companies the electric generating, transmission, and distribution facilities in an area which includes substantially all of Tennessee, northern Alabama, northeastern Mississippi, northwestern Georgia, western Kentucky, and small parts of North Carolina and Virginia. The tract prices for these properties

aggregated about \$125,000,000, of which the Authority's share, principally for generating plants and transmission facilities, has been about \$58,000,000. These acquisitions have included properties of the Alabama Power Co., Mississippi Power Co., Tennessee Public Service Co., Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co., West Tennessee Power & Light Co., Tennessee Electric Power Co., East Tennessee Light & Power Co., and a number of smaller companies.

During the fiscal year 1957 the Authority's power sales were 57,038,000,000 kw.-hrs. and its gross revenues from the sale of power were \$235,732,000. The Corporation's power-producing system had an installed capacity of 9,889,485 kilowatts at the close of fiscal year 1957. This includes 12 hydroelectric plants in the Tennessee Valley, owned by the Aluminum Company of America, having a total installed capacity of 425,735 kilowatts; TVA directs water releases from Alcoa dams. It also includes power from three U. S. Corps of Engineers dams in the Cumberland Valley.

FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT.—The corporation is authorized to employ the properties at Muscle Shoals in order to "improve, increase, and cheapen the production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients," in the interest of agricultural development and the prevention of soil erosion. This phase of the program includes the development of new and improved plant food products and processes and the modernization of the plants to include new equipment of adequate size and design. New types of plant food so developed are tested under conditions of scientific control through the agency of national and State agricultural institutions. The use of products produced by the corporation has been incorporated in the agricultural programs of established agencies, and because it involves readjustment in systems of agriculture in

the interest of soil conservation, it provides a substantial measure of watershed protection in connection with the corporation's program. Emphasis is placed upon developing high analysis fertilizers. Such emphasis is due to the importance of this mineral element in the maintenance of soil fertility, because of the isolation and limitation of the supplies of the raw product and the necessity of a comprehensive educational program to acquaint farmers with the value, effect, and best methods of its use.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS.—TVA fertilizers are distributed only for use in research and educational programs. Products are distributed throughout the Nation according to their potential value to agriculture, their usefulness in educational programs, and the interest of the land-grant colleges, distributors, and farmers in their use. Small amounts are used in experimental projects by TVA, the State agricultural experiment stations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and industry groups. Fertilizers are sold to meet nominal requirements of other Federal agencies and to permit manufacturers to try them for new processes or new products. Emergency sales of intermediate products to industry are made when materials are not available elsewhere. Most of the fertilizer produced by TVA is distributed for educational programs—farm test-demonstrations supervised by the State agricultural extension services; and distributor demonstrations conducted by selected farmer cooperatives and other wholesale fertilizer distributors. In each State the educational programs are jointly planned by the land-grant colleges, the distributors, USDA agencies, and TVA.

Various TVA fertilizers have been tested by experiment stations in all 48 States. Currently formal research projects are being conducted by stations in

14 States representing major soil and climatic conditions. Through fiscal year 1957, TVA fertilizers had been used in test-demonstrations in 37 States on 70,993 farms. As of July 1, 1957, there were 3,591 active test-demonstration farms in 26 States; most of the farms were in the Tennessee Valley. Distributor demonstration programs were conducted in fiscal year 1957 by 71 wholesale distributors in 31 States.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.—The TVA research and production facilities serve the national defense agencies in both peacetime and periods of national emergency. The TVA research activities and the basic chemicals produced at the TVA chemical plant are important in both the fertilizer and munition fields. During peacetime, in addition

to carrying out a fertilizer research and development program, TVA maintains close liaison with defense agencies and conducts research and produces intermediate or end products for them under contract. In national emergencies, national defense requirements have first call on TVA's technical staff and its research and production facilities.

TVA is a principal source of electric power for several types of defense production, including Alcoa, the Atomic Energy Commission projects at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., and the Arnold Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma, Tenn.

Approved.

HERBERT D. VOGEL,

Chairman, Board of Directors.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION¹

Eighth and F Streets NW.

STerling 3-5200

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman.....	HARRIS ELLSWORTH.
Commissioner.....	BERNARD L. FLANAGAN.
Commissioner.....	FREDERICK J. LAWTON.

OFFICIALS

Executive Director.....	WARREN B. IRONS.
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.....	WILLIAM C. HULL.
Assistant to the Chairman.....	HELEN H. CASTLE.
Executive Vice Chairman, Interagency Advisory Group.....	ASA M. MCCAIN.
Director, Incentive Awards Office.....	BERNARD ROSEN.
Chief, Veterans Service Staff.....	EDWARD H. BECHTOLD, JR.
Special Assistant to the Executive Director.....	BRUCE S. STUBBLEFIELD.
Chief Hearing Examiner.....	JAMES W. IRWIN.
Congressional Liaison Representative.....	ROBERT L. BAILEY.
General Counsel.....	LAWRENCE V. MELOY.
Chief, Security Appraisal Office.....	JAMES E. HATCHER.
Chief, Public Information Office.....	PHILIP W. SCHULTE.
Board of Appeals and Review:	
Chairman.....	JOHN E. BLANN.
Member.....	JOHN O. HARDESTY.
Member.....	JAMES W. MCBEE.
Member.....	ERNEST J. STOCKING.
Member.....	E. NEWTON STEELY.
Member.....	STANLEY N. TAYLOR.

¹ Organization chart on page 624.

International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board:

Chairman..... HENRY S. WALDMAN.
Executive Secretary..... FREDERICK D. IRWIN.

Bureau of Programs and Standards:

Director..... O. GLENN STAHL.
Assistant Director..... EVELYN HARRISON.
Chief, Program Planning Division..... SEYMOUR S. BERLIN.
Chief, Standards Division..... C. MANSEL KEENE.
Chief, Regulations and Instructions Division..... JOHN W. STEELE.

Bureau of Departmental Operations:

Director..... NICHOLAS J. OGANOVIC.
Assistant Director..... HAROLD H. LEIGH.
Assistant to the Director..... DAVID F. LAWTON.
Chief, Appeals Examining Office..... EDWARD A. DUNTON.
Chief, Examining Division..... DONALD R. HARVEY.
Chief, Investigations Division..... KIMBELL JOHNSON.
Chief, Medical Division..... DR. EUGENE R. CHAPIN.
Chief, Retirement Division..... ANDREW E. RUDDOCK.

Bureau of Field Operations:

Director..... WILLIAM A. FOLEY.
Assistant Director..... EDGAR T. GROARK.
Chief, Program Development and Management Division..... ZIV REMEZ.

Bureau of Inspections and Classification Audits:

Director..... HAROLD E. BLINN.

Assistant to the Director..... FRANK J. BARLEY.
Chief, Program Management Division..... RALPH D. REMLEY.
Chief, Washington Division..... MAURICE L. ETZELL.
JACK H. WESTOVER.

Bureau of Management Services:

Director..... DAVID F. WILLIAMS.
Special Assistant to the Director..... WILLIAM C. McCUTCHEON, JR.
Director of Personnel..... WILLIAM A. HAMMILL.
Chief, Organization and Methods Office..... WILLIAM J. KERLIN.
Chief, Employment Statistics Office..... FLORA M. NICHOLSON.
Chief, Budget and Finance Division..... WILLIAM B. UHLENHOP.
Chief, Office Services Division..... WILLIAM E. BYRAM.
Librarian..... ELAINE WOODRUFF.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Civil Service Commission was created by an act of Congress approved January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 632–633, 635). An act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 514; 5 U. S. C. 631), had previously authorized the President to prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service. The Commission's authority was later broadened by legislation and Executive order, as noted in the principal activities listed below.

PURPOSE.—The fundamental purpose of the law was to establish, in the parts of the service covered by its provisions, a merit system whereby selection for appointment should be

made upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness without regard to religious or political considerations, but the protection afforded by the principle of political nondiscrimination does not extend to membership in political parties or organizations which advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government; membership in such political parties or organizations constitutes by law a disqualification for Government employment.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Civil Service Commission are to—

1. Provide for examinations to test the fitness of applicants for positions in the competitive service, and to es-

establish qualifications standards as a basis for reinstatement, promotion, and transfer of Federal employees.

2. Provide, in response to requests from appointing officers in the various Federal agencies, the best qualified available personnel to fill positions in those agencies.

3. Administer the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, which provides for the granting of preference to certain classes of persons because of military service.

4. Conduct national agency checks and inquiries on persons entering the Federal service as required under Executive Order 10450 of April 27, 1953, conduct background investigations for security purposes of applicants or employees for certain agencies as required by law or as requested by agencies not having investigative facilities, and conduct investigations relative to enforcement of civil-service laws and rules.

5. Make a continuing study of the administration of the employee security program for the purpose of determining whether there are any deficiencies inconsistent with or that might weaken the national security or any tendencies to deny to individual employees fair treatment or rights under law, the Constitution, or Executive Order 10450, and report the results to the National Security Council.

6. Administer the Classification Act of 1949, which provides for the classification of positions according to duties and responsibilities.

7. Review and approve agency plans for rating employees' work performance.

8. Administer the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

9. Administer statutory provisions and civil-service regulations restricting political activity by Federal employees in positions in the competitive service and by certain State and local employees participating in federally financed activities.

10. Administer the Civil Service Retirement Act.

11. Administer the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act.

12. Exercise leadership in Federal personnel administration by stimulating and recommending improvements in personnel laws, regulations, policies, and methods.

ORGANIZATION

THE COMMISSION.—The Commission is composed of three members, not more than two of whom may be adherents of the same political party, who serve 6-year staggered terms. One member is designated by the President of the United States to be the Chairman, and he is the chief executive and administrative officer of the organization. Another member is designated by the President as Vice Chairman.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Executive Director, who is appointed by the Chairman, coordinates the internal management of the Commission, directs the operating and staff activities of the Commission, and provides leadership in personnel administration through the Interagency Advisory Group, which is composed of personnel directors of Federal agencies.

INCENTIVE AWARDS OFFICE.—Administers the Governmentwide Incentive Awards Program to obtain improved Government operations through superior employee performance and suggestions; greater employee satisfaction through recognition of special achievements; and better public understanding of these achievements. Assists agencies to develop effective incentive awards programs. Provides agencies with information on best incentive awards practices in Government and industry. Evaluates agency incentive awards programs as a basis for further strengthening of these programs.

INTERAGENCY ADVISORY GROUP.—The Executive Director also directs the activities of this Group, composed of Federal personnel directors, which provides a means for consultation between agencies and the Commission on personnel matters.

VETERANS SERVICE STAFF.—Serves as the Commission's unit in the development of personnel policies and programs affecting veterans in Federal employment; coordinates veterans activities in the central office and regional offices; and serves as liaison between the Commission and veterans organizations and with Members of Congress in such matters.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSION.—Maintains control records of all cases and matters submitted to the Commission for action; arranges conferences, hearings, and meetings for the Commission; advises Members of Congress, Government officials, and others on civil-service matters; performs special assignments at the direction of the Commission or a Commissioner and handles other administrative functions; reviews and signs certain types of correspondence; compiles and records official minutes of the Commission.

OFFICES AND BOARDS

BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW.—Considers appeals from decisions of the highest reviewing level in the central operating offices and regional offices of the Commission on any matter arising under any law, rule, or regulation administered by the Commission (except Hatch Act cases), including appeals of veterans under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944; appeals of nonveterans under Civil Service Regulation 9 106; appeals from reduction-in-force actions; appeals from ratings in postmaster, rural carrier, and other central office examinations; appeals from original actions taken under the Retirement

Act; appeals from decisions relative to the suitability of applicants for, and employees in, positions in the Federal Service; and appeals under the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the classification of positions not covered by published standards. The Board holds hearings when necessary. Also, the Board administers the board-of-review program for deciding performance-rating appeals and provides chairmen for such boards.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.—Advises the Commission on legal matters (including retirement); enforces political activity restrictions of the Hatch Act; drafts legislation; reviews proposed regulations and reports on pending legislation; cooperates with the Department of Justice in preparation of pleadings in and defense of court cases; receives and, when necessary, refers to the Federal Trade Commission, complaints about so-called civil-service schools; participates in preparation of material for the *Federal Register*; and prepares requests for decisions from the Comptroller General and opinions of the Attorney General.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE.—Furnishes recruitment information to news media regarding personnel needs of the Federal competitive civil service and actions of the Commission affecting Federal personnel management; prepares public-address material and informational pamphlets and articles concerning the Federal civil service; furnishes public speakers to interested groups; prepares exhibits and radio-television material connected with recruitment; provides information materials to Federal employees and their organizations and coordinates the Commission's liaison with those organizations; and answers inquiries from news media and the general public on civil-service matters.

SECURITY APPRAISAL OFFICE.—Conducts a continuing study under section 14 of Executive Order 10450, as amended, which established an em-

ployee security program, of the manner in which the order is being implemented by the departments and agencies; obtains and evaluates facts with respect to the manner in which agencies are operating their security programs, and prepares the Commission's reports to the National Security Council; and establishes and maintains security hearing board rosters for the departmental service and the Canal Zone.

BUREAUS

Bureau of Departmental Operations

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.—Is responsible for general direction of the work described in the following paragraphs.

APPEALS EXAMINING OFFICE.—Is responsible for deciding appeals from employees in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area and employees overseas, from the following actions: (1) reduction in force; (2) discharge, suspension for more than 30 days, furlough without pay, and reduction in rank or compensation of veterans who have completed a probationary or trial period; (3) separation, suspension, or demotion of all employees when the employee establishes a prima facie case that the procedure prescribed for such action was not followed or the action was taken for political reasons or resulted from discrimination because of marital status or physical handicap; and (4) denial of reemployment rights granted an individual under part 10 of the civil-service regulations. Advises Federal agencies and employees concerning the requirements of the laws, regulations, and procedures governing all matters appealable to the office.

EXAMINING DIVISION.—Directs the operations involved in recruitment, examining, and placement for positions in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area, for certain overseas positions which have not been announced by boards, and for certain field positions

for which centralized certification has been authorized, including postmaster and rural carrier. Recruits qualified persons through public announcement of examinations and through personal contacts; receives applications and reviews them for legal requirements; passes on qualifications of applicants and on veteran-preference claims; arranges for and supervises the holding of examinations; issues to appointing officers list of eligibles to fill vacancies. Directs and supervises the work of agency boards of civil-service examiners, which conduct examinations for filling positions in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area, and for certain overseas positions. Conducts a program to establish new minimum pay rates for hard-to-fill positions. Operates an interdepartmental training program to develop potential career executives and to encourage Federal agencies to conduct management training under their own auspices. Operates an interagency placement program to assist agencies in filling positions with well-qualified career employees and to provide employees with promotional opportunities across agency lines. Acts on recommendations of agencies for the according of a competitive status noncompetitively to employees under legislation, Executive orders, and civil-service rules and regulations; pre-audits agency requests for appointments on the basis of the service of former Federal employees and makes determinations of civil-service status in individual cases as requested.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION.—Directs the Commission's security investigative activities; maintains liaison with agencies to insure that these activities meet their needs. Develops operating policies and instructions on all phases of the Commission's investigative work, which include (1) conduct of national agency checks and inquiries for non-sensitivity positions in the Federal service, suitability investigations re-

sulting from national agency checks and inquiries, and most full field investigations required for sensitive positions, (2) investigations and suitability decisions on matters relating to enforcement of civil-service laws and rules, and (3) investigations of applicants for high level administrative and professional positions. Develops procedures and negotiates agreements with agencies concerning delegation of Commission authority to make investigations for their own personnel; advises agencies of suitability standards and their application in individual cases. Determines workload and controls all full field investigations made by the Commission for other agencies. Conducts personnel and security investigations and evaluates suitability for employment in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area. Evaluates all nonsensitive competitive cases within the Commission's jurisdiction, following full field loyalty investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

MEDICAL DIVISION.—Prepares physical requirements to be used in establishing physical standards for positions in the competitive service; renders medical advisory service to the Commission and appointing officers of other agencies concerning the physical and mental fitness of prospective appointees to the Federal civil service; plans physical examination procedures, passes on physical and mental suitability of applicants, and confers on policy matters in connection therewith; sponsors and coordinates the placement of persons—especially veterans—having permanent physical impairments, and is responsible for preventing discrimination against the physically handicapped in connection with Federal employment; utilizes personnel data for determination of basic physical and mental capabilities conducive to optimum performance in various positions; provides for physical examinations of disability retirement

applicants and annuitants, and of applicants, and certain survivor children of applicants, for survivorship annuities, and determines whether such persons are entitled to retirement benefits on the basis of these examinations; assists in determining and interpreting professional standards for medical and related positions, as well as in recruiting and examining personnel in those fields.

RETIREMENT DIVISION.—Administers the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 743). This law provides for (1) retirement with annuity after the required service and after reaching the specified age, (2) retirement with annuity in case of total disability for useful and efficient service in the grade or class of position held after at least 5 years of civilian service; and (3) separation annuity benefits under specified conditions where the separated employees are not entitled to age or disability annuities. Refunds may be made, under specified conditions, to separated employees. Provision is made for annuity benefits to surviving widows and children and for the payment of equities in the fund to appropriate claimants. Maintains (1) the files of beneficiaries designated by annuitants and employees, (2) the retirement fund control accounts, (3) the individual accounts for additional voluntary deposits, and (4) the retirement accounts of separated employees, and promulgates regulations under which employing agencies establish and maintain individual retirement accounts for members in active service. A percentage of basic salary of employees is placed in the fund to their individual credit. Administers the act of May 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 257), as amended, which provides for the payment of annuities to certain former employees who served on the Isthmus of Panama during the construction period (and to their widows); the act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), which authorizes annuity benefits to widows

of certain Lighthouse Service employees; and the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 736), as amended, which provides low-cost insurance for Federal employees.

Bureau of Field Operations

The Bureau of Field Operations consists of a Washington office and 11 regional offices. The Washington office has responsibility for the execution of all Commission programs in the field service. It directs, coordinates, and controls the activities of the regional offices.

The regional offices are located in principal cities. Each has jurisdiction over field civil-service activities in the geographic area within the region. Under the jurisdiction of these re-

gional offices are a large number of boards of examiners, including many boards located at Federal field establishments which conduct the recruiting and examining work for such establishments under merit-system procedures. Each regional office, under the supervision of a regional director, discriminates civil-service information; recruits applicants, holds examinations, rates the qualifications of applicants, and furnishes lists of eligibles to field appointing officers to fill vacancies; conducts investigations required under various laws and Executive orders and determines the suitability of applicants for Federal employment; maintains liaison and furnishes personnel management advisory service to Federal field establishments; audits position classifications in agency field

REGIONAL OFFICES—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Region*	Director	Address
No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut	Richard J. Healey	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Boston 9, Mass.
No. 2. New York and New Jersey	James P. Googe	Federal Bldg., Christopher St., New York 14, N. Y.
No. 3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia	Stephen P. Ryder	Customhouse, 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 6, Pa.
No. 4. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands	Hammond D. Smith	Peachtree-Baker Building, 275 Peachtree St. N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.
No. 5. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia	Louis S. Lyon	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
No. 6. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois	Joseph A. Connor	New Post Office Bldg., Chicago 7, Ill.
No. 7. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma	Wilfred V. Gill	1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.
No. 8. Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa	John W. Godbold	New Federal Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.
No. 9. Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and Arizona	Walter E. Elder	Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo.
No. 10. Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Territory of Alaska	John M. Young	302 Federal Office Bldg., 1st Ave. and Madison St., Seattle 4, Wash.
No. 11. California, Nevada, and the Territory of Hawaii	Paul H. Figg	128 Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif.
Hawaii (see region No. 11)	W. T. Atkinson, Manager, Branch Office, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region.	Federal Bldg., Honolulu 2, T. H.
Canal Zone (subsidary to Central Office)	Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners	Balboa Heights, C. Z.
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (see region No. 3)	John F. Rode, Civil Service Representative.	218 Post Office Bldg., San Juan, P. R.
Alaska (see Region No. 11)	Charles L. Barchaw, Manager, Branch Office, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region	Louisa-Forg Bldg., Anchorage, Alaska

*There is no Region 4.

establishments; inspects the performance of personnel functions decentralized to agency officials; conducts the Commission's veteran program in the field service; adjudicates veteran appeals under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act and appeals from employees affected by reduction in force; and performs other work essential to the proper administration of Federal field civil-service activities.

Bureau of Inspections and Classification Audits

The Bureau of Inspections and Classification Audits plans and conducts inspections of personnel activities, including audit of classification of positions under the Classification Act of 1949, for both departmental and field establishments of agencies in the Washington metropolitan area; makes recommendations to bring about adherence to required standards and practices; evaluates agency personnel programs, including administration of programs in the field as reported by the Commission's regional offices, and assists agencies in improving these programs; serves as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information among agencies on the most efficient and economical personnel management policies, procedures, and practices; maintains liaison with agency headquarters offices and advises on specific problems as requested. Develops procedures and technical instructions for field and departmental inspection staff, and furnishes technical advice on classification matters to regional offices; acts on requests of employees and agencies to classify specific positions; acts on appeals under the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955; decides salary retention appeals under the Classification Act of 1949; views and recommends action on requests to place positions in grades GS-16, 17, and 18; and classifies positions of Federal hearing examiners.

Bureau of Management Services

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.—Responsible for general direction, coordination, and control of all administrative and business management activities, including the work of the following:

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OFFICE.—Initiates and conducts surveys of organizational structure, functions, and procedures of central office bureaus and offices and regional offices; studies personnel procedures and forms used on a governmentwide basis; makes operational audits of Commission activities; and plans and administers the Commission's overall management control system.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OFFICE.—Plans and coordinates the collection, summarization, analysis, and use of Federal employment statistics.

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION.—Prepares budget estimates and is responsible for execution of the Commission's budget program. Issues allotments and apportionments of funds to bureaus and offices. Directs operation of the accounting system and issues fiscal procedures and instructions. Renders financial and accounting statements and reports progress in meeting budget objectives. Audits vouchers, maintains accounts, and prepares payrolls for central-office activities. Conducts an internal audit program covering financial transactions, cost distribution, and accounts of the Commission. Provides centralized statistical and other tabulating-machine services and applies mechanical methods to Commission operations wherever appropriate.

OFFICE SERVICES DIVISION.—Is responsible for procuring, managing, and controlling space, office layouts, maintenance, utilities, property, supplies, equipment, materials, communication facilities, printing, and distribution; and for providing mail, file, messenger, and records-management services.

LIBRARY.—Maintains a specialized collection of current and historical materials on all phases of public and personnel administration. Performs extensive research and reference work in civil service and related fields and compiles bibliographies on subjects of interest to personnel administrators.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.—Has staff responsibility for all phases of personnel administration within the Commission, including position classification, selection and placement, promotion-from-within, performance standards program, induction and exit interviews; in-service training, executive development, employee counseling and other employee services, handling employee grievances, performance rating program, and reduction in force. Maintains personnel records; compiles personnel statistics; keeps Commission employees informed concerning personnel policies and programs; performs clerical processing involved in personnel actions. In general, fosters a well-rounded program of personnel administration for the central and regional offices of the Commission.

Bureau of Programs and Standards

PROGRAM PLANNING DIVISION.—Is responsible for planning basic improvements in the Federal personnel program. Prepares the Commission's legislative program, advises Congressional and executive officials, and provides

leadership in installing new programs. Areas covered include career development, executive development, supervisory development, promotion systems, job evaluation, pay, premium pay, territorial allowances, stipends, incentive awards, leave, reduction in force, grievances, employee-management relations, disciplinary action, performance rating, definition of competitive service, recruiting, examining, agency-Commission relations, investigative requirements, overseas personnel administration, and mobilization planning.

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS DIVISION.—Develops implementing policies and procedures, and prepares and interprets regulations and instructions for agency guidance in carrying out laws, programs, and legal decisions in the fields of recruitment, examining, and selection of new employees; administering pay and leave systems; conferring of competitive status; investigative requirements for employment; and in such programs as career development, training, promotion, incentive awards, demotion, removal, suspension, and reduction in force.

STANDARDS DIVISION.—Establishes and issues occupational standards (classification standards and qualification standards) for positions in the Federal service. Devises tests and other methods for measuring qualifications for original appointment and for transfer, promotion, and other noncompetitive actions.

International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board

(STerling 3-5200, Branch 4944)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board was established by Executive Order 10459 of June 2, 1953, which amended Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953.

PURPOSE.—The Board is concerned with inquiries into the loyalty to the Government of the United States of citizens employed, or considered for employment, by international organizations of which the United States is

a member, and makes advisory determinations to the international organizations in such cases, under the standard set in the Executive order.

ORGANIZATION.—The Board is composed of not less than three persons,

who are officers or employees of the Commission.

Approved.

HARRIS ELLSWORTH,
*Chairman, United States Civil
Service Commission.*

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY¹

1776 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
REpublic 7-8340

OFFICIALS

Director	GEORGE V. ALLEN.
Deputy Director	ABBOTT WASHBURN.
Deputy Director (Policy and Plans)	SAXTON BRADFORD.
Assistant to the Director for Evaluation	ROBERT P. SPEER.
Special Assistant	JOHN S. VOORHEES.
Special Assistant	C. ROBERT PAYNE.
General Counsel	CLIVE L. DuVAL, 2d.
Assistant Director (Europe)	WILLIAM L. CLARK.
Deputy Assistant Director (Europe)	WALTER R. ROBERTS.
Assistant Director (Far East)	GEORGE M. HELLYER.
Deputy Assistant Director (Far East)	JOHN R. O'BRIEN.
Assistant Director (Latin America)	FRANK H. ORAM.
Deputy Assistant Director (Latin America)	G. LEWIS SCHMIDT.
Assistant Director (Near East, South Asia and Africa)	WILLIAM J. HANDLEY.
Deputy Assistant Director (Near East, South Asia and Africa)	(VACANCY).
Deputy Assistant Director (Africa)	EDWARD V. ROBERTS.
Assistant Director (Administration)	JAMES E. HOOFGAARD.
Deputy Assistant Director (Administration)	IRVING S. SCHWARTZ.
Director of Personnel	L. K. LITTLE.
Budget Officer	BEN POSNER.
Chief, Administrative Services Division	WILLIAM KANE.
Chief, Contract and Procurement Division	FRANK L. SEYMOUR.
Chief, Finance Division	CHARLES G. HARDIN, JR.
Chief, Management Division	PAUL K. MORRIS.
Chief, Training Division	BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD.
Director, Broadcasting Service	ROBERT E. BUTTON.
Deputy Director, Broadcasting Service	GORDON A. EWING.
Director, Information Center Service	JAMES L. MEADER.
Deputy Director, Information Center Service	CLAUDE E. HAWLEY.
Director, Motion Picture Service	TURNER B. SHELTON.
Deputy Director, Motion Picture Service	ANTHONY GUARCO.
Director, Press and Publications Service	FRANK L. DENNIS.
Deputy Director, Press and Publications Service	WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.
Director, Office of Public Information	RICHARD G. CUSHING.
Deputy Director, Office of Public Information	ALBERT J. LUBIN.
Director, Office of Research and Intelligence	SEYMOUR I. NADLER.
Deputy Director, Office of Research and Intelligence	THEODORE A. WERTIME.
Director, Office of Private Cooperation	CONGER REYNOLDS.
Deputy Director, Office of Private Cooperation	JOHN M. BEGG.
Director, Office of Security	JOSEPH C. WALSH.
Deputy Director, Office of Security	PAUL J. McNICHOL

¹ Organization chart on page 625

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Information Agency was established by Reorganization Plan 8 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953, to carry out international information activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1918 as amended (62 Stat. 6; 22 U. S. C. 1431 note). Other basic statutory and executive authorities affecting the organization and activities of the Agency are:

1. Executive Order 10477 of August 1, 1953, which authorizes the Director of the United States Information Agency to exercise certain authority available by law to the Secretary of State and the Director of the Foreign Operations Administration.¹

2. Executive Order 10522 of March 26, 1954, which authorizes the Director to exercise certain functions of the Board of the Foreign Service.

3. Section 105 of Executive Order 10575 of November 6, 1954, which delegates to the Director of the United States Information Agency the functions conferred upon the President by section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1918, as amended, with respect to publicizing abroad the activities carried out under the act.

4. The act of August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1290; 22 U. S. C. 501, 502), which authorizes the President of the United States to utilize the services of the departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government in carrying out cooperative programs of exchange of information and materials between the United States and other American Republics.

5. A Joint Resolution of August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 630; 20 U. S. C. 222, 223, 224), which provides that any future payments by the Republic of Finland on the principal or interest of its debt of World War I to the United

States shall be used to finance the exchange of educational and technical materials.

6. India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 70; 50 U. S. C. App. 2311 note) under delegations made to the United States Information Agency by the Department of State, April 12-15, 1954, for the overseas administration of certain educational media exchange activities within India, financed from interest paid on the obligation covered by said act.

7. Section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended, which provides for the operation of a guaranty program covering the export of informational media.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the United States Information Agency, as stated in a directive from the National Security Council, is to submit evidence to the peoples of other nations by means of communications techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress, and peace.

This purpose is to be carried out primarily: (a) by explaining and interpreting to foreign peoples the objectives and policies of the United States Government; (b) by depicting imaginatively the correlation between United States policies and the legitimate aspirations of other peoples of the world; (c) by unmasking and countering hostile attempts to distort or to frustrate the objectives and policies of the United States, and (d) by delineating those important aspects of the life and culture of the people of the United States which facilitate understanding of the policies and objectives of the Government of the United States.

¹ See Foreign Operations Administration, Appendix A.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

AREA ASSISTANT DIRECTORS (LATIN AMERICA; EUROPE; FAR EAST; NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA AND AFRICA).—Each Area Assistant Director is responsible for the direction, coordination, and management of the United States information programs for the countries of his assigned geographic area. They supply a knowledge of field problems and requirements to the Agency's policy and planning processes. They arrange with media services for the provision of adequate media products to their areas. They consult with appropriate area and country officers in the Department of State, the International Cooperation Administration, and with other agencies, on operational matters of mutual concern.

OFFICE OF PLANS.—This Office is responsible for formulating Agency plans. It obtains national and foreign policy from the Department of State, the National Security Council, and other Government agencies, develops information policy, and provides guidance to the Agency elements in the application of this policy. It provides for the selection of ideas and events for special emphasis and interpretation to overseas audiences. It develops long-range global plans and campaigns to meet overall Agency objectives.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION.—This Office develops, interprets, and applies administrative and management policies and procedures necessary to assure effective operation of the Agency's programs. It provides central management, personnel, training, budget, fiscal, inspection, contract and procurement, and administrative services for the Agency.

MEDIA SERVICES.—The Broadcasting Service produces and broadcasts radio programs in English and foreign languages, including the operation of broadcasting and relay facilities to transmit these programs. It also fur-

nishes technical direction to the Agency's field offices in the utilization of radio and TV program materials broadcast through indigenous outlets and supplies packaged programs to these offices for such use. Broadcasting activities are devoted primarily to countries within the Soviet Orbit and, secondarily, to selected areas of the Free World.

The Information Center Service furnishes technical direction and assistance to information centers, libraries, and binational cultural centers. It promotes the distribution of American books, both English and local languages, to individuals and institutions of particular local significance. This Service also prepares exhibits reflecting American culture and achievement, and materials for a program for training local teachers of English. It also conducts the Informational Media Guaranty Program.

The Motion Picture Service contracts for the production of, or otherwise acquires, motion pictures in appropriate languages for use abroad through commercial outlets or for showings conducted by USIS posts. It furnishes USIS posts with equipment and supplies necessary to conduct such showings, and provides technical direction on the use of such materials and equipment.

The Press and Publications Service produces or acquires and furnishes press materials, pamphlets, magazines, and photo services to the USIS posts overseas and provides technical direction on the utilization of such products.

EVALUATION STAFF.—This Staff examines Agency objectives and operations to appraise their effectiveness and impact. It provides the Director with observations, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from such appraisals.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.—This Office advises the Agency on the meaning and intent of all laws, reg-

ulations, and Executive orders which authorize the Agency's programs or relate to their authorities and limitations thereon. This Office also assists in the drafting of proposed legislation, Executive order proposals, regulations, contracts, and leases. The General Counsel also supplements the personal relations of the Director with the Congress.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.—The Office of Public Information is responsible for the Agency's reporting on its programs to the American public. The Office serves as point of contact within the Agency for newspapers, radio, television, and general public requests for information.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE.—This Office prepares data on psychological factors and propaganda problems which must be considered in formulating information policies. It furnishes research data which will aid in the planning and execution of media service programs. It also furnishes information about significant trends in operations and about program accomplishments.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE COOPERATION.—This Office is responsible for obtaining the fullest possible use of the contributed services and facilities of nongovernmental agencies to further the objectives of the information program.

OFFICE OF SECURITY.—This Office is responsible for personnel, physical, and documentary security.

The Agency maintains field offices at the following locations:

Afghanistan—Kabul.
 Argentina—Buenos Aires.
 Australia—Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney.
 Austria—Graz, Linz, Salzburg, Vienna.
 Belgian Congo—Leopoldville.
 Belgium—Brussels.
 Bolivia—La Paz.
 Brazil—Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Sao Paulo.
 British East Africa—Nairobi, Kenya; Kampala, Uganda.
 British West Indies—Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Kingston, Jamaica; Georgetown, British Guiana.
 Burma—Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
 Cambodia—Battambang, Phnom Penh.
 Central African Federation—Salisbury.
 Ceylon—Colombo.
 Chile—Santiago.
 Colombia—Bogota.
 Costa Rica—San Jose.
 Cuba—Habana.
 Denmark—Copenhagen.
 Dominican Republic—Ciudad Trujillo.
 Egypt—Alexandria, Cairo.
 El Salvador—San Salvador.
 Ecuador—Guayaquil, Quito.
 Ethiopia—Addis Ababa.
 Finland—Helsinki.
 France—Algiers, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Strasbourg, Tours.
 French West Africa—Dakar.
 French West Indies—Fort-de-France, Martinique.
 Germany—Berlin, Bonn, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart.
 Ghana—Accra.
 Great Britain—London.
 Greece—Athens, Salonika.
 Guatemala—Guatemala City.
 Haiti—Port au Prince.
 Honduras—Tegucigalpa.
 Hong Kong.
 Iceland—Reykjavik.

Korea—Kwangju, Pusan, Seoul, Taegu.
 Laos—Luang Prabang, Pakse, Vientiane.
 Lebanon—Beirut.
 Liberia—Monrovia.
 Libya—Benghazi, Tripoli.
 Malaya—Kuala Lumpur, Penang.
 Mexico—Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey.
 Morocco—Casablanca, Rabat, Tangier.
 Netherlands—The Hague.
 New Zealand—Wellington.
 Nicaragua—Managua.
 Nigeria—Ibadan, Kaduna, Lagos.
 Norway—Oslo.
 Pakistan—Dacca, Karachi, Lahore.
 Panama—Panama City.
 Paraguay—Asuncion.
 Peru—Lima.
 Philippines—Cebu, Manila.
 Portugal—Lisbon.
 Saudi Arabia—Jidda.

Singapore.
 Somalia—Mogadiscio.
 Spain—Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Seville.
 Sudan—Khartoum.
 Sweden—Stockholm.
 Switzerland—Bern, Geneva.
 Syria—Damascus.
 Taiwan—Kaohsiung, Taipei.
 Thailand—Bangkok, Chiangmai, Korat, Songkla.
 Tunisia—Tunis.
 Turkey—Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir.
 Union of South Africa—Pretoria.
 Uruguay—Montevideo.
 Venezuela—Caracas.
 Viet-Nam—Hue, Saigon.
 Yugoslavia—Belgrade, Zagreb.

Approved.

GEORGE V. ALLEN,
Director.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

E Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets NW.

National 8-3947

OFFICIALS

Chairman	EDGAR B. BROSSARD.
Vice Chairman	JOSEPH E. TALBOT.
Commissioner	WALTER R. SCHREIBER.
Commissioner	GLENN W. SUTTON.
Commissioner	J. WELDON JONES.
Commissioner	WILLIAM E. DOWLING.
Secretary	DONN N. BENT.
Assistant to the Secretary	EDITH L. FINCH.
Director of Investigation	LOUIS S. BALLIF.
Assistant to the Director of Investigation	OSCAR E. KIESSLING.
Assistant to the Director of Investigation	WILLARD W. KANE.
Chief Economist	BEN D. DORFMAN.
Chief, Technical Service	J. MARK ALBERTSON.
Assistant Chief, Technical Service	JOHN B. HOWARD.
General Counsel	PAUL KAPLOWITZ.
Adviser on International Trade Policies	ALLYN C. LOOSLEY.
Adviser on International Trade Policies	DAVID B. LYNCH.
Chiefs of Divisions:	
Agricultural	PHILIP W. GATES.
Ceramics	RAY T. WATKINS.
Chemical	JAMES H. HIBBEN.
Economics	BEN D. DORFMAN.
Lumber and Paper	JOSEPH M. P. DONOHUE.
Metals	NICHOLAS YAWORSKI.
Sundries	WALTER L. SANDERS, Jr.
Textiles	ROLAND L. LEE, Jr.
Statistical	ARTHUR E. WOODY.
Editorial Section	FLO LEWELLEN.
Finance Section	AGNES M. RUGE.
Personnel Section	FRANCES H. SIMON.
Officer in Charge of New York Office	JOHN J. HUGHES.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United States Tariff Commission was created by act of Congress approved September 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795).

The Tariff Act of 1922 (42 Stat. 858) augmented its powers and functions, particularly in connection with the administration of the "flexible tariff" and "unfair practices in import trade" provisions. Title III, part II, of the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 696; 19 U. S. C. 1330 et seq.), provided for a reorganization of the Tariff Commission and reenacted substantially all the powers and duties previously given it.

Important additional functions have been given the Tariff Commission since the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (sec. 31, 49 Stat. 773, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 624), designates the Tariff Commission as the agency to conduct investigations to determine whether imports are interfering with agricultural programs undertaken by the Government. Under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (65 Stat. 72, 67 Stat. 472; 19 U. S. C. 1360 note) the Tariff Commission investigates and reports to the President regarding the extent to which concessions may be granted in proposed trade agreements without causing or threatening serious injury to domestic industries. The same statute provides for investigations by the Tariff Commission and reports to the President as to actions which should be taken under the "escape clause" of trade agreements. Section 201 of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (42 Stat. 11, 68 Stat. 1138; 19 U. S. C. 160), designates the Tariff Commission as the agency to determine and report to the Secretary of the Treasury whether a domestic industry is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of certain merchandise into the United States.

PURPOSE.—It is the primary duty of the Commission to investigate and report upon tariff and foreign trade matters, as required by statute. It makes such investigations and reports and furnishes such information as may be

required by the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, or either branch of Congress. The Commission also makes studies, surveys, or investigations on its own initiative. It is required to place at the disposal of the President or the two above-mentioned committees, whenever requested, all information at its command and to report to Congress annually upon its activities.

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission consists of six members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for terms of 6 years, one term expiring each year. Not more than three commissioners may be of the same political party. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are designated by the President annually from the membership of the Commission. The Staff Coordinating Committee, composed of senior officers of the Commission's staff, under the active direction of the Commission, plans, supervises, and coordinates the work of the Commission. The permanent members of the Staff Coordinating Committee are the Director of Investigation (chairman of the Committee); the Chief Economist (vice chairman); the Chief, Technical Service, who has general supervision over the work of the seven commodity divisions; and the General Counsel. The special members of the Staff Coordinating Committee consist of the chiefs of the commodity and other divisions concerned, together with the assigned lawyer and economist in each investigation. The work of the Commission falls into two classes: (1) general administration and auxiliary services, under the Secretary, and (2) professional, scientific, and technical work, under the Staff Coordinating Committee.

ACTIVITIES

INVESTIGATION OF CUSTOMS LAWS OPERATION.—The Commission is charged with investigating the admin-

istration and the fiscal and industrial effects of the United States customs laws; with studying in detail American tariff policies and their effects; and with keeping informed on foreign trade and trade control policies.

INVESTIGATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TARIFF RELATIONS.—The Commission is responsible for investigating the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, including commercial treaties, preferential provisions, and economic alliances. It is authorized to investigate the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, the effect of foreign export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, and costs of production.

SURVEYS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INDUSTRIES.—In carrying out its general powers mentioned above, the Commission has made many surveys of industries, publishing them separately or in a series such as the Summaries of Tariff Information, which contain a factual digest concerning each of the approximately 2,000 commodities in the dutiable schedules and on the free list of the Tariff Act.

INVESTIGATION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COSTS OF PRODUCTION.—Section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the "flexible tariff" provisions) charges the Commission with investigating the difference in production costs of similar articles produced in the United States and abroad, and with reporting its findings to the President, who may change the rate of duty in accordance therewith to the extent of a 50-percent increase or decrease in the statutory rate, the maximum change permitted by the law. In the 5 years immediately following the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930 a considerable number of tariff rates were changed in this manner. However, a provision of the Trade Agree-

ments Act of 1934 precludes the application of section 336 to any article with respect to the importation of which into the United States a foreign trade agreement has been concluded under that act.

STUDIES OF IMPORT INVOICES.—To carry on its work of acquiring basic factual information on the import trade, the Commission makes extensive studies of the invoices and records of imports at the ports of entry and, principally for this purpose, maintains an office at the customhouse in New York.

UNFAIR COMPETITION IN IMPORT TRADE.—Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is authorized to investigate allegations of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles or in the sale of imported articles in the United States and reports to the President cases in which such methods or acts are established. The President may direct exclusion from entry into the United States of articles involved in such unfair methods or acts.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BY CONGRESS.—In addition to the investigations under the various sections of the tariff law, the Commission also orders special investigations at the direction of the President, the Senate, or the House of Representatives. In conducting these investigations, the Commission is carrying out the requirement that it supply the President and the legislative branch of the Government with such tariff and related information as they may request. Because it is considered that the facilities of the Commission are particularly adapted and the experts on its staff are well qualified to make certain investigations or special studies, the Commission is frequently called upon to perform such activities.

ASCERTAINMENT OF FOREIGN DISCRIMINATION.—Under Section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, it is the duty of

the Commission to ascertain, and at all times to be informed, as to whether any foreign country practices certain types of discriminations against the commerce of the United States.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.—The Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended and extended, authorizes the President to enter into foreign trade agreements and to adjust United States import duties within stated limits or impose additional import restrictions required or appropriate to carry out such agreements. Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 provides that the President must, before entering into negotiations for any proposed foreign trade agreement, supply the Tariff Commission with a list of all articles upon which the United States will consider granting concessions in the proposed agreement. Upon receipt of such list the Commission must investigate and report to the President within 120 days with respect to each article regarding (1) the limits to which tariff concessions may be granted without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry, and (2) where increases in duty or additional import restrictions are required to avoid serious injury to the domestic industry, the minimum increases in duty or additional restrictions so required.

Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, directs that the Tariff Commission, either on resolution of the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means, upon its own motion, or upon application of any interested party, shall make an investigation to determine whether a product upon which a concession has been granted under a trade agreement is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to a domestic industry producing like or competitive products. Findings of such injury or the threat thereof are reported to the President, who may

adjust duties or impose quotas to remedy or prevent the injury. The act also provides for emergency investigations by the Tariff Commission, either under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, or under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, when the Secretary of Agriculture reports that due to the perishability of an agricultural commodity, emergency treatment is required.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.—Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, provides for investigations by the Tariff Commission to determine the facts whenever the President has reason to believe that any articles are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render ineffective or to interfere materially with any program of the Department of Agriculture and directs the Commission to make such an investigation. If on the basis of the Commission's report, the President finds the existence of such facts, he may impose, within certain restrictions, fees or quantitative limitations on such imports.

INJURY RESULTING FROM SALES BELOW FAIR VALUE.—Section 201 of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, provides that whenever the Commission is advised by the Secretary of the Treasury that a class or kind of foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold domestically or elsewhere at less than its fair value, the Commission, within 3 months thereafter, shall determine whether a domestic industry is being, or is likely to be, injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States, and shall notify the Secretary of its determination.

Approved.

EDGAR B. BROSSARD,
Chairman.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION¹

Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets NW.

EXecutive 3-4120

OFFICIALS

Administrator of Veterans Affairs.....	SUMNER G. WHITTIER.
Assistant to the Administrator.....	P. J. BUDD.
Executive Assistant to the Administrator.....	(VACANCY).
Special Assistant to the Administrator.....	A. A. RUTBERG.
Special Assistant (Racial Relations).....	ALEXANDER F. LANEUVILLE.
Administrative Assistant to Administrator.....	D. JANE HUDSON.
Deputy Administrator.....	ROBERT J. LANPHERE, Acting.
Assistant Deputy Administrator.....	A. H. MONK, Acting.
Administrative Assistant.....	L. MAKINE PICK.
Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals.....	JAMES W. STANCH.
Vice Chairman.....	LAWRENCE R. PIERCE, Jr.
Director, Consultant Service.....	BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.
Director, Appeals Operations Service.....	E. L. SHACKELFORD.
Director, Information Service.....	FRANK R. HOOD, Acting.
Controller, Veterans Administration.....	AARON ROSENTHAL.
Director, Budget Service (Asst. Controller).....	JOHN D. BAKER.
Director, Accounting Service.....	ANNE M. MCGIVNEY.
Director, Policy and Planning Service.....	RICHARD T. RUSSELL.
Director, Reports and Statistics Service.....	MILTON C. FORSTER.
General Counsel.....	GUY H. BIRDSALL.
Deputy General Counsel.....	ROBERT C. FABLE, Jr., Acting.
Deputy General Counsel.....	GEORGE H. LYNCH.
Executive Assistant.....	JACK A. CROWLEY.
Assistant to the General Counsel.....	HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
Special Assistant to the General Counsel.....	MYER S. LIPPS.
Associate General Counsel for Legal Services.....	DAVID A. TURNER.
Director, General Law Service.....	J. CHANDLER BURTON.
Director, Litigation Service.....	WILBUR C. PICKETT.
Director, Loan Guaranty Law Service.....	PINCKNEY G. McELWEE.
Associate General Counsel for Legislative Services.....	TIMOTHY F. DALEY.
Director, Legislative Projects Service I.....	D. C. KNAPP.
Director, Legislative Projects Service II.....	R. P. BLAND.
Director, Legislative Projects Service III.....	HOWARD BERNSTEIN.
Director, Congressional Liaison Service.....	RUFUS H. WILSON.
Assistant Administrator for Administration.....	Q. M. HARPER, Acting.
Director, Office Administration Service.....	B. R. FREEMAN, Acting.
Director, Supply Management Service.....	JAMES N. O'NEIL.
Director, Office Methods Service.....	IRWIN R. HOENER.
Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security.....	BLAKE E. TURNER.
Director, Investigation Service.....	A. KENNETH MAIERS.
Director, Internal Audit Service.....	LAWRENCE R. MALONE, Acting.
Director, Security Service.....	A. H. CORLEY, Jr.
Assistant Employment Policy Officer.....	THOMAS C. DOHERTY.
Assistant Administrator for Construction.....	RALEIGH M. EDGAR.
Executive Assistant for Construction.....	LOWELL G. SCHWEICKART.
Director, Contract Appeals and Advisory Staff.....	WESLEY G. HARDING.
Director, Design Service.....	LEE D. MORK.
Director, Construction Service.....	ELMER F. HOOLUND.
Chief, Management Division.....	C. F. FIELD.
Chief, Program Control Division.....	J. C. GARVER.
Chief, Real Estate Division.....	WM. Z. BOWIE.
Chief, Safety and Fire Protection Division.....	P. V. TILDEN.

¹ Organization chart on page 626.

Assistant Administrator for Personnel	VINCENT W. POWERS.
Director, Management Development Program Staff	WILLIS O. UNDERWOOD.
Director, Personnel Plans and Policies Service	JOHN W. MOLYNEAUX.
Director, Personnel Standards Service	CHESTER W. MOONEY.
Director, Personnel Program Appraisal Service	RUSSELL T. O'BRIEN.
Director, Personnel Operations Service	STEWART M. PRATT.
Director, Central Office Personnel Service	EDWARD L. FARRELL.
Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine and Surgery	WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON, M. D.
Deputy Chief Medical Director	ROY A. WOLFORD, M. D.
Executive Officer	R. E. ADKINS.
Special Assistant	RALPH T. CASTEEL.
Chief, Professional Inquiries	H. C. KRETZSCHMAR, M. D.
Assistant Chief Medical Director for Planning	WILLIAM W. FELLOWS, M. D.
Deputy Director for Planning	J. HERBERT SMITH, M. D.
Director, Medical Service	(VACANCY).
Director, Surgical Service	JOHN A. KENNEDY, M. D.
Director, Pathology and Allied Sciences Service	GEORGE R. CALLENDER, M. D.
Director, Radiology Service	BENJAMIN MILLER, M. D.
Director, Nursing Service	CECILIA H. HAUGE.
Director, Pharmacy Service	VERNON O. TRYGSTAD.
Director, Dietetic Service	GRACE M. BULMAN.
Director, Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service	ROBERT E. STEWART, D. D. S.
Director, Social Work Service	ROGER J. CUMMING.
Director, Chaplain Service	CHAPLAIN EDWARD A. McDONOUGH.
Director, Tuberculosis Service	WILLIAM B. TUCKER, M. D.
Director, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service	A. B. C. KNUDSON, M. D.
Director, Psychiatry and Neurology Service	J. F. CASEY, M. D.
Director, Special Service	A. S. MASON.
Assistant Chief Medical Director for Dentistry	JOHN E. FAUBER, D. D. S.
Deputy Director for Dentistry	S. A. PYFRIN, D. D. S.
Director, Dental Program Planning Service	JOSEPH O. MONA, D. D. S.
Director, Dental Research and Education Service	WILLIAM M. GOODWIN, D. D. S.
Director, Dental Program Administration Service	E. V. MILLARD, D. D. S.
Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Education	JOHN B. BARNWELL, M. D.
Director, Research Service	MARTIN M. CUMMINOS, M. D.
Director, Education Service	JOHN C. NUNEMAKER, M. D.
Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations	LINUS A. ZINK, M. D.
Deputy Director for Operations	(VACANCY).
Director of Hospitals and Clinics	IRVIN J. COHEN, M. D.
Deputy Director for Clinics	ARTHUR J. KLIPPEN, M. D.
Director of Homes	CARL S. MCCARTHY, Acting.
Director, Veterans Canteen Service	R. H. BUCKNELL.
Director, Engineering Service	GLENN R. STEVENS.
Director, Supply Service	GLENN C. PARMELEE.
Director, Personnel Service	JOHN C. LARSON.
Director, Medical Administration Service	D. M. TURNER, Acting.
Controller, Department of Medicine and Surgery	FRANK C. WATTERS.
Director, Audit and Accounting Service	SAM J. CLARK.
Director, Budget Service	ROBERT W. WISE.
Director, Reports and Statistics Service	DANIEL I. ROSEN.
Director, Management Analysis Service	A. A. LEYES.
Chief Insurance Director, Department of Insurance	RALPH H. STONE.
Deputy Chief Insurance Director	E. O. GARDNER.
Insurance Counsel	OLIVER CLAY.
Chief Actuary	WILLIAM A. POISSANT.

Chief Insurance Director—Continued

Director, Underwriting Service.....	J. T. WILLETT.
Director, Insurance Accounts Service.....	RALPH DORITY.
Director, Insurance Claims Service.....	GEORGE L. MCGURN.
Controller, Department of Insurance.....	HOWARD T. WATERMEIER.
Director, Methods and Procedures Service.....	MELVIN A. NIBLETT.
Director, Administrative Service.....	MAYNARD C. NICHOLL.
Director, Personnel Service.....	RICHARD A. SILVER.
Chief Benefits Director, Department of Veterans	
Benefits.....	W. J. DRIVER, Acting
Deputy Chief Benefits Director.....	D. P. PAGE.
Executive Assistant.....	F. J. PETRAITIS.
Staff Assistant.....	N. P. BEVILLE.
Director, Contact and Foreign Affairs Service.....	A. FINNEMORE.
Director, Guardianship Service.....	C. E. SCHUYLER.
Director, Personnel Service.....	J. H. HUBBELL.
Director, Systems and Standards Service.....	P. TIMOSHENKO.
Director, Administration Service.....	C. L. CURTISS.
Director, Field Service.....	B. A. O'HARA.
Assistant Director, Field Service.....	H. M. WEBSTER, Acting.
Assistant Field Director for Administration.....	(VACANCY).
Assistant Field Director for Compensation	
and Pension.....	A. R. THOMPSON.
Assistant Field Director for Loan Guaranty.....	G. C. STURGEON.
Assistant Field Director for Vocational Re-	
habilitation and Education.....	M. T. REED, Acting.
Area Representative (Hartford).....	H. L. STACKPOLE.
Area Representative (Chicago).....	E. F. FREDRICH.
Area Representative (Atlanta).....	L. W. REESE.
Area Representative (Dallas).....	(VACANCY).
Area Representative (San Francisco).....	W. H. ORION.
Director, Compensation and Pension Service.....	A. W. STRATTON, Acting.
Special Assistant.....	H. W. FARMER.
Assistant Director for Policy and Planning.....	E. REINMUTH.
Assistant Director for Field Consultants.....	(VACANCY).
Chairman, Board on Waivers and Forfeitures.....	P. H. THOMAS.
Chairman, Rating Schedule Board.....	N. M. JOYNER, M. D.
Director, Loan Guaranty Service.....	P. N. BROWNSTEIN.
Administrative Officer.....	E. A. ECHOLS.
Assistant Director for Construction and Val-	
uation.....	G. I. HOPKINS.
Chief, Legislative and Regulatory Staff.....	PHILLIP J. MALONEY.
Assistant Director for Loan Policy and Man-	
agement.....	J. M. DERVAN.
Assistant Director for Property Management.....	G. REYNOLDS.
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Edu-	
cation Service.....	S. H. COILE.
Special Assistant.....	L. W. GOULDE.
Assistant Director for Counseling.....	J. SAMLER.
Assistant Director for Education and Train-	
ing.....	H. D. YORK.
Assistant Director for Program Analysis.....	J. N. ANDREWS.
Assistant Director for Benefits and Facilities.....	F. M. PAGE.
Controller, Department of Veterans Benefits.....	J. D. SHYTLER, Jr., Acting.
Assistant Controller for Budget.....	L. G. JOHNSON, Acting.
Assistant Controller for Finance.....	H. F. STEWART.
Assistant Controller for Reports and Sta-	
tistics.....	W. B. DYESS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Veterans Administration was estab-

lished as an independent agency under the President by Executive Order 5398,

of July 21, 1930, in accordance with the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1016; 38 U. S. C. 11). This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate Federal agencies especially created for or concerned in the administration of laws providing benefits for veterans.

PURPOSE.—The Veterans Administration administers laws authorizing benefits for former members of the Armed Forces and for the dependents and other beneficiaries of deceased former members of such forces. The Veterans Administration benefits available under various acts of Congress include: compensation for service-connected disability or death; pension for non-service-connected disability or death; dependency and indemnity compensation; vocational rehabilitation for service-connected disability; education and training; war orphans' educational assistance; guaranty or insurance of home, farm, and business loans, and, under certain conditions, direct home loans; United States Government and National Service Life Insurance; insurance indemnity; hospitalization; domiciliary care; outpatient medical and dental care for service-connected disability; prosthetic and other appliances; special housing for certain seriously disabled veterans; automobiles or other conveyances for certain disabled veterans; World War I adjusted service certificates; a guardianship program for the protection of estates derived from Veterans Administration benefits paid to incompetent or minor beneficiaries; burial allowances; and burial flags. In addition the Veterans Administration administers the insurance section of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act for persons in the active military service.

ORGANIZATION.—The Veterans Administration is under the charge of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, who is responsible for the administration of all laws governing the Veterans Administration.

The Veterans Administration is organizationally divided as follows: Central Office, District Offices, Regional Offices, Veterans Benefits Office (D. C.), Hospitals, Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Domiciliaries, VA Offices, Supply Depots, Forms Depot, and Publications Depot.

1. *The Central Office.*—The central office of the Veterans Administration consists of the following staff offices and departments, the heads of which are directly responsible to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the proper performance of all the functions assigned to them:

STAFF OFFICES

Office of the Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals.
Office of the Director, Information Service.
Office of the Controller.
Office of the General Counsel.
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration.
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security.
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction.
Office of the Assistant Administrator for Personnel.

DEPARTMENTS

Department of Medicine and Surgery.
Department of Insurance.
Department of Veterans Benefits

2. *The Field Stations.*—This term applies to Veterans Administration installations located in the field, and includes the following:

District offices.	Outpatient Clinics.
Regional offices.	Domiciliaries.
Veterans Benefits Office (D. C.).	VA offices
Hospitals.	Supply depots.
Centers.	Forms depot.
	Publications depot.

CENTRAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

Office of the Administrator

The Administrator is responsible to the President for the administration of veterans affairs and the laws which govern them. He is directly responsible for the establishment of the basic pol-

icies governing agency operation; the development and maintenance of its basic organization structure; the interpretation of laws pertaining to veterans affairs, and the establishment of supplementary regulations; the stimulation and approval of long-range plans; and the development and maintenance of favorable relations with important organizations, groups, and individuals interested in veterans affairs. The Administrator serves as the adviser to the President on veterans affairs.

Office of the Deputy Administrator

The Deputy Administrator is the principal assistant to the Administrator in the overall administration of the Veterans Administration. He takes independent action for the Administrator on all problems affecting the VA which do not require the Administrator's personal attention and acts for the Administrator in the latter's absence.

Office of the Assistant Deputy Administrator

The Assistant Deputy Administrator assists the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator in the administration of the following staff activities: office methods and administration,

supply management, budget, construction, fiscal, personnel, management audits, and investigation and security. He takes independent action for the Administrator on all problems in these activities which do not require the personal attention of the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator. He acts for the Deputy Administrator in the latter's absence and for the Administrator in the absence of both the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator.

Planning and Evaluation Board

The Chairman directs the activities of the Board; advises the Administrator on policies, plans, research, programs, organization, and whether established programs are meeting their objectives; and supervises and coordinates the activities of the Research and Development Staff and Evaluation Staff.

The members of the Board lead the development and conduct of a rounded research program to provide the Administrator, through the Chairman, the knowledge he needs for comprehensive program analysis and long-range policy development, and for discharging his responsibilities to the President and Congress on veterans affairs.

Staff Offices

Office of the Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals

The Chairman, assisted by the Vice Chairman, has jurisdiction over, and is responsible to the Administrator for, the conduct of the professional and operational activities of the Board of Veterans Appeals in the consideration and determination of appeals for benefits under all laws administered by the Veterans Administration, as prescribed by act of June 17, 1957 (71 Stat. 172; 38 U. S. C. 3301-3308). He insures

the effective execution of an integrated appellate program, formulates policies, plans, and procedures for this program with VA-wide application to all benefits, represents the Veterans Administration in outside contacts on appellate matters, and conducts surveys of appellate activities in field stations. He provides staff assistance to the Administrator in policy and regulatory matters affecting benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration.

Office of the Director, Information Service

The Office of the Director, Information Service, formulates basic policies governing Veterans Administration public information programs; counsels and advises the Administrator and other levels of management where public interest is involved in the determination of Veterans Administration policy; reviews and coordinates programs for informing the public of Veterans Administration activities in areas of special interest to operating departments; and keeps informed of and appraises for the Administrator the results of public information programs.

This office develops and maintains relationships with national information outlets and contacts; and obtains, assembles, prepares, and coordinates information for release through press, radio, and other media to advise veterans and dependents on benefits administered by the Veterans Administration and to provide information concerning the offices where applications for benefits may be made.

Office of the Controller

The Office of the Controller formulates general policies and plans of VA-wide application pertaining to: (1) fiscal, accounting, work measurement systems, budgetary, and audit activities, and (2) basic report structure for top management use, and advises and assists the heads of the program departments and top officials in connection with these activities. It reviews and analyzes estimates and prepares consolidated budgets of the Veterans Administration and maintains the general financial books of the Veterans Administration and agency level controls over the expenditure and collection of funds.

This office serves as the principal representative of the Veterans Admin-

istration with other Government agencies on budget, appropriation, accounting, and all other fiscal matters, and provides for Veterans Administration participation with other Government agencies, international groups, and nongovernmental activities in controller matters in which the Veterans Administration has an interest.

This office also controls all reports subject to the Federal Reports Act of 1942; consolidates financial and statistical reports of the program departments to the extent required by the Administrator or required by other agencies; and conducts special studies of fiscal, accounting, and budgetary matters, including costs and financial results of operations.

Office of the General Counsel

The General Counsel serves as chief officer of the Veterans Administration in all matters of law and legislation. As the chief law officer of the Veterans Administration, he is responsible to the Administrator for the interpretation of all laws administered by or pertaining to the Veterans Administration, and for establishing precedents thereon through Administrator's decisions, binding upon all officers and employees of the Veterans Administration and upon all claimants and other persons concerned.

This office renders legal advice (formal and informal) and other legal services upon request to all department heads and top staff officers. It is the attorney for the Administrator in all civil actions in State courts and in independent actions in the Federal courts, and represents the Administrator in all such actions in the Federal courts in cooperation with the Department of Justice and keeps all interested Veterans Administration officials informed. It makes final disposition of tort claims within the limitations of the Federal Tort Claims Act, and renders cooperative assistance to the Department of Justice on all actions

arising therefrom involving the Veterans Administration or any official thereof.

This office cooperates informally with all department heads and top staff officers in the formulation of governing regulations and amendments thereto and reviews for legal correctness all such regulations or directives; serves as the point of contact with all governmental offices on legal and legislative matters, including, in addition to the Department of Justice, the Office of the Comptroller General and the Judge Advocate General of the Armed Forces; reports to the Department of Justice all matters arising in the Veterans Administration involving probable violation of Federal penal statutes and cooperates with the Department of Justice as requested in the disposition thereof; and is legal officer in security proceedings.

This office supervises and coordinates all matters pertaining to proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations affecting the Veterans Administration, including the preparation of proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations, and the preparation of all reports concerning such matters to committees of Congress, the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and other executive agencies; develops and coordinates Veterans Administration policy pertaining to proposed legislation, Executive orders, and proclamations, and records such policy upon approval by the Administrator; serves as a member of the Administrator's Policy Committee; represents the Administrator in congressional committee and other hearings and in interdepartmental conferences on legislative matters; and receives and, as directed by the Administrator, disposes of all requests from congressional committees and subcommittees (other than appropriations) or their staffs, except oral requests for purely routine adminis-

trative data, and clears all letters and other communications to such committees initiated in the Veterans Administration.

This office collaborates and coordinates with the Controller legislative language in drafts of appropriation bills, amendments thereto, and related communications; receives and, as directed by the Administrator, disposes of all requests on the Veterans Administration for preparation of drafts of bills or comment, formally or informally, on proposed legislation or to furnish information concerning pending legislation; arranges for attendance of Veterans Administration personnel as witnesses or observers at meetings of congressional committees (other than appropriations); receives and disposes of all requests for detail or assignment of personnel to work with congressional committees or their staffs; prepares compilations of Federal laws pertaining to veterans, annotated, indexed, and cross-referenced, in accordance with section 214 of the act approved June 17, 1957 (71 Stat. 92; 38 U. S. C. 2214), or as otherwise authorized, and pamphlets, résumés, releases, and documents pertaining to veterans legislation, as required.

This office maintains liaison with the Senate and House Committees and contact activities in both Houses of Congress, and maintains legislative historical records and service therefrom.

The Deputy General Counsels act as full assistant to the General Counsel in the discharge of his responsibilities and act for the General Counsel in the latter's absence.

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration formulates general policies and plans of VA-wide application pertaining to: (1) purchasing and supply, (2) office systems,

integrated data processing, and telecommunications, and (3) office operations and administration; and advises and assists the heads of the departments and other top officials in connection with these activities. It is responsible for: housekeeping functions of Central Office; management of the supply fund; interpretation of purchasing regulations, decisions, and directives of the General Services Administration, and other Government agencies; and direction of special studies and research in programs, practices, and techniques in areas for which responsible to evaluate their possible application.

This office serves as principal representative of the Veterans Administration with the General Services Administration, and other agencies, public and private, on purchasing and supply matters; is liaison with Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, in the development of plans for the continuity of Government in the event of a national emergency, and Federal Civil Defense Administration in national civil defense planning; plans and directs a safety and fire protection program in buildings, except hospitals, occupied by the Veterans Administration in the metropolitan Washington area; and serves as Disaster Relief Director for Central Office and Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C., involving responsibility for coordinated planning and direction of participation by these offices in civil defense exercises.

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security directs the conduct of investigations, surveys, special studies, and internal audits of all activities and elements of the Veterans Administration as a basis for protective and constructive service to management. It directs the security program of the Veterans

Administration and advises and assists the Administrator in all matters pertaining to (1) the appraisal of all activities of the Veterans Administration through internal audits or investigations, and (2) the operation of the security program VA-wide. From reports of appraisals, this office disseminates information to the heads of the departments and other top officials and maintains controls to assure that corrective action is accomplished by the responsible official in accordance with instructions of the Administrator. It maintains liaison and acts in cooperation with officials of other departments and agencies of the Government on these matters. The Assistant Administrator for Appraisal and Security also serves as Employment Policy Officer.

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction

As chief engineer of the Veterans Administration, the Assistant Administrator for Construction formulates general policies and plans of VA-wide application pertaining to: (1) design, construction, maintenance, and operation of buildings, structures, and utilities; (2) real property management, including acquisition, economical utilization, protection, and disposal of real property and interests therein; and (3) accident and fire prevention, fire protection, and disaster relief planning. This office also advises and assists the staff and the heads of the departments in connection with these activities.

This office, upon consultation with heads of operating departments concerned, develops and takes action to obtain necessary approvals of fiscal year construction programs to provide, convert, and preserve facilities; formulates annual estimates for the Veterans Administration construction programs and participates in the presentation of the budget before the Bureau of the

Budget and Congress; and directs and controls design and construction of hospitals, domiciliaries, and other facilities, major alterations, improvements, and repairs, in conformance with professional standards and operating requirements.

This office also takes action for the Veterans Administration to acquire real property and property interests in fee, in accordance with approved program requirements, and to dispose of such real property and interests where excess to the needs of the Veterans Administration (not including transactions within the veterans loan guaranty program) and acts as duly authorized representative of the Administrator under provisions of contracts related to assigned activities.

The Executive Assistant serves as full assistant to the Assistant Administrator in the discharge of his responsibilities and acts for the Assistant Ad-

ministrator in the latter's absence, and functions as engineering assistant and consultant on all phases of planning and construction.

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Personnel

This office advises and assists the Administrator on all matters involving personnel administration; plans and formulates agency-wide personnel policies, programs, and methods; furnishes advice and technical guidance to key agency and department officials; appraises for the Administrator the effectiveness and economy of the Veterans Administration personnel program; directs the internal administrative management affairs of the Office of Personnel; and represents the Veterans Administration in outside contacts on all matters relating to personnel administration.

Departments

Department of Medicine and Surgery

The Chief Medical Director is responsible for the proper conduct of the activities of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and insures complete medical and hospital service for the medical care and treatment of veterans, as prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the act of June 17, 1957 (71 Stat. 130; 38 U. S. C. 3401-3415), and other statutory authority and regulations.

The Deputy Chief Medical Director serves as principal assistant to the Chief Medical Director in the discharge of his responsibilities, and acts for the Chief Medical Director in the latter's absence.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING.—

This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application

pertaining to the activities of the following specialties: medical, surgical, psychiatry and neurology, tuberculosis, pathology and allied sciences, physical medicine and rehabilitation, radiology, dietetics, nursing, prosthetic and sensory aids, special services, pharmacy, social work, and chaplains. It develops professional standards governing kinds and quality of staff, facilities, equipment, and supplies needed by the approved program in the various specialties, and plans and forecasts all essential requirements for an integrated program of medical and domiciliary care. It also advises and assists the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations in connection with the technical and professional aspects of these activities.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER—DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—This office formulates policies, plans, and procedures pertaining to the following activities of the De-

partment of Medicine and Surgery: the budgetary program; financial and cost accounting systems; statistical reporting system; auditing systems; manpower utilization programs; cost improvement; and finance management. This office advises and assists the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations in connection with these activities; maintains departmental financial, budgetary, and cost accounting records; and audits the financial and property records of the Department of Medicine and Surgery to determine legality and propriety of transactions.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR DENTISTRY.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to an integrated program of dental care. It has direct responsibility and final authority for all dental matters, subject to approval of the Chief Medical Director; develops professional standards governing kinds and quality of staff, facilities, equipment, and supplies required by the dental program; and advises and assists the Chief Medical Director in connection with these activities.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.—This office formulates objectives, policies, and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to a program of research and education in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. It develops and administers a coordinated research program; develops a coordinated program of graduate and postgraduate education and in-service training; and advises and assists the Assistant Chief Medical Director for Operations in connection with the technical and professional aspects of these activities.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS.—This office develops and formulates general operating policies and stand-

ards for hospitals, clinics, homes, supply depots, and canteens. It participates in consideration and solution of all management problems involving basic policies governing operations of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and directs the operations activities of hospitals, clinics, homes, supply depots, and canteens, to assure conformance with approved objectives and policies. It also provides the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Central Office, activities with general operating services and conducts the work measurement and incentive awards programs.

AREA MEDICAL OFFICE.—This office conducts supervisory activities in all field stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and takes corrective action within the limits of existing central office policy, regulations, and operational directives. It also performs additional operating duties as specifically assigned by the Chief Medical Director. Area medical offices are located in the following cities: Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Columbus, Ohio; San Francisco, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Trenton, N. J.

Department of Insurance

The Chief Insurance Director is responsible for the management, operation, organization, and conduct of the nationwide Veterans Administration insurance program; directs the development and execution of the departmentwide policies and plans covering all functions of the integrated insurance program; and appraises the effectiveness and economy of all insurance activities.

The Deputy Chief Insurance Director serves as the full assistant to the Chief Insurance Director in the discharge of his responsibilities, acts for him in his absence, and participates fully in the direction of all activities of the Department of Insurance.

The head of each of the offices described below serves as a member of the policy board of the Department of Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COUNSELL.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application relating to insurance laws and regulations; serves as legal counsel for the department; renders legal opinions; and reviews and recommends courses of action on all proposed legislation affecting the insurance program.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ACTUARY.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to insurance actuarial activities. It conducts mortality and disability studies and analyses of experience, establishes and calculates policy rates and values, determines surplus and apportionment of dividends, and compiles actuarial statements. It determines the status of the United States Government Life Insurance Fund, the National Service Life Insurance Fund, and the revolving funds established under the act of April 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 33); performs special studies relating to actuarial matters as requested by the Chief or Deputy Chief Insurance Director; and works with actuarial advisory committee in developing solutions to technical actuarial problems.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, UNDERWRITING SERVICE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to insurance underwriting, and advises the Chief Insurance Director and other staff officials in connection with this activity. This office reviews evidence, determines the facts, and prepares and recommends decisions on protest and unusually complicated underwriting cases.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INSURANCE ACCOUNTS SERVICE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to insurance accounting, and advises the Chief Insurance Director and other

staff officials in connection with this activity. This office reviews evidence, determines the facts, and prepares and recommends decisions on protest and unusually complicated cases involving insurance accounting matters.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INSURANCE CLAIMS SERVICE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to insurance claims and advises the Chief Insurance Director and other staff officials in connection with this activity. This office directs the activities of the administrative review board, reviews, develops evidence, makes determination of fact, and prepares and recommends decisions involving questions of legal and medical nature on protest and litigated and highly complicated disability insurance claims cases.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to the following activities of the Department of Insurance: the budgetary and work measurement programs; the accounting, funding and fiscal systems; an integrated system of financial and management reporting; and a continuing program of fiscal audit. It advises the Chief Insurance Director and other staff officials in connection with these activities. It recommends with respect to budget formulation and the control of departmental funds within overall approved budgetary programs, and participates in the justification of the budget estimates of the Department of Insurance before the Bureau of the Budget representatives and congressional committees.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, METHODS AND PROCEDURES SERVICE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to the development of new or revised methods and systems including the exploration and application of mechanical and electronic techniques; the

development of procedural manuals and guides; the conduct of research into commercial and other management practices for possible adaptation to the insurance program; and advises the Chief Insurance Director and other staff officials in connection with these activities.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to correspondence management, office operations and administration, work simplification, office machines management, records management, incentive awards, publication and forms control, and supply liaison, and advises the Chief Insurance Director and other staff officials in connection with these activities. This office serves as liaison with the service departments on insurance program matters.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL SERVICE.—This office formulates policies and plans of departmentwide application pertaining to all personnel management activities such as position classification, recruitment, placement, management development, training, employee relations, and personnel research, and advises the Chief Insurance Director and other staff officials in connection with these activities.

Department of Veterans Benefits

The Chief Benefits Director conducts the activities of the Department of Veterans Benefits. He insures the effective execution of an integrated program of veterans benefits consisting of compensation and pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, loan guaranty, guardianship, and contact activities of the Veterans Administration.

The Deputy Chief Benefits Director serves as the full assistant to the Chief Benefits Director in the discharge of his responsibilities and acts for him in his absence.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, COMPENSATION AND PENSION SERVICE.—This office formulates plans, regulations, procedures, and standards of departmentwide application, pertaining to disability compensation and pension claims; claims for automobiles or other conveyances; special housing claims; eligibility determinations for other services or Government agencies; death compensation and pension claims; dependency and indemnity compensation; claims for reimbursement for burial, funeral, and transportation expenses of deceased veterans; claims for accrued compensation, pension, dependency and indemnity compensation, retirement pay, subsistence and training allowances, and educational assistance benefits; waivers of overpayments (other than loan guaranty); forfeiture of rights and benefits; claims for Government insurance by beneficiaries of deceased veterans; claims for servicemen's indemnity; and claims for adjusted compensation in death cases. It reviews proposed legislation and Executive orders to determine the specific effect upon the program and comments and recommends with respect thereto. It appraises the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of policies, regulations, procedures, and standards in implementing public laws and attaining program objectives and the significant effect of the claims program nationally; formulates performance standards for the claims program; conducts periodic studies to assure continued validity of standards; and prepares and readjusts the Schedule for Rating Disabilities and formulates administrative issues and rating decisions as concomitants thereof.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE.—This office formulates policies, plans, procedures, and standards of departmentwide application pertaining to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans, readjust-

ment education and training for non-disabled veterans, and educational assistance and special restorative training for children of veterans who died of a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in active service in the Armed Forces during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict.

These programs include: authorization of benefit payments; application of the governing statutory provisions and limitations; conducting business relationships with institutions; reimbursing States and local agencies for services rendered; providing professional counseling services for veterans; providing vocational rehabilitation training for disabled veterans, including special courses to overcome the handicaps of severe disabilities.

This office conducts research and program analysis activities to evaluate the results of the vocational rehabilitation and education program in terms of its objectives and the actual benefits accruing to veterans as a result of the training provided.

This office also reviews and makes recommendations on proposed legislation and Executive orders pertaining to the vocational rehabilitation and education programs and recommends changes in existing laws. It also maintains top level cooperative working relations with other Federal agencies and national organizations and associations which deal with or have an interest in the vocational rehabilitation or education of veterans or orphans of veterans.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, LOAN GUARANTY SERVICE.—This office formulates policies, plans, procedures, and standards of departmentwide application pertaining to programs whereby Veterans Administration effectuates the provisions of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and other statutes and implementing Executive orders and comparable directives relating to direct and

indirect Government financial assistance for the purchase or construction of homes, and the acquisition, management, and operation of business and farming enterprises by veterans, and related activities consequent upon the default, sale, or other disposition of the veterans' contractual obligations and properties.

This office advises the Chief Benefits Director as to approved precedent interpretations of laws and regulations and the application of policies and procedures on loan guaranty programs, and prepares decisions in relation thereto. It directs a program of financial research and the continuous analysis and evaluation of economic data and trends affecting residential, business, and farm financing. It furnishes legal advice to all elements of the department pertaining to the guaranty, insurance, and making of loans and directs action on all appeals received from lenders and builders suspended from the program.

This office reviews proposed legislation and Executive orders pertaining to loan guaranty programs and recommends thereon. It recommends proposals for consideration of changes in existing laws relating to loan guaranty programs. It also maintains top level liaison with other components of Federal Government and other organizations and associations interested in the loan guaranty program.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS.—This office formulates policies, plans, and procedures pertaining to the following activities of the Department of Veterans Benefits: the budgetary programs; the accounting, budgetary, and fiscal systems; an integrated system of financial and statistical reporting; and work measurement (work rate) standards. It recommends with respect to allotments to be made from funds under control of the department and allots funds within overall approved budgetary programs of the de-

partment; and maintains department-wide accounting and budgetary control records. It formulates and maintains work rate and quality performance standards and related work measurement reporting systems for finance activities.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.—This office formulates policies, plans, procedures, and standards of departmentwide application pertaining to: correspondence improvement, publications control, forms and form letter control and standardization, work simplification, control and use of office machines and equipment (except electronic data processing equipment), real and personal property management, records management, general office administration, and machine record and accounting activities. It formulates and maintains work rate and quality performance standards and related work measurement reporting systems for all activities of the Administrative Service.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, GUARDIANSHIP SERVICE.—This office formulates policies, plans, procedures, and standards of departmentwide application pertaining to the following activities: the Veterans Administration guardianship program under section 1502 of the act of June 17, 1957 (71 Stat. 136; 38 U. S. C. 3502), an act to safeguard the estates of minors and incompetents entitled to benefits under acts administered by the Veterans Administration, including courts in which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is represented by his duly authorized attorney; and the field examination program, including field examinations in guardianship cases; compensation, pension, retirement, insurance, and indemnity cases; vocational rehabilitation and education cases, loan guaranty cases, and other matters. This office furnishes legal advice and assistance to the Chief Benefits Director with respect to the

application of the Federal and State laws, and Veterans Administration regulations and instructions pertaining to guardianship and field examination activities; advises the Chief Benefits Director on matters involving State legislation affecting the guardianship program and commitment of mentally ill veterans; maintains liaison with agencies and organizations interested in these activities; formulates and maintains work-rate and quality performance standards and related work-measurement reporting systems for all activities of the Office of the Chief Attorney.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL SERVICE.—This office formulates policies, plans, procedures, and standards of departmentwide application pertaining to personnel management, including administration of the incentive awards program; serves as technical adviser on personnel matters in the Department of Veterans Benefits; and exercises technical personnel authorities within limitations imposed by current delegations and restrictions. This office formulates performance standards for personnel functions and conducts periodic studies to assure continued validity of the standards.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, CONTACT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS SERVICE.—This office formulates policies, plans, procedures, and standards for departmentwide application pertaining to a program of providing information, advice, and assistance to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, their representatives, and others in preparing, developing, and presenting applications and claims under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Assistance is rendered on such matters as hospitalization, home and business loans, dental and outpatient treatment, vocational rehabilitation and education, compensation and pension, burial benefits and insurance, including conversions and reinstatements, etc. It recommends the continuance, relocation,

or deactivation of Veterans Administration offices and provides for the rendition of itinerant service to those unable to visit a Veterans Administration installation for assistance.

This office is also responsible for activities performed for the Veterans Administration by the Department of State concerning assistance to United States veterans and their dependents living in foreign countries, for the coordination of matters relating to the administration of the regional office in the Philippines, and for those activities performed by the VA Office in the Canal Zone. It is also responsible for the administering of the Grants-in-Aid Program under the act of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1210, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), relating to hospitalization and outpatient treatment for Filipino veterans. It formulates and maintains work rate and quality performance standards and related work measurement reporting systems for all activities of the Contact and Foreign Affairs Service.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS SERVICE.—This office coordinates the development of long-range plans; conducts continuing organizational studies of the department and coordinates and develops long-range organization plans; conducts studies and research in the field of management and develops management control, measurement, and evaluation techniques; and develops and maintains management standards. It formulates policies and plans pertaining to quality standards, measurements, and evaluation of services and end products. This office formulates policies and plans pertaining to mechanical and electronic systems; conducts studies and develops integrated data processing systems including electronic data processing; reviews and evaluates the department's effectiveness in implementing Veterans Administration policies and plans regarding

standards. It also conducts functional surveys of the department's program and coordinates analyses of deviations from standards as feedback for promotion of preventive management techniques.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, FIELD SERVICE.—This office administers a program of continuously surveying all work performed in all field stations of the department to report nonconformance with the laws, regulations, and policies; ascertains whether all activities are conducted efficiently; appraises the performance of all field activities as to end products; evaluates field station management and the utilization of manpower, material, and funds; identifies major management problems, areas of opportunities for improvement, and recommends appropriate action; identifies units or individual employees who have made outstanding contributions to the effectiveness or economy of operations; identifies improvements in practices, techniques, and procedures in one or more stations and recommends action to disseminate such information to the field stations as appropriate; formulates plans, procedures, and standards for surveying and evaluating all work performed in field stations; and furnishes assistance to field stations through special visit by Area Office or Department of Veterans Benefits personnel to aid management in the solution of problems.

This office conducts a continuous program of in-service training for the area office survey staff; furnishes the chief benefits director with analysis and overall evaluations of field station activities as reflected by survey reports and related correspondence, statistical reports, and other sources; and post audits all survey reports, taking appropriate action when indicated.

AREA OFFICES, DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS—These offices, under the direction of the Director, Field

Service, survey all work performed in all field stations of the Department within assigned geographical areas. Area offices are located in Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Hartford, Conn.; and San Francisco, Calif.

FIELD STATION ACTIVITIES

Veterans Administration centers, domiciliaries, hospitals, district offices, and regional offices, located throughout the United States, and the Veterans Benefits Office, located in the District of Columbia, facilitate the granting of benefits provided for veterans and their dependents. Under the jurisdiction of parent regional offices are located VA offices to render service to veterans nearer their homes. (For addresses of VA offices, see 23 F. R. 3411.) Outside the United States, regional offices and VA offices are located in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines; a Veterans Administration center (hospital and regional office) is located at San Juan, P. R.; and a representative of the Veterans Administration is stationed at Balboa, C. Z.

District Office

A Veterans Administration district office is a major field organizational element established to render, within an assigned geographic area, services provided by law and under properly constituted authority, to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries in connection with Government life insurance and certain types of death claims (effective June 11, 1956, jurisdiction over all new death claims was assigned to the appropriate regional offices in the continental United States). The office implements established plans, policies, and procedures for Government life insurance and death claims programs of the Veterans Administration, and conducts the auxiliary services essential to the

operation of the district office including finance, personnel, administrative, and supply activities.

Effective March 1, 1958, the Philadelphia District Office renders services provided by law and under properly constituted authority to all policyholders of United States Government Life insurance and policyholders of National Service Life insurance paying premiums by allotment from service department pay, and those residing in foreign countries. That office implements established plans, policies, and procedures for the Government life insurance programs.

Regional Office

A Veterans Administration regional office is a field station which under properly constituted authority grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries within an assigned territory; furnishes information as to all Veterans Administration benefits and services; procures data regarding applications and claims; rates and adjudicates claims and makes awards for disability compensation and pension; conducts physical and mental examinations for claims purposes; establishes eligibility and need for hospitalization in other Government and private institutions and State-home care; renders outpatient treatment and social service; handles guardianship and fiduciary matters and authorized legal proceedings; aids, guides, and prescribes vocational rehabilitation training and administers educational benefits; guarantees loans for purchase or construction of homes, farms, or business property and, under certain conditions, makes direct home loans; after June 10, 1956, processes all new death claims in those regional offices located within the continental United States; aids and otherwise assists the veteran

CENTERS, DOMICILIARIES, HOSPITALS, DISTRICT OFFICES, REGIONAL OFFICES, AND VETERANS BENEFITS OFFICE (D. C.)—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Address	Type of station	Manager
Alabama		
Birmingham 3	Hospital	Dr. John S. Herring
Montgomery 10 (Perry Hill Rd.)	do	Dr. Daniel H. Miller
Montgomery 4 (400 Lee St.)	Regional office	Harley A. Smith
Tuscaloosa	Hospital	Dr. William K. Freedman
Tuskegee	do	Dr. Prince P. Barker
Alaska		
Juneau (Goldstein Bldg.)	Regional office	Ernest E. Lincoln
Arizona		
Phoenix (7th St. and Indian School Rd.)	Hospital	Dr. Seymour Fisher
Phoenix (Ellis Bldg., 137 North 2d Ave.)	Regional office	Wayne A. Sanders
Tucson	Hospital	Philip L. Collins
Whipple	Center (hospital and domiciliary)	Paul N. Schmeil
Arkansas		
Fayetteville	Hospital	Dr. Lloyd B. Andrew
Little Rock (300 E. Roosevelt Road)	do	Dr. Delmar Goode
Little Rock (555 Bldg., 211 Broadway)	Regional office	Arny H. Hammann
North Little Rock	Hospital	Dr. Harold W. Sterling
California		
Fresno (2615 Clinton Ave.)	do	Dr. Claude E. Carter
Livermore	do	Dr. Harrison S. Collier
Long Beach (5901 7th St.)	do	Dr. Ernest V. Edwards
Los Angeles 25 (Sawtelle and Wilshire Bldg.)	Center (hospital and domiciliary)	Robert A. Bringham
Los Angeles 25 (1339 South Sepulveda Blvd.)	Regional office	L. C. Chapman
Oakland 12 (13th and Harrison Sts.)	Hospital	Samuel H. Franks
Palo Alto	do	Dr. John J. Frumack
San Fernando	Hospital	Lowell C. Lide
San Francisco 21 (42d Ave. and Clement St.)	do	Dr. Thomas P. Crane
San Francisco 3 (49 4th St.)	Regional office	J. Glenn Corbett
Sepulveda	Hospital	Dr. Thomas J. Hurdgrove
Colorado		
Denver 2 (Denver Federal Center)	Center (district office and regional office) (District office area: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming)	E. R. Benke
Denver 20 (1055 Clermont St.)	Hospital	Dr. Harold M. Eagle
Fort Lyon	do	Dr. Harold J. Madsen
Grand Junction	do	Abe A. Belotin
Connecticut		
Hartford 4 (95 Pearl St.)	Regional office	Harry T. Wood
Newington 11	Hospital	Dr. Abraham Norman
West Haven 15 (West Spring St.)	Hospital	Dr. Lewis G. Beardsley
Delaware		
Wilmington	do	Dr. Major W. Gasper
Wilmington (Dravo Bldg.)	Regional office	William H. Smith
District of Columbia		
Washington 7 (2650 Wisconsin Ave. NW.)	Hospital	Dr. Thomas J. Read
Washington 25 (Munitions Bldg.)	Veterans Benefits Office (District of Columbia)	V. S. Garrett
Florida		
Bay Pines	Center (hospital and domiciliary)	Dr. Kelso A. Carroll
Coral Gables	Hospital	Dr. Earl C. Gluckman
Lake City	do	Dr. Oliver W. Greer
St. Petersburg (P. O. Box 1437)	Regional office	Vernon S. Parker
Georgia		
Atlanta 19 (4158 Peachtree Rd., NE)	Hospital	Dr. Walther H. Thiele
Atlanta 8 (441-449 West Peachtree St. NE)	Regional office	John M. Slaton, Jr.
Augusta	Hospital	Dr. Leo R. Tighe
Dublin	do	Dr. David E. Quinn
Thomasville	Domiciliary	Edward C. McDaniel
Hawaii		
Honolulu 1 (P. O. Box 3196)	Regional office	George W. Bicknell
Idaho		
Boise (5th and Fort Sts.)	Center (hospital and regional office)	Donald Cowley

CENTERS, DOMICILIARIES, HOSPITALS, DISTRICT OFFICES, REGIONAL OFFICES, AND
VETERANS BENEFITS OFFICE (D. C.)—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Address	Type of station	Manager
Illinois		
Chicago 11 (333 E. Huron St.)	Hospital	Dan J. Macor
Chicago 12 (820 S. Damen Ave.)	do	Dr. Lee H. Schlesinger.
Chicago 12 (2000 W. Taylor St.)	Regional office	R. D. Beer
Danville	Hospital	Dr. Otto Schaefer
Downey	do	Dr. William W. Bourke.
Dwight	do	Dr. Saul Fortunoff
Hines (Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital)	do	William M. McCoy
Marion	do	Dr. Chalmers Dwyer
Indiana		
Fort Wayne 3 (1600 Randall Drive)	do	Dr. Michael H. Travers.
Indianapolis 7 (1481 West 10th St.)	do	Dr. Edward H. Mandell.
Cold Spring Road Hospital Division Tenth Street Hospital Division (Mail 1481 W. 10th St., Indian- apolis 7).	Regional office	Anthony J. Bochiachio.
Indianapolis 9 (35 South Pennsylvania St.)	Hospital	Dr. Harry G. Hockett.
Marion		
Iowa		
Clinton	Domiciliary	C. T. Jackson
Des Moines 8	Center (hospital and regional office)	William B. Nugent.
Iowa City	Hospital	Dr. Leland E. Stillwell.
Knoxville	do	Dr. Albert L. Olsen
Kansas		
Topeka	do	Dr. Roderick G. St. Pierre.
Wadsworth	Center (hospital and domiciliary)	Marvin A. Chapman.
Wichita 8 (5500 E. Kellogg)	Center (hospital and regional office)	Edwin J. Klag
Kentucky		
Fort Thomas (see Cincinnati 20, Ohio).		
Lexington	Hospital	Dr. Amerigo P. Dell Cort.
Louisville 3 (1405 West Broadway)	Regional office	Ray R. Adams
Louisville 2 (Melwood and Zorn Ave.)	Hospital	Dr. Russell L. Hiatt
Outwood (Outwood Station, Dawson Springs).	do	Dr. Albert F. Hume
Louisiana		
Alexandria	do	Tom L. Fowler
New Orleans 12 (1601 Perdido St.)	do	Dr. Thomas L. Harvey.
New Orleans 13 (2026 St. Charles Ave.)	Regional office	Thomas V. Williams.
Shreveport 12 (510 E. Stoner Ave.)	Center (hospital and regional office)	William K. Hinds
Maine		
Togus	do	Malcolm L. Stoddard.
Maryland		
Baltimore 18 (3000 Loch Raven Blvd.)	Hospital	Dr. James D. Murphy.
Baltimore 2 (St. Paul and Fayette Sts.)	Regional office	Robert T. Brown
Fort Howard	Hospital	Dr. Daniel R. Robinson.
Perry Point	do	Dr. Lee G. Sewall
Massachusetts		
Bedford	do	Dr. Benjamin F. Jackson.
Boston 30 (150 S. Huntington Ave.)	do	Dr. Richard B. Bean
Boston 8 (1 Beacon St.)	Regional office	William J. Blake
Brockton	Hospital	Dr. Peter A. Peller
Northampton	Hospital	Dr. John D. McCullough.
Rutland Heights	do	William J. Lyons
West Roxbury 32 (Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway).	do	Dr. Rollan R. Gasser.
Michigan		
Ann Arbor (2215 Fuller Rd.)	Hospital	Dr. Paul M. Ireland.
Battle Creek	do	Dr. Ernest F. Jones
Dearborn	do	Dr. Ernest M. Tapp.
Detroit 11 (310 East Jefferson Ave.)	Regional office	Lloyd H. Jameson
Iron Mountain	Hospital	Dr. Joseph I. Fitzsimmons.
Saginaw (1500 Weiss St.)	do	Dr. Russell E. Flemons.
Minnesota		
Minneapolis 17 (54th St. and 48th Ave South)	do	Dr. Henry L. Vogl
St. Cloud	do	Dr. Stanley R. Lindley.
St. Paul 11 (Fort Snelling)	Center (regional office and district office) (District office area Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ore- gon, South Dakota, Washing- ton, Wisconsin).	John R. Murphy

CENTERS, DOMICILIARIES, HOSPITALS, DISTRICT OFFICES, REGIONAL OFFICES, AND VETERANS BENEFITS OFFICE (D C)—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

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CENTERS, DOMICILIARIES, HOSPITALS, DISTRICT OFFICES, REGIONAL OFFICES, AND VETERANS BENEFITS OFFICE (D. C.)—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Address	Type of station	Manager
Ohio		
Brecksville.....	Hospital.....	Dr. Leon Ross
Chillicothe.....	do.....	Dr. Sam Beasstock.
Cincinnati 20.....	do.....	Dr. Raymond F. Smith
Cincinnati Hospital Division		
Fort Thomas (Ky.) Hospital Division.		
(Mail 3309 Vine St., Cincinnati 20)		
Cincinnati (209 East 6th St.).....	Regional office.....	Robert M. Fitzgerald.
Cleveland 30 (7300 York Rd.).....	Hospital.....	George R. Hickey
Cleveland 14 (Cuyahoga Bldg.).....	Regional office.....	William Holsinger
Dayton.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	John C. Phillips.
Oklahoma		
Muskogee (Memorial Station, Honor Heights Dr.).....	Hospital.....	Acting Manager
Muskogee (2d and Court Sts.).....	Regional office.....	Menton G. Baker.
Oklahoma City 4 (921 NE. 13th St.).....	Hospital.....	Dr. Oren T. Skoug.
Oregon		
Camp White.....	Domiciliary.....	Eugene K. Ricker
Portland 7 (Sam Jackson Park).....	Hospital.....	Dr. J. Gordon Spendlove.
Portland 4 (208 Southwest 5th Ave.).....	Regional office.....	Raymond J. Movotny
Roseburg.....	Hospital.....	Dr. John A. Doering
Pennsylvania		
Altoona.....	do.....	Bernard E. Leighton.
Aspinwall (see Pittsburgh 40).....	do.....	Dr. Roland W. Hipsley.
Butler.....	do.....	Dr. Earl F. Brannon
Coatesville.....	do.....	Dr. Lawrence C. Davis.
Erie 5 (135 E. 35th St. Blvd.).....	do.....	Dr. Lester J. Kantor
Lebanon.....	do.....	Frank J. Hoesch
Philadelphia 1 (5000 Wissahickon Ave.).....	District office (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico (including Virgin Islands), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia).....	
Philadelphia 4 (University and Woodland Aves.).....	Hospital.....	Dr. George F. Swanson
Philadelphia 2 (128 North Broad St.).....	Regional office.....	Gordon R. Elbott
Pittsburgh 22 (107 6th St.).....	do.....	Alvin R. Gaylor.
Pittsburgh 6 (Leach Farm Rd.).....	Hospital.....	Dr. Edward R. Bennett.
Pittsburgh 40 (University Drive).....	do.....	Dr. Horace D. Smith
Aspinwall Hospital Division		
Pittsburgh Hospital Division.		
(Mail University Drive, Pittsburgh 40)		
Wilkes-Barre (East End Blvd.).....	do.....	Dr. Walter S. Pugh.
Wilkes-Barre (19-27 North Main St.).....	Regional office.....	Arthur G. Palmer
Philippine Republic		
Manila (A. P. O. 928, San Francisco, Calif.).....	do.....	Henry G. Moore
Puerto Rico		
San Juan (520 Ponce de Leon Ave.).....	Center (hospital and regional office).....	Dr. Jaime Serra-Chavarry.
Rhode Island		
Providence 3 (100 Fountain St.).....	Regional office.....	John L. Reavey
Providence 8 (Davis Park).....	Hospital.....	Dr. William J. Sullivan.
South Carolina		
Columbia.....	do.....	Thomas B. May
Columbia (1801 Assembly St.).....	Regional office.....	Matthew L. McHugh
South Dakota		
Fort Meade.....	Hospital.....	Dr. Harold A. Stokes
Hot Springs.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	Ray Q. Bumgarner
Souix Falls (Royal C. Johnson Veterans Memorial Hospital).....	Center (hospital and regional office).....	Paul E. Dickensheets
Tennessee		
Memphis 15 (Park Ave and Getwell St.).....	Hospital.....	Dr. Clifford C. Woods.

CENTERS, DOMICILIARIES, HOSPITALS, DISTRICT OFFICES, REGIONAL OFFICES, AND VETERANS BENEFITS OFFICE (D. C.)—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Address	Type of station	Manager
Tennessee—Continued		
Mountain Home.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	Lee B. Harr.
Murfreesboro.....	Hospital.....	Sam Jared, Jr.
Nashville 5 (30 White Bridge Rd.).....	do.....	Dr. Wilson C. Williams.
Nashville 3 (U.S. Courthouse, 801 Broadway).....	Regional office.....	Kenneth S. Craft.
Texas		
Amarillo.....	Hospital.....	Charles S. Bushnell.
Big Spring.....	do.....	Dr. Jackson H. Friedlander.
Bonham.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	Charles A. Toveh, Jr.
Dallas 2.....	Hospital.....	Dr. Walter H. Buckholts.
Dallas (912 South Ervay St.).....	Regional office.....	Scott B. Harrington.
Houston 31 (2002 Holcombe Blvd.).....	Hospital.....	Dr. Lee D. Cady.
Houston 4 (2320 La Branch St.).....	Regional office.....	Jack D. Powell.
Kerrville.....	Hospital.....	Dr. Otis N. Shelton.
Lubbock (1612-20 19th St.).....	Regional office.....	Robert W. Sisson.
Marlin.....	Hospital.....	Dr. James H. Chandler.
McKinney.....	do.....	Dr. Walter H. Buckholts.
San Antonio 5 (307 Dwyer Ave.).....	Regional office.....	J. Norman Lodge.
Temple.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	Dr. Leroy M. Cochran.
Waco.....	Center (hospital and regional office).....	Dr. George T. McMahan.
Utah		
Salt Lake City 4 (1750 South Redwood Rd.).....	Regional office.....	William W. McBride.
Salt Lake City 1 (Fort Douglas Station).....	Hospital.....	Dr. Albert H. Fechner.
Fort Douglas Hospital Division Twelfth Avenue Hospital Division (Mail Fort Douglas Station, Salt Lake City 1)		
Vermont		
White River Junction.....	Center (hospital and regional office).....	Charles L. Jacobs.
Virginia		
Kecoughtan.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	James F. Hall.
Richmond 19 (Broad Rock Rd. and Belt Blvd.).....	Hospital.....	Dr. James E. Cottrell.
Roanoke 17.....	do.....	
Roanoke 11 (211 W. Campbell Ave.).....	Regional office.....	Dr. Joseph B. Bounds.
Washington		
American Lake.....	Hospital.....	William J. Powers, Acting.
Seattle 1 (Tower Bldg., 7th Ave. and Olive Way).....	Regional office.....	Dr. Joseph O. Tatum.
Seattle 8 (4435 Beacon Ave.).....	Hospital.....	Lester H. Hall.
Spokane 15 (North 4815 Assembly St.).....	do.....	Dr. Don E. Nolan.
Vancouver.....	do.....	Dr. Norbert C. Trauba.
Walla Walla.....	do.....	Dr. William J. McCarty.
West Virginia		
Bockley.....	do.....	Dr. Justin E. Gaines.
Clarksburg.....	do.....	
Huntington 1 (1540 Spring Valley Dr.).....	do.....	Dr. Paul R. Copeland.
Huntington 1 (824 Fifth Ave.).....	Regional office.....	Dr. Kenneth W. Brown.
Martinsburg.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	Dr. George M. Lyon.
Wisconsin		
Madison.....	Hospital.....	H. O. Hooks.
Milwaukee 2 (342 N. Water St.).....	Regional office.....	Donald S. Slade.
Tomah.....	Hospital.....	Dr. Morris C. Thomas.
Wood.....	Center (hospital and domiciliary).....	John P. Cullen.
Waukesha Hospital Division Wood Hospital and Domiciliary Division (Mail Wood)		Dr. Thomas E. Dredge.
Wyoming		
Cheyenne.....	Center (hospital and regional office).....	Delta C. Firmin.
Sheridan.....	Hospital.....	James H. Ables.
		Dr. Edward S. Post.

in exercising his rights to benefits and services; conducts administrative, finance, files, and records activities; and supervises Veterans Administration offices under its jurisdiction.

Veterans Benefits Office—District of Columbia

The Veterans Benefits Office—District of Columbia, is a field station

which grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans and their dependents and beneficiaries. This office performs the functions of a regional office for an assigned territory and in addition adjudicates claims for death compensation and pension, all types of Government insurance and indemnity benefits filed by beneficiaries of deceased veterans, and reimbursement for burial, funeral, and transportation expenses of deceased veterans not assigned to the VA district offices.

Hospital

A Veterans Administration hospital is an organizational element established to provide all eligible beneficiaries with medical care at a level comparable with the best civilian institutions treating similar types of illnesses. Hospitals are generally classified as GM&S (General Medical and Surgical), NP (Neuropsychiatric), and TB (Tuberculosis) indicating the major type of treatment. Usually, however, hospitals are equipped to render more than one type of treatment and some hospitals have facilities for highly specialized services such as those for tumors, chest surgery, neurosurgery, paraplegia, etc.

Center

A Veterans Administration center is an organizational element consisting of a combination of activities of two or more of the following VA field stations under jurisdiction of one manager: district office, regional office, hospital, or domiciliary.

Domiciliary

A Veterans Administration domiciliary is a field station having only domiciliary activities. By domiciliary

activities is meant the providing of a program of planned living in a sheltered environment and necessary ambulatory medical treatment to veterans who are unable because of their disabilities to earn a living but who are not in need of nursing service, constant medical supervision, or hospitalization. Domiciliary care is not to be considered as a convalescent service or an adjunct to the hospital for treatment of chronic diseases or as custodial care of incompetent veterans.

VA Office

A VA office is an organizational element under either a manager or an officer-in-charge established to provide contact service and such other services as cannot be conveniently provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and others in a given locality by the parent regional office or center. (For addresses, see 23 F. R. 3411.)

Other Field Installations

In addition to the installations referred to in the above paragraphs, there are a limited number of supply depots, a forms depot, a publications depot, and two separate outpatient clinics.

Services to Veterans in Foreign Countries

Services to veterans in foreign countries are provided through the offices of the United States Foreign Service, except in the Republic of the Philippines where a VA regional office is located in Manila. The Foreign Service maintains offices of Attaché for Veterans Affairs in the American embassies at Mexico City and Paris. The latter office supervises activities in all of Western Europe, having under its

supervision Veterans Affairs offices in London and Rome. Attachés for Veterans Affairs, and the offices under their supervision, administer directly certain veterans benefit programs by agreement between the Secretary of

State and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Approved.

SUMNER G. WHITTIER,
Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

GUIDE TO SELECTED BOARDS, COMMITTEES, AND COMMISSIONS

NOTE: Included in this Guide are brief descriptions of selected boards, committees, commissions, and councils not elsewhere described in the *Manual*. Parenthetical information indicates the title and location of the officer to whom requests for additional information may be directed.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER (Secretary, Room 402, National Archives Building; REpublic 7-7500, Branch 3261).—Created by section 6 of act of July 26, 1935, as amended by section 104 (b) of act of June 30, 1949 (49 Stat. 501, 63 Stat. 381; 44 U. S. C. 306), to prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations concerning Federal documents required to be published in the *Federal Register*, the manner and form in which the *Register* shall be compiled and printed, and the distribution thereof.

ADVISORY BOARD ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY (Chairman, Executive Office Building; EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 732).—Established by letter of the President of June 1, 1953 (to Congress), to keep the President, through its Chairman, closely informed about the state of the national economy and the various measures necessary to aid in maintaining a stable prosperity.

ADVISORY BOARD ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS, AND MONUMENTS (National Park Service, Department of the Interior; REpublic 7-1820, Branch 4640).—Established by act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 667; 16 U. S. C. 463), to advise on matters relating to national parks and to administration of this act submitted to it for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior; may also recommend policies pertaining to national parks and to restoration, reconstruction, conservation, and general administration of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS (Chairman, 3435A State Annex 20, Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.; REpublic 7-5600, Branch 5576).—Established by act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 778; 22 U. S. C. 1991 note), to advise and assist the President and Government departments and agencies in the conduct of the cultural program authorized by the act and—with special reference to the role of the arts—in other international cultural activities and exchanges.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS (Chairman, The White House Office, EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 3678).—Established October 5, 1955, pursuant to request of the President, to evaluate the physical facilities needed to supply the reasonable demands of a growing economy; to advise and assist the Federal Government agencies responsible for public works to the end of strengthening their forward planning activities; to advance the coordination of Federal public works planning as rapidly as possible; to compile data on existing long-range plans and programs for Federal public works, both direct construction and loan and grants, to develop a long-range plan for each Federal public works function, and to determine the interrelationships of such programs.

AIR COORDINATING COMMITTEE (Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce Building; STerling 3-9200, Branch 3613).—Established by interdepartmental memorandum on March 27, 1945; formally established by Executive Order 9781 of September 19,

1946, superseded by Executive Order 10655 of January 28, 1956, and amended by Executive Order 10754 of February 22, 1958, "to provide for the fullest development and coordination of the aviation policies and activities of Federal agencies."

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION (Executive Officer, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska).—Established by section 4 of the act of January 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 740, 57 Stat. 303; 48 U. S. C. 208), to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior regulations to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska and to issue regulations relating to guides, poisons, trapping and hunting licenses, and fur management areas.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER COMMISSION (Executive and Disbursing Officer, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va; TEmple 6-6700 Branch 4).—Created by act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440; 24 U. S. C. 291-295), the Commission reports annually to Congress, through the President of the United States, on memorials to be erected and the bodies of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces to be entombed during the next ensuing year within the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. No such memorial construction or entombment may be made without special authorization by Congress. Recommendations regarding memorials are submitted to Congress only after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts.

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS (Executive Secretary, % International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State, 1910 K Street NW.; EXecutive 3-3111, Branch 5416).—Authorized by act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 755; 50 U. S. C. App 1641, the Fulbright Act), for the purpose of

selecting students, teachers, professors, and educational institutions, and supervising the program of educational exchange with foreign countries under the Surplus Property Act and subsequent legislation.

BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (Executive Secretary, Department of the Interior; STerling 3-5981, Branch 75).—Established by act of July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 456; 43 U. S. C. A. 364), to provide uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government. Subject to approval of the Secretary of the Interior, formulates principles, policies, and procedures with reference to domestic and foreign geographic names and decides standard names and their orthography.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS (Chairman, Executive Office Building; EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 732).—Established by letter of the President, May 31, 1956, to make specific recommendations to the President for administrative actions, and where necessary, for additional legislation, to strengthen the economic position of small businesses and to foster their sound development.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION (Chairman, 700 Jackson Place NW.; EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 641).—Established by Joint Resolution approved September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), to prepare an overall program to include specific plans for nationwide commemorations of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War.

CAREER EXECUTIVE BOARD (Chairman, Room 261, Civil Service Commission Building; STerling 3-5200, Branch 4422).—Established by Executive Order 10758 of March 4, 1958, to develop a program to improve the selection, development, and use of top-ranking civilian career employees in administrative and managerial positions within the Government.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS (Chairman, 726 Jackson Place NW.; EXecutive 3-3111, Branch 5791).—Established by act approved September 9, 1957 (71 Stat. 634; 42 U. S. C. 1957), to investigate allegations that certain citizens of the United States are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin; study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; and submit interim reports to the President and to the Congress at such time as either the Commission or the President shall deem desirable. The Commission shall submit a final and comprehensive report of its activities, findings, and recommendations not later than 2 years from the date of the enactment of the act.

COMMITTEE ON PURCHASES OF BLIND-MADE PRODUCTS (Secretary, Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW.; DIstrict 7-4918).—Established by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1196; 41 U. S. C. 46), to determine suitability and fair market price of all commodities manufactured by the blind and offered for sale to the Federal Government by any non-profit-making agency for the blind organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, and to make such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION (Executive Secretary, Tariff Commission Building; NAtional 8-3947, Branch 7).—Established by Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, to carry out the provisions of section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 945,

as amended; 19 U. S. C. 1354), which provides that before any foreign-trade agreement is concluded, public notice of the negotiations shall be given in order that any interested person may have the opportunity of presenting his views to the President or to such agency as the President may designate.

COMMITTEE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (Chairman, Department of Agriculture Building; REpublic 7-4142, Branch 4810).—Established May 1954 to coordinate Federal agency services and participation in planning, research, and action phases of rural development.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE COMMISSION (Chairman, Department of Agriculture Building; REpublic 7-4142).—Established by the Commodity Exchange Act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998; 7 U. S. C. 2, 8), to initiate complaints, conduct hearings, and issue cease and desist or suspension orders for violations of the act by any board of trade (commodity exchange) designated as a contract market; conduct hearings and fix trading limits in connection with the sale of commodities for future delivery made on or subject to the rules of contract markets; hear and decide complaints of contract markets seeking to exclude from membership therein any cooperative organization or corporation; hear and decide appeals from a refusal by the Secretary of Agriculture of designation of any board of trade as a contract market.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION (Chairman, 129 Veterans Administration Building; EXecutive 3-4120, Branch 448).—Established by the act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366; 36 U. S. C. 426), as amended, to cooperate and communicate directly with a similar agency which may be appointed in the Philippines, in a study for the survey, location, and erection on Corregidor Island of a memorial to the memory of all who fought and died

velop and to execute suitable plans for the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, first permanent English settlement in America, 1607; the flowering of colonial Virginia culture and statesmanship at Williamsburg on the eve of and during the Revolution; and the final winning of our American independence at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION (Chairman, Senate Office Building; Capitol 4-3121, Branch 2543).—Established by Joint Resolution approved September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), to prepare an overall program for commemorating the one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and to coordinate appropriate observances by State and local governments and by nongovernmental groups.

MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL COMMISSION (Chairman, 3502 North Wilton Avenue, Chicago 13, Ill.; LAkeview 5-3306).—Established by the act of August 4, 1947 (61 Stat. 724), to consider and formulate plans for the erection upon a suitable site in Grant Park area in Chicago, Illinois, of an appropriate memorial to the members of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives in the service of their country.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION (Secretary, Department of the Interior Building; REpublic 7-1820, Branch 4676).—Created by act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222; 16 U. S. C. 715-715e-1), to consider and pass upon any area of land, water, or land and water that may be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for purchase or rental for migratory bird refuges, and to fix a price or prices at which such area may be purchased or rented. No purchase or rental may be made of any such area until it has been duly approved for purchase or rental by the

Commission. Approval by the Commission is based upon information and justification supplied by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service which selects, examines, and appraises for the purpose of deciding upon the fair value of the lands, waters, or lands and waters within the confines of proposed refuges, and conducts negotiations with the landowners for the purpose of securing price agreements with them. After lands are approved for acquisition, it becomes a function of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Justice to take all subsequent steps looking to the vesting of title to the lands in the United States.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS (Chairman, % Department of the Treasury; EXecutive 3-6400, Branch 5334).—Established by act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U. S. C. 286b), as amended, to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and all other agencies of the Government "to the extent that they make or participate in the making of foreign loans or engage in foreign financial, exchange or monetary transactions."

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMISSION (Secretary, Room 214-A, Department of Agriculture; REpublic 7-4142, Branch 5681).—Established by Executive Order 10472 of July 20, 1953, to review policies and administration of farm programs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and to advise the Secretary of Agriculture thereto.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD (Secretary, National Archives Building; REpublic 7-7500, Branch 2442).—Established by act of July 9,

1941 (55 Stat. 581; 44 U. S. C. 300aa-300jj), to accept, receive, hold and administer such gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property, for the benefit of or in connection with the National Archives, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION (Secretary, 4206 South Building, Department of Agriculture; REpublic 7-4142, Branch 2749).—Established by the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 962; 16 U. S. C. 513), to consider and pass upon lands recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for acquisition as national forests by purchase or exchange under the act, and to fix the consideration to be paid.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION (Executive Director, Room 100, National Archives Building; REpublic 7-7500, Branch 6488).—Established by section 5 of act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1123), and reconstituted by section 503 of the Federal Records Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 584; 44 U. S. C. 393), to make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as it deems appropriate for printing or otherwise recording, at the public expense, and to cooperate with and encourage other appropriate agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in collecting and preserving and, when deemed desirable, in editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and such other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States.

NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION (Secretary, 1228 Department of the Interior Building; REpublic 7-1820, Branch 2541).—Provided for by act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029; 16 U. S. C. 431 note), to obtain plans and designs for a useful monument to the

Nation symbolizing to the United States and the world the ideals of a democracy as embodied in the five freedoms (speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition), and to submit such plans to Congress for legislative authorization after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST FUND BOARD (Secretary, Department of the Interior Building; REpublic 7-1820, Branch 4621).—Established by act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477; 16 U. S. C. 6a, 19d), to accept, hold, and administer gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the National Park Service, its activities, or its service.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE (Library of Congress; STerling 3-0400, Branch 552).—Established by act of August 5, 1955 (69 Stat. 533), to administer the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund, which is to be used for the preparation of a history of the Supreme Court of the United States, the presentation of Oliver Wendell Holmes lectures, and the preparation and publication of a memorial volume containing Justice Holmes' writings and other material.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ENERGY SUPPLIES AND RESOURCES POLICY (Secretary, Executive Office Building; EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 547).—Established July 30, 1954, by decision of the President, to evaluate all factors pertaining to the continued development of energy supplies and resources and fuels in the United States, with the aim of strengthening the national defense, providing orderly growth, and assuring supplies for our expanding national economy and for any future emergency; and to review factors affecting the requirements and supplies of the major sources of energy.

PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF CONSULTANTS ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (Staff Director, 297 Executive Office Building; EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 533).—Established by Executive Order 10656 of February 6, 1956, to conduct an objective review of the foreign intelligence activities of the Government and to periodically report its findings to the President. Such reports pertain to the quality of the foreign intelligence provided to the executive branch of the Government, the performance by the Central Intelligence Agency of its functions, the performance of their respective foreign intelligence functions by the principal intelligence elements of the executive departments and other agencies, and other related foreign intelligence matter which the Board deems appropriate.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (Chairman, 7133 Department of Labor Building; EXecutive 3-2420, Branch 3401).—Established by Executive Order 10640 of October 10, 1955, continuing the Committee established pursuant to act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409). The Committee facilitates the development of maximum employment opportunities for the physically handicapped. (See also Department of Labor text.)

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT POLICY (Executive Director, 308 Civil Service Commission Building; STerling 3-5200, Branch 3297).—Established by Executive Order 10590 of January 18, 1955, to make inquiries and investigations and advise the President concerning the conformity of department and agency personnel practices with the nondiscrimination policy specified by the order.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR (Secretariat, Department of Labor Building; EXecutive 3-2420, Branch 3581).—Established by letter

of the President, August 26, 1954, to provide a coordinated Federal approach for activities that will improve the social and economic welfare of domestic migratory agricultural workers and their families.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS (Executive Director, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW.; STerling 3-2140, Branch 2431).—Established by the President on April 3, 1956, upon the recommendation of the Special Interdepartmental Committee on the Development of Scientists and Engineers, to stimulate nongovernmental efforts to increase the quantity and quality of scientists and engineers.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY (Executive Secretary, 532 Pennsylvania Building; EXecutive 3-4950, Branch 3151).—Created by letter of the President, April 13, 1954, to develop a program to hasten effective traffic safety organization in every community and to serve as an advisory group on traffic safety activities throughout the Nation.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH FITNESS (Executive Director, 4830 General Accounting Office Building; STerling 3-5200, Branch 4226).—Established by Executive Order 10673 of July 16, 1956, as amended, to promote the efficacy of existing programs and the launching of additional programs which will enhance the fitness of American youth.

PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (Chairman, The White House; EXecutive 3-3300, Branch 2345).—Established by the President on April 20, 1951, within the Office of Defense Mobilization. The Committee was reconstituted as the President's Science Advisory Committee and an enlarged membership was announced by the White House on November 29, 1957. Its transfer to the White House was effective December 1, 1957. The purpose of the Commit-

tee is to advise the President in matters relating to science and technology.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION (Director, Theodore Roosevelt House, 28 East Twentieth Street, New York 3, N. Y.; OREGON 7-4900).—Established by joint resolution of July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 383), to prepare plans and a program for signalizing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt in the year 1958, including plans for completion of development of Roosevelt Island in the District of Columbia and Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota.

TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE (Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce Building; STerling 3-9200, Branch 4074).—A Cabinet committee established by Executive Order 10741 on November 25, 1957, to make recommendations to the President on basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade-agreements program, which, as approved by the President, shall guide the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, established by Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, in carrying out its functions.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE (Chairman, 3435A State Annex 20, Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.; REpublic 7-5600, Branch 5576).—Established by act of January 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 10; 22 U. S. C. 1466), to formulate and recommend to the Secretary of State policies and programs for carrying out

the purposes of the act concerning international educational exchange services, appraising the effectiveness of educational exchange activities, and reporting thereon to the Congress.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION (Executive Secretary, Room 116, 1734 New York Avenue NW.; REpublic 7-8340, Branch 4910).—Established by act of January 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 10; 22 U. S. C. 1466), to recommend to the Director, United States Information Agency, policies and programs for carrying out the purposes of the act concerning international information activities. Transmits to the Director, a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of the act, including appraisals where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the programs.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION (Chairman, Executive Committee, 415 Market Street, St. Louis 2, Mo.; CENTral 1-5474).—Established by act of June 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 968), to formulate plans for constructing a permanent memorial on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, Mo., to the men who made possible the territorial expansion of the United States, particularly Thomas Jefferson and his aids, Livingston and Monroe who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, and the great explorers Lewis and Clark, and the hardy hunters, trappers, frontiersmen and pioneers, and others.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council

2101 Constitution Avenue NW.
EXecutive 3-8100

OFFICIALS

President.....	DETLEV W. BRONK.
Vice President.....	GEORGE W. CORNER.
Foreign Secretary.....	JOHN G. KIRKWOOD.
Home Secretary.....	HUGH L. DRYDEN.
Treasurer.....	WILLIAM J. ROBBINS.
Executive Officer.....	S. DOUGLAS CORNELL.
Business Manager.....	GEORGE D. MEED.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The National Academy of Sciences was established by an act of Congress approved by President Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 806). The act of incorporation specifies that " * * * the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States."

The National Research Council was organized in 1916, by the National Academy of Sciences under the Congressional Charter of the Academy. Its organization was requested by President Wilson as a measure of national preparedness. The National Research Council was perpetuated by the National Academy of Sciences on April 29, 1919, in response to President Wilson's further request, and operates in accordance with Executive Order 2859 of May 11, 1918, as amended by Executive Order 10668 of May 10, 1956, with duties as described therein.

Approved.

DETLEV W. BRONK,
*President, National Academy
of Sciences.*

The American National Red Cross

Seventeenth and D Streets NW.
REpublic 7-8300, Branch 551

HONORARY OFFICERS

Honorary Chairman.....	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
Honorary Counselor.....	WILLIAM P. ROOPER.
Honorary Treasurer.....	ROBERT B. ANDERSON.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Chairman.....	F. ROLAND HARRISMAN.
President.....	ALFRED M. GRUNTHIER.
Executive Assistant to the President.....	GEORGE M. FLEISS.
Executive Vice President.....	JAMES T. NICHOLSON.

Vice President.....	RAMONE S. EATON.
Vice President.....	ROBERT C. LEWIS.
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Vice President.....	JOHN C. WILSON.
Counselor and Secretary.....	HAROLD W. STARR.
Treasurer.....	JULIAN B. BAIRD.
Comptroller.....	PRESNELL K. BETTS.
Manager, Eastern Area.....	JOSEPH L. CARTER.
Manager, Southeastern Area.....	W. W. JEFFERSON.
Manager, Midwestern Area.....	FREDERIC S. LAISE.
Manager, Pacific Area.....	WALKER L. MILLNER.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The American National Red Cross is chartered under the act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599, as amended; 36 U. S. C. 1).

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the American National Red Cross are to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to act as a medium of voluntary relief and communication between the people of the United States and their armed forces. It is further charged with providing a system of national and international relief to mitigate the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great calamities, and to devise and carry out measures for their prevention.

ORGANIZATION.—The American National Red Cross is administered through a national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and area offices in Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif. The local unit of the Red Cross is the chapter, whose territory is usually a county. There are 3,700 local chapters and 3,400 chapter branches. In general, chapters communicate with national headquarters through the area offices. The governing body of the organization, the Board of Governors, is composed of 50 members, of whom 30 are elected by the chapters; 12 are elected by the Board of Governors itself, to represent the national interest at large; and 8 are appointed by the President of the United States, 1 to serve as Chairman of the organiza-

tion and 7 to represent Government departments.

The Red Cross is a membership organization supported entirely by voluntary contributions. There are more than 100 volunteers to every paid worker.

In its activities the Red Cross seeks to cooperate to the fullest with other agencies, both public and private. Red Cross cooperative relationships with many of these agencies are based upon written agreement.

ACTIVITIES

SERVICES TO THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.—In the discharge of responsibilities imposed by Federal statute and under military regulations, the American Red Cross acts in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and members of its armed forces wherever they are stationed.

American Red Cross services to the armed forces relate to the welfare of men and women in uniform and their families. These activities include social services for able-bodied and hospitalized service men and women through field directors at military installations and in hospitals and for the dependents of armed forces members through chapters in civilian communities.

Field directors stationed or providing service itinerantly at United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard stations and hospitals at home and overseas, and working in

cooperation with Home Service in chapters throughout the United States and its possessions, provide a constant two-way flow of service. The American Red Cross contributes to the morale of service men and women and their families by helping with personal and family problems, furnishing financial assistance in emergencies, supplementing the recreation program for able-bodied personnel on active duty, and providing a program of social welfare services and medically approved recreation for the sick and injured in hospitals of the armed forces. Volunteers are recruited and trained by the Red Cross to take part in all of these services. Guidance to the field staff and volunteers is provided by staff in area offices and at national headquarters.

In time of war these Red Cross services are necessarily adjusted and expanded to meet the extraordinary needs that develop.

Home Service is the program through which the Red Cross carries out in communities its responsibility for specific services to members of the armed forces and their families. In addition, it provides specific services to veterans and their dependents and to the dependents of deceased servicemen and veterans. These services are given through the combined efforts of chapters and the national organization to assure a nationwide service that is uniform and effective.

The Home Service program includes counseling in personal and family problems, reporting and communications service, emergency financial assistance, assistance in applying for Government benefits, and referral to other resources.

The Home Service program of financial assistance recognizes priority of responsibility for assistance to wives and children of men in the armed forces, to veterans with disabilities resulting from military service, and to dependents of servicemen whose death resulted from military service.

Field directors stationed at Veterans Administration offices advise and assist chapter Home Service workers in the preparation and development of evidence and other factual material required in individual cases to establish eligibility for veterans' benefits. They also appear before VA rating and appeal boards in behalf of veterans who have designated the American Red Cross as their representative. The national organization also provides for counsel and representation at the request of chapters in cases subject to the jurisdiction of the discharge review and retirement review boards of the armed services and in Foreign Claims Settlement Commission cases.

In VA hospitals, the Red Cross maintains a nationwide program of volunteer service to patients, with trained volunteers from local chapters assisting VA staff in hospital recreation, welfare, nursing, and rehabilitation programs.

A locally selected and nationally appointed volunteer leader represents the organization in the VA hospital's voluntary service program, correlates Red Cross work with that of other community groups, and gives guidance to the activities of chapter volunteers in the hospital. This representative also serves as liaison in matters other than volunteer service to patients involving cooperation between the Red Cross and the hospital, including blood donations and training of hospital staff in first aid and aquatic skills.

Specialized guidance is provided these volunteer Red Cross hospital leaders by paid staff in the area offices and at national headquarters.

At the request of the Department of Defense, the American Red Cross inaugurated the Supplemental Recreational Activities Overseas program in the summer of 1953. As the name implies, it is a recreational program planned for the personnel of the armed forces in selected overseas areas and

supplemental to existing military and community facilities.

In Korea, clubmobile teams take recreational activities to the men in isolated areas of the Eighth Army Forward.

In Europe and North Africa, Red Cross Centers located in communities adjacent to United States military installations and using local resources and volunteers provide recreational activities for servicemen.

DISASTER SERVICES.—Under Federal statute the American National Red Cross is charged "to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief . . . and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Each of the 3,700 Red Cross chapters in the United States and its possessions maintains a committee on disaster preparedness and relief responsible for (1) survey of the disaster hazards and the resources of supplies, equipment, and personnel within the chapter's territory; (2) establishing cooperative understandings with local public and private agencies; and (3) taking necessary action when disaster threatens or causes loss of life and property to see that the emergency needs of food, clothing, shelter, and supplementary medical and nursing care are made available for all affected persons in the disaster area.

The national organization (1) establishes cooperative understandings with Federal and State agencies, public and private, which are implemented by the chapters on the local level; (2) defines disaster relief policies and sets standards for relief giving; and (3) issues manuals of policy and procedure for the use of the national organization and its chapters.

When disaster strikes, the national organization supplements chapter re-

sources with personnel, supplies, and funds when the scope of the disaster is beyond the resources of the affected chapter. In disasters requiring it, the national organization assumes financial and administrative responsibility for the relief operation. The Red Cross does not assume responsibility for normal Government functions, such as the protection of life, public health, welfare and property and the maintenance and repair of public property, but may supplement the efforts of public authorities when required. Government funds for disaster relief purposes, provided under the act approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109; 42 U. S. C. 1851-1855g), are for the restoration of public property and are not available to meet the needs of individuals and families. These needs are the accepted responsibility of Red Cross under its charter.

As the emergency relief needs diminish, a recovery program is undertaken. Assistance is given on the basis of the needs of each family and not on the basis of their disaster losses. Each family is expected to utilize its own resources of income, savings, and credit, with Red Cross assistance available to supplement the family effort. Assistance is in the form of grants, not loans, and may include medical and nursing care; rebuilding and repairing of homes; provision of household furnishings; farm supplies, equipment, and livestock; and occupational supplies and equipment to aid small businesses.

NURSING SERVICES.—The purpose of the Red Cross Nursing Services is to maintain a nationwide program to extend the normal community nursing and health resources. Emergency services and instructional programs include: (1) training and assignment of nurses, and coordination of emergency nursing services in conjunction with hospitals and health organizations during natural disasters; (2) instruction

in care of the sick and injured and in mother and baby care to help the homemaker learn how to care for family members; (3) training to prepare volunteer nurse's aides to assist professional nurses in hospitals, public health agencies, and in disasters or national emergencies; (4) professional nursing service in Red Cross blood centers; (5) a reserve of volunteer nurses qualified through Red Cross training and experience as enrolled Red Cross nurses to serve in disasters, including epidemics, teach home nursing and volunteer nurse's aide courses, assist in Red Cross blood centers, and participate in other community health activities; and (6) assistance in planning study programs for nursing scholarship students or study visitors from other countries.

BLOOD PROGRAM.—The Red Cross Blood Program is designed to help make blood and blood derivatives available, without charge for the products, to people needing them. The program provides whole blood to hospitals in participating communities; blood for national needs as requested by appropriate authorities; blood derivatives to physicians and hospitals through Red Cross facilities and State and Territorial health departments; and raw materials to encourage research on new blood derivatives, new uses for blood products, and safe handling of blood.

FOOD AND NUTRITION.—The Red Cross food and nutrition program provides professional and technical guidance to all Red Cross services. This includes assistance in disaster feeding at the planning and operational levels; developing materials for use in training volunteers for mass feeding operations; preparing nutrition education and other food-related materials for inclusion in the courses offered by Nursing Services; helping Home Service determine the food cost allowances required by families; train-

ing prospective members of Canteen Service; and helping Junior Red Cross integrate nutrition education with health programs in schools and colleges. The program may also include advising and consulting with social welfare, health, and educational agencies and institutions and group instruction in food and nutrition. It is coordinated with the work of Government agencies at national, State, and local levels.

SAFETY SERVICES.—Prevention of accidents is the primary purpose of these services. Provision of instruction and education in first aid and water safety skills is their primary function. Through first aid education the American Red Cross endeavors to create personal safety consciousness as well as to teach the skills of giving emergency care to injured persons until medical attention is available. Water safety incorporates swimming, lifesaving, and small watercraft skills essential to safety in, on, or about the water and for the rescue of those in danger of drowning. Courses in these subjects are conducted through Red Cross chapters by trained volunteer instructors. Additional programs of swimming instruction are offered for many specialized groups: the physically handicapped, parents who want to teach their children how to swim, and military personnel needing training in survival techniques. The survival swimming course also is valuable for outdoor sportsmen who use water facilities.

Volunteers trained in first aid operate highway first aid stations and mobile first aid units to help protect the motoring public and provide emergency care to victims of highway accidents. First aid training is emphasized in schools, industries, public utilities, and municipal agencies in order to reduce accidents and assure availability of help when necessary.

Close cooperation is maintained with many Government departments in the training of their personnel through Red Cross courses. Federal Civil Defense authorities recently introduced new impetus to joint FCDA-Red Cross first aid instruction as a step toward nationwide preparedness in emergencies.

Extensive first aid and water safety training service is provided to members of the armed forces

OFFICE OF VOLUNTEERS.—This office provides for the coordination of recruitment, training, and recognition of all volunteers working in the Red Cross. It is also responsible for specific groups of volunteers who perform a wide variety of specialized services in Federal and civilian hospitals; in military installations; in clinics, homes for the aged, and other community organizations; and who aid in carrying out the many phases of the Red Cross program. Carefully selected workers are trained to serve in the following organized groups: Arts and Skills Service, Canteen Service, Motor Service, Entertainment and Supply Service, Gray Lady Service, Production Service, Social Welfare Aide Service, Staff Aide Service, and Volunteer Nurse's Aide Service.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.—In conducting its international services, the American Red Cross works with other Red Cross societies, the International Red Cross, the United Nations, other international organizations, the Department of State and representatives of foreign governments

The American Red Cross gives technical and material assistance in the development and extension of programs of other Red Cross societies and, in the event of severe foreign disaster, provides assistance to them for the relief of disaster victims. The organization also plans programs for visitors from foreign Red Cross societies and other

organizations to study and observe American Red Cross activities.

Limited financial contributions are made annually by the American Red Cross to both the international Red Cross groups, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, in support of their activities.

AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS.—Over 67,000 public, private, and parochial schools are enrolled for service through activities planned to develop social consciousness and international understanding. Activities include classes in first aid, home nursing, swimming, lifesaving, and small craft. Members make recreational and comfort articles and provide entertainment under adult supervision for both veterans and civilians in hospitals and institutions. They are also trained to take part in a variety of other community service programs. They contribute to child relief through the American Red Cross Children's Fund and fill gift boxes and chests for children overseas. International exchanges of school albums, Junior Red Cross magazines, school art, and school music provide effective means of developing friendly understanding among peoples.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES.—A large number of students on the campuses of universities, colleges, and junior colleges share in the volunteer community programs of local Red Cross chapters. They take leadership in Red Cross activities on their own campuses, sometimes by organizing Red Cross units.

CIVIL DEFENSE.—Assistance to the civilian population of the United States and its Territories in case of enemy attack is a basic responsibility of government. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 instructs the administrator of civil defense to "utilize to the maximum extent . . . the facilities and resources of other organizations and agencies."

The American Red Cross is committed to assist to the extent of its ability in the development and operation of a program of civil defense on national, State, and local levels, in the following specified phases: (1) training civil defense workers and the general public in first aid; (2) providing training in home care of the sick and injured, and nurse's aide activities; (3) provision of food, clothing, and temporary shelter on a mass-care basis during an immediate emergency period; (4) participation in a wartime nationwide

blood program; (5) making available its existing organized chapter volunteers and resources for participation in civil defense activities; and (6) training volunteers to conduct emergency mass feeding operations. In actual civil defense operations resulting from enemy causes, Red Cross personnel participating in such operations will serve under constituted civil defense authority.

Approved.

ALFRED M. GRUENTHER,
President.

SELECTED MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Multilateral International Organizations in Which the United States Participates¹

EXPLANATORY NOTE—Descriptions of most of the organizations listed below may be found in the publication entitled *International Organizations in Which the United States Participates, 1949* (Department of State Publication No. 3655).

The United States participates in the organizations named below in accordance with the provisions of treaties, other international agreements, congressional legislation, or Executive arrangements. In many cases, no financial contribution is involved.

I. *United Nations and Specialized Agencies*²

United Nations
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Finance Corporation
International Labor Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunication Union
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization

*Special Programs*³

United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

II. *Inter-American Organizations*

Organization of American States
Inter-American Children's Institute
Inter-American Commission of Women
Inter-American Defense Board
Inter-American Indian Institute
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
Inter-American Statistical Institute

II. *Inter-American Organizations*—Con.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Pan American Railway Congress Association
Pan American Sanitary Organization
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

III. *Other International Organizations*

Australia, New Zealand and United States Treaty Council
Baghdad Pact (Economic Committee, Counter Subversion Committee, Combined Military Planning Staff, and Budget and Administrative Committee)
Caribbean Commission
Central Commission for Navigation of the Rhine
Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
Council of Foreign Ministers
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International Commission of the Cape Spartel Light
International Cotton Advisory Committee

¹ Various commissions, councils, etc., subsidiary to the organizations listed here are not named separately on this list. These include the international bodies for narcotics control, which are subsidiary to the United Nations.

² This list does not include the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization or the Preparatory Committee for the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

³ This list does not include the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, which is not an organizational entity but is a special program of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. This list also does not include the United Nations Refugee Fund which is a special program of the United Nations, but is not a separate organizational entity.

III. *Other International Organizations—Continued.*

International Council of Scientific Unions
and 9 Associated Unions:

International Astronomical Union

International Geographical Union

International Mathematical Union

International Scientific Radio Union

International Union of Biological
Sciences

International Union of Pure and Ap-
plied Chemistry

International Union of Crystallog-
raphy

International Union of Geodesy and
Geophysics

International Union of Pure and Ap-
plied Physics

International North Pacific Fisheries
Commission

International Hydrographic Bureau

International Rubber Study Group

International Seed Testing Association

International Sugar Council

International Tin Study Group

International Union of Official Travel
Organizations

International Union for the Protection
of Industrial Property

International Union for the Publication
of Customs Tariffs

International Whaling Commission

International Wheat Council

International Wool Study Group

Interparliamentary Union

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NATO Parliamentary Conference

North Atlantic Fur Seal Commission

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Permanent International Association of
Navigation Congresses

Provisional Maritime Consultative Coun-
cil

South Pacific Commission

Southeast Asia Treaty Council

Suez Canal Users Association

Tripartite Commission for the Restitu-
tion of Monetary Gold

Caribbean Commission

Central Secretariat: Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

United States Section: Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

REpublic 7-5600, Branch 5912

OFFICIALS

Secretary General..... CLOVIS F. BEAUREGARD,
Deputy Secretary General..... J. E. HEESTERMAN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Caribbean Commission is an expansion of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission established in 1942. It is composed of 16 Commissioners, 4 being appointed by each of the participating countries—France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. United States participation in the Commission is authorized under the act approved March 4, 1948 (62 Stat. 66; 22 U. S. C. 280h). The Department of State provides guidance and support for the United States participation in the Commission.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of this commission is to encourage and

strengthen cooperation among the 4 member governments and the 15 local governments in the Caribbean area with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of this area. The Commission maintains a central secretariat at Trinidad, British West Indies. The Commission is assisted in its task by two auxiliary bodies—the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference. The latter is composed of delegates and advisers from each of the local governments, chosen in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

North American Regional Office: 1325 C Street SW, Washington, D. C.

REpublic 7-7614

OFFICIALS

Headquarters Office:

Director General	B. R. SEN.
Deputy Director General	SIR HERBERT BROADLEY.

Washington Office:

North American Representative	HAROLD VOGEL.
Public Liaison	CHARLES COLTMAN.
Technical Assistance	S. F. GAVELL.
Agriculture	ROY C. DAWSON.
Nutrition	JEAN MCNAUGHTON.
Administration	MORRIS GREENE.
Economics	C. W. McLEAN.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations officially came into being with the signing of its constitution by the delegates of 34 member nations on October 16, 1945, at the first session of the Conference, which was held in the city of Quebec, Canada, October 16 to November 1, 1945. By the spring of 1957 the membership had increased to 74.

PURPOSE.—The preamble to the constitution states as the purposes for which member nations have agreed to further separate and collective action: "raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy." Through FAO "the members will report to one another on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the fields of action set forth above."

ORGANIZATION.—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations functions through a Conference in which each member nation is represented by one delegate and given the right to one vote. It is specified that the Conference should meet

at least once in every 2 years, at which time it may make recommendations, submit conventions, and make rules laying down procedure. The Conference, in turn, may delegate certain of its powers to the Council of FAO, an executive body made up of 24 member governments, and presided over by an independent chairman. The Council meets at least twice between sessions of the Conference to keep the world food situation under review and to recommend appropriate action. The Director General of the Organization is appointed by the Conference.

The Organization is divided into five technical divisions: Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Forest Products, Nutrition, and Economics. The international headquarters is located in Rome, Italy. Regional offices have been set up in North America, the Near East, the Far East, and Latin America. National FAO committees, now set up in most of the member countries, serve as the primary points of contact between FAO and governmental and nongovernmental agencies. The Organization was created by, and derives its authority and funds from, its member governments; but from the beginning it was designed to work closely with the United Nations and to be one of the specialized international organizations associated with

the United Nations, with which a formal agreement covering working relationships has been worked out.

ACTIVITIES.—As the central agency through which member countries exchange relevant information, FAO promotes and, where appropriate, recommends national and international

action in its fields of activity, furnishes such technical assistance as governments may request, including the organizing of such special missions as may be needed, and furthers the rapid exchange of information. FAO also takes an active part in the Expanded Technical Assistance Program of the United Nations.

Inter-American Defense Board

2600 Sixteenth Street NW.
DUpont 7-1605

OFFICIALS

Chairman.....	GEN. LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps.
Vice Chairman.....	MAJ. GEN. AJALMAR MASCARENHAS, Air Force, Brazil.
Director of the Staff.....	BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM K. SKAER, U. S. Air Force.
Vice Director of the Staff.....	COL. ANRAEL BAMBERGER, Army, Peru.
Secretary.....	CAPT. WILLIAM H. KIRVAN, U. S. Navy.
Vice Secretary.....	LT. COL. ANDRES MEJIA, Air Force, Colombia.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Inter-American Defense Board is a permanently constituted international organization composed of army, navy, and air officers appointed by each of the governments of the 21 American Republics. It was established in accordance with Resolution XXXIX of the meeting of foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1912, and given permanency by Resolution XXXIV of the Ninth International Conference of American States held in Bogot , Colombia, in April 1948. It is an autonomous organization within the framework of the Organization of American States. The Council of Delegates holds regular sessions twice monthly at 2600 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington,

D. C. A technical working body known as the Staff is engaged full time in the pursuit of the Board's purposes.

PURPOSE.—The Board studies and recommends to the governments of the American Republics measures necessary for closer military collaboration in preparation for the collective self-defense of the American Continent against aggression. The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Washington, D. C., March 26-April 7, 1951, charged the Board with preparing, as vigorously as possible, and keeping up to date, in close liaison with the governments through their respective Delegations, the military planning of the common defense.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

Headquarters: 63, Rue des Paquis, Geneva, Switzerland
 United States Office: Suite 731, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW.,
 Washington 6, D. C.; ADams 2-8000
 New York Sub-Office: Suite 1542, 11 West Forty-second Street,
 New York 36, N. Y.; LOngacre 5-5338

OFFICIALS

Director.....	HAROLD H. TITTMANN, JR.
Deputy Director.....	B. G. M. EPINAT.
Washington Office:	
Chief, United States Office.....	R. L. BEUKENKAMP.
Operations Officer, United States Office.....	J. J. BRATTON.
New York Sub-Office:	
Deputy in Charge.....	EDWARD B. MARKS.
Public Information Officer.....	RUTH S. TROPIN.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration came into existence through a change of name on November 15, 1952. Prior to that it had been known as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe which was established on December 5, 1951, by resolution of an intergovernmental migration conference in Brussels. Its stated purpose is "to make arrangements for the transport of migrants, for whom existing facilities are inadequate and who could not otherwise be moved, from certain European countries having surplus population to countries overseas which offer opportunities for orderly immigration, consistent with the policies of the countries concerned." On November 30, 1954, the ICEM Constitution came into force, giving it a more formal status.

MEMBERSHIP.—Membership in the Committee is open to governments "with a demonstrated interest in the principle of the free movement of persons" and which undertake to make contributions to the Committee. On

May 1, 1957, the Committee had 27 members.

ACTIVITIES.—Beginning operations on February 1, 1952, the Committee during its first 4 years of existence moved 406,867 migrants from Europe to countries of resettlement. During 1956 it moved 172,172, consisting of 130,087 normal program and 42,085 Hungarian refugees. During 1957 the Committee moved 194,074 migrants, consisting of 124,411 normal program, 52,282 Hungarian refugees who crossed the border into Austria, 10,238 Hungarian refugees who crossed the border into Yugoslavia, and 7,143 refugees from the Middle East. In addition to furnishing overseas transportation, the Committee provided processing and other operational services as required by governments of the countries of emigration and of immigration in accordance with their national policies and laws concerning standards of admission and numbers of immigrants admitted. ICEM serves as a catalyst in developing further opportunities for resettlement by furnishing experts in various fields such as land settlement.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Headquarters: Lothringerstrasse 8, Vienna, Austria

OFFICIALS

Director General.....	W. STERLING COLE (U. S. A.).
Deputy Director General for Administration.....	PAUL JOLLES (Switzerland).
Deputy Director General for Technical Operations.....	HUBERT DE LABOULAYE (France).
Deputy Director General for Training and Information.....	V. V. MIOULIN (U. S. S. R.).
Deputy Director General for Research and Isotopes.....	HENRY SELIGMAN (United Kingdom).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from October 26, 1956, to January 24, 1957, during which time it was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and 79 other governments. The Statute was ratified by the President of the United States on July 29, 1957, and entered into force the same day. Sixty-four nations had ratified the Statute as of March 31, 1958.

PURPOSE.—The Agency seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world. It ensures, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

ORGANIZATION.—The International Atomic Energy Agency functions through a General Conference in which each member nation is represented by one delegate and given the right to one vote.

General Conference. The Board is authorized to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference.

The staff of the Agency is headed by a Director General appointed by the Board of Governors, with the approval of the General Conference, for a term of 4 years.

ACTIVITIES.—The Statute authorizes the Agency to:

1. Encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world.

2. Make provision for materials, services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the underdeveloped areas of the world.

3. Foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

pose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral and multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. Establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organ of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labor conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards.

7. Acquire or establish any facilities, plant, and equipment useful in carrying out its authorized functions, when-

ever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

The Agency conducts its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international co-operation. The Statute provides that the Agency submit reports on its activities annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations and, when appropriate, to the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and to other organs of the United Nations on matters within the competence of these organs.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; EXecutive 3-6360

Paris Office: 67 Rue de Lille; Babylone 17-10

Marketing Department: 33 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; DIgby 9-2334

OFFICIALS

President	EUGENE R. BLACK.
Vice President	W. A. B. ILIFF.
Vice President	J. BURKE KNAPP.
Vice President and General Counsel	DAVIDSON SOMMERS.
Treasurer	HENRY W. RILEY.
Secretary	M. M. MENDELS.
Director, Legal Department	A. BROCHES.
Director, Economic Staff	LEONARD B. RIST.
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff	RICHARD H. DEMUTH.
Director of Operations—Europe, Africa and Australasia	S. R. COPE.
Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East	JOSEPH RUCINSKI.
Director of Operations—Far East	MARTIN ROSEN.
Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere	ORVIS A. SCHMIDT.
Director of Technical Operations	SIMON ALDEWERELD.
Director of Marketing	GEORGE L. MARTIN.
Director of Administration	WILLIAM F. HOWELL.
Director of Information	HAROLD N. GRAVES, JR.

PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Bank are (1) to assist in the reconstruction and development of its member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes, and thereby promote the long-range growth of international

trade and the improvement of standards of living; (2) to make loans for productive purposes out of its own funds when private capital is not available on reasonable terms; and (3) to promote private foreign investment by guarantees of and participations in

loans and investments made by private investors.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—Representatives of 44 nations present at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, N. H., in July 1944, formulated the *Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*. Official existence of the Bank dates from December 27, 1945, when the *Articles of Agreement* were signed in Washington, D. C., by representatives of 28 governments. The Bank began operations on June 25, 1946. As of March 31, 1958, 65 countries were members of the Bank.

ORGANIZATION AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE.—All powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one governor appointed by each member country. This Board meets once each year to review the Bank's operations. Responsibility for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank is delegated by the Board to 17 Executive Directors chosen by the Bank's member countries. Voting power of the member countries is approximately proportionate to their capital subscriptions. The Executive Directors meet regularly at the Bank's headquarters in Washington. The President of the Bank is selected by and is ex officio chairman of the Executive Directors and is responsible for the selection of the officers and staff and for the operation of the Bank. The Bank's operating staff consists of about 565 persons of 45 different nationalities.

The capital stock of the Bank, subscribed mainly in the currencies of its member countries, is the equivalent of approximately \$9 billion. The *Articles of Agreement* stipulate that 2 percent of each member country's subscription be paid to the Bank in gold or dollars; that 18 percent be paid in the currency of the respective member country; and

that 80 percent be held by the respective member country, subject to call by the Bank only to meet its obligations. The Bank is authorized to use the funds paid in under the 2 percent requirement in its operations. To use all or any part of the 18 percent currency subscription of a member, however, the Bank must obtain the member's consent.

For a major part of its lendable funds, the Bank depends on the sale of its own bonds and other borrowings in the money markets of the world. On March 31, 1958, the funded debt of the Bank was \$1,405 million. Of this total \$1,205 million was in United States dollars, the equivalent of \$36 million in Canadian dollars, \$27 million in pounds sterling, \$21 million in Netherlands guilders, and \$116 million in Swiss francs.

LENDING OPERATIONS.—As defined by its *Articles of Agreement*, the Bank may lend to member governments, and—with the guarantee of member governments—to their agencies and to private enterprises in the member countries. On March 31, 1958, the Bank had made a total of 193 loans amounting to the equivalent of \$3,588 million in 46 countries and overseas territories.

The first loans made in 1947 were to France, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Luxembourg, whose economies had suffered severely from the war. In making these loans the Bank assisted in the earlier phase of reconstruction before the European Recovery Program was in operation.

Since 1948 the Bank's financial and technical resources have been used primarily to advance the development of its underdeveloped members. The Bank has made loans for the development of electric power, transportation, communications, agriculture and forestry, and industrial expansion. These included loans in Algeria, Australia,

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and in the Belgian Congo, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, French West Africa, East Africa, and Ruanda-Urundi.

In addition to technical assistance given to its members in the normal course of lending operations, the Bank makes available various kinds of technical assistance unrelated to specific loans. Increasingly, members have sought the Bank's aid and advice in planning long-range development programs. General survey missions to aid countries in appraising their resources and to make recommendations

regarding their development have been sent to several countries. In other member countries the Bank has stationed special representatives to assist the governments in planning and carrying out development programs or to advise on carrying out Bank-financed projects. In a number of cases the Bank has arranged for specialists to advise on particular projects or industries or to serve as advisers to the governments of many of its members.

FINANCIAL POSITION.—The Bank's net income for the 9-month period ended March 31, 1958, was \$31 million, which was credited to a Supplemental Reserve against Losses on Loans and Guarantees, and raised the reserve to \$226 million. The Special Reserve, derived from the 1-percent commission charged on all loans was \$14 million and raised this reserve to \$108 million. Total reserves on March 31, 1958, were \$334 million.

International Civil Aviation Organization¹

Secretariat: International Aviation Building, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

OFFICIALS

President of the Council.....	WALTER BINAGHI
Secretary General.....	CARL LJUNGBERG.
Assistant Secretary General for Air Navigation.....	ALAN FERRIER.
Assistant Secretary General for Air Transport.....	E. M. WELD.

Regional Offices:

Paris	Cairo	Bangkok	Mexico City	Lima
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CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations having a membership of 72 countries. It was created by the Convention on International

Civil Aviation concluded at Chicago in December 1944, and the permanent organization came into being formally in April 1947. The Convention was ratified by the President of the United States on August 6, 1946.

¹This organization has no office in Washington, D. C. Information may be obtained from the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs or the Aviation Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of ICAO are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation, encourage the design and operation of planes for peaceful purposes, guard against economic injustices in international air transport, promote safety, and in other ways promote the development of international civil aviation.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—ICAO functions through an Assembly of all members, a Council of 21 members which acts in intervals between sessions of the Assembly, an Air Navigation Commission, an Air Transport Committee, a Legal Committee, a Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, a Finance Committee, various technical subcommittees, and a secretariat. The Council elects, for a term of 3 years, a President of the Council who is a permanent official of the organization.

Through ICAO the member states seek to achieve uniformity in all matters where uniformity will facilitate and improve air navigation. Uniformity is achieved through the adoption of annexes to the Convention known as "Standards and Recommended Practices." These annexes deal with such matters as air navigation aids, airports, rules of the air, licensing of personnel, and meteorological information. Fifteen of these annexes have been adopted.

In the legal field the Organization prepares conventions on private international air law.

In the economic field the Organization maintains up-to-date statistics, makes studies of various air transport matters, and makes recommendations for facilitating the movement of air passengers and freight across international boundaries.

The Organization supervises the administration of the North Atlantic Ocean Stations Agreement under which a network of ocean weather observation ships in the North Atlantic provide weather information as well as search and rescue aid and navigation and communication services to aircraft. The Organization has also developed a joint support program, which provides for the cooperative financing of air navigation facilities in Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.

The Organization is participating in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance sponsored by the UN and is sending aviation missions to underdeveloped countries to train local personnel and to advise the civil aviation authorities of these countries. It is also granting fellowships for study in countries where aviation is more developed.

PUBLICATIONS.—ICAO issues a periodical, *The ICAO Bulletin*, and numerous technical publications on specialized subjects, as well as its Standards and Recommended Practices and reports on meetings of its Assembly and other representative bodies.

International Finance Corporation

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington, D. C.; EXecutive 3-6360

OFFICIALS

President.....	ROBERT L. GARNER.
Vice President.....	J. G. BEEVOR.
Director of Investments.....	BRODERICK HASKELL.
Engineering Adviser.....	WILLIAM J. JENKINS.
Assistant to the President.....	RICHARD H. DEMUTH.
General Counsel.....	DAVIDSON SOMMERS.

(The Treasurer, Secretary, and Directors of Administration and Information are the same as those of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.)

The International Finance Corporation was established in July 1956. Its purpose is to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed areas of the world. Although IFC is closely affiliated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, it is a separate legal entity and its funds are entirely separate and distinct from those of the Bank.

The authorized capital of IFC is \$100 million payable in gold or United States dollars. Membership is open only to countries which are members of the International Bank. By March 31, 1958, IFC had 54 member countries with subscriptions totaling \$93,834,000.

IFC is an investing, not a lending institution. IFC will not compete with other sources of private capital, and it will invest only in productive private enterprise—either for expansion of an existing enterprise, or the creation of a new one. IFC is dealing directly with private businessmen and investors without any government intervention. It will not invest in undertakings which are government-owned or operated, or in which a government participates in management. The enterprise must be located in a developing member country of IFC, including dependent territories, and, in its early years, IFC will normally invest in enterprises which are predominantly industrial—manufacturing, processing, mining.

IFC will ordinarily not invest in an enterprise where total assets after financing are less than \$500,000, and its investment will not cover more than half the total cost of the enterprise, ranging in size from about \$100,000 to \$2,000,000.

Under its charter IFC is prohibited from investing in equity. Its investments take the form of loans carrying some interest plus some right to participate in the growth of the enterprise.

IFC is seeking to act as a catalyst. To complete its role IFC intends to sell its investments as soon as they prove sufficiently successful to attract private investors.

By March 31, 1958, IFC had made six investments in Australia, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico, totaling \$7 million.

Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from countries which are also members of IFC are Governors of the Corporation. The Board of Directors is composed of those Executive Directors of the Bank who represent at least one government which is also a member of IFC. The President of IFC, appointed by the Directors, is responsible for the selection of the officers and staff and for the operation of IFC. The IFC now has a small staff of its own and expects to make extensive use of the experience and personnel of the Bank.

International Labor Organization

International Labor Office: Geneva, Switzerland

Washington Branch: 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington 5, D. C.

District 7-9120

OFFICIALS

Headquarters:

Director General	DAVID A. MORSE.
Deputy Director General	JEF RENS.
Assistant Director General	RAGHUNATH RAO.
Assistant Director General	C. WILFRED JENKS.
Assistant Director General	LUIS ALVARADO.
Assistant Director General	W. YALDEN-THOMSON.
Assistant Director General	A. M. AMMAR.
Assistant Director General	F. BLANCHARD.
Treasurer and Financial Comptroller	F. H. WHEELER.

Washington Branch:

Director	RALPH WRIGHT, Acting.
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Other Branch Offices:

London	Bonn	Rome	Tokyo
Paris	New Delhi	Ottawa	Rio de Janeiro

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Labor Organization, now a specialized agency associated with the United Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as a part of the League of Nations. The United States joined this autonomous, intergovernmental agency in 1934 and is at present one of 80 member countries which finance its operations. Governments, workers, and employers share in making the decisions and shaping its policies. This tripartite representation gives the ILO its balance and much of its strength and makes it distinctive from all other international agencies.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the ILO is to improve labor conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability as the foundation for lasting peace throughout the world.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—The machinery of the Organization consists of the International Labor Conference, the Governing Body, and the International Labor Office.

The Conference, which meets annually, serves as an international forum on social questions. It also develops international labor standards called conventions and recommendations.

These standards, which are guides for countries to follow, form an international labor code that covers such questions as employment, freedom of association, hours of work, migration for employment, the protection of women and young workers, prevention of industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, colonial labor problems, conditions of seamen, and social security. The only obligation on any country is to consider these standards. No country is obligated to adopt, accept, or ratify them.

The Governing Body is the executive council of the Organization elected by the Conference and is composed of 20 government, 10 management, and 10 labor representatives who meet quarterly. It supervises the work of the various industrial committees and commissions and the work of the International Labor Office.

The Office is the secretariat of the Organization and serves as a world information center and publishing house. In addition it operates the ILO's program of technical assistance in which hundreds of experts in such fields as vocational training, productivity, and handicrafts are assisting countries all over the world in their economic development efforts.

PUBLICATIONS—The International Labor Organization issues the following publications: *International Labor Review* (monthly), *Industry and Labor* (semimonthly), *Legislative Series* (quarterly), *Occupational Safety and Health* (quarterly), a monthly "*ILO News*," a *Year Book of Labor*

Statistics, numerous studies and reports on special topics; also reports for the Conference; an annual report to the United Nations; and various informative booklets and general brochures about the organization. All official publications are issued in English and French and some in Spanish.

International Monetary Fund

Nineteenth and H Streets NW.

EXecutive 3-6360, Branch 3928

OFFICIALS

Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of

Executive Directors.....	PER JACOBSSON.
Deputy Managing Director.....	H. MERLE COCHRAN.
Director, Asian Department.....	JAMES SAMUEL RAJ.
Director, European Department.....	GABRIEL FERRAS.
Director, Exchange Restrictions Department.....	IRVING S. FRIEDMAN.
General Counsel, Legal Department.....	JAMES E. S. FAWCETT.
Director, Middle Eastern Department.....	ANWAR ALI.
Director, Research and Statistics Department.....	J. J. POLAK, Acting.
Director, Western Hemisphere Department.....	JORGE DEL CANTO.
Director, Office of Administration.....	PHILLIP THORSON.
Secretary, Office of the Secretary.....	ROMAN L. HORNE.
Treasurer, Office of the Treasurer.....	Y. C. KOO.
Director, European Office (Paris).....	J. V. MLADEK.
Chief Editor.....	ALLAN G. B. FISHER.
Information Officer.....	JAY H. REID.
Special Representative to the United Nations.....	GORDON WILLIAMS.

CREATION.—The Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, dated at Bretton Woods on July 22, 1944, set forth, among other things, the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. This Agreement was to come into effect when it had been signed on behalf of countries representing at least 65 percent of the total of the quotas stated in the Final Act. The Bretton Woods Agreement Act, approved July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U. S. C. 286), authorized the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Monetary Fund, and on December 27, 1945, the President did so. The Articles of Agreement, having thus been accepted by nations representing approximately 80 percent of the quotas,

came into effect on that date. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund took place in March 1946 in Savannah, Ga., at which time the seat of the Fund was established in Washington, D. C., and the Executive Directors of the Fund were elected. The Fund's Executive Board held its first meeting May 6, 1946.

ORGANIZATION.—The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by the Board of Governors, one governor and an alternate governor representing each member country. Most of the Fund's decisions are taken by the Board of Executive Directors, of whom, 5 are appointed by the 5 members having the largest quotas, and 12 are elected by the other countries. The staff includes 431 persons from 50 countries.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the International Monetary Fund, as stated in the Articles of Agreement, are:

1. To promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems.

2. To facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income and to the development of the productive resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy.

3. To promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive exchange depreciation.

4. To assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper the growth of world trade.

5. To give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them under adequate safeguards, thus providing them with opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity.

6. In accordance with the above, to shorten the duration and lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balances of payments of members.

of the vote on any issue before the organization.

The obligations of Fund members to seek stability and order in their foreign exchange practices require them, except in unusual circumstances, to maintain par values for their currencies that have been agreed upon with the Fund. The Articles of Agreement recognize that the par values may have to be adjusted from time to time, in consultation with the Fund, and its concurrence is necessary in any change of more than 10 percent.

Initial par values for 32 member countries were announced on December 18, 1946. There were 48 members with agreed par values at the end of March 1958. With the agreement of the Fund, changes have been made in some of these parities and the Fund has acted on members' proposals for other modifications in their exchange systems. Members have also consulted the Fund on a variety of problems affecting harmonious monetary relations, including questions of multiple currency rates and foreign exchange discrimination.

The Fund began exchange transactions on March 1, 1947. At the end of March 1958, 35 members had purchased the equivalent of \$3,011.2 million from the Fund's foreign exchange resources, paying corresponding amounts of their own currencies; repayments came to the equivalent of \$1,195.8 million in gold and United States dollars. The Fund's currency sales are for the purpose of meeting temporary disequilibria in the current payments of members.

International Telecommunication Union¹

Headquarters: Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland

OFFICIALS

Secretary General.....	MARCO AURELIO ANDRADA.
Assistant Secretary General.....	GERALD C. GROSS.
Assistant Secretary General.....	(VACANCY).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations with 95 members and 5 associate members. The organization originated from the International Telegraph Union established in 1865. The present International Telecommunication Union resulted from a merger in 1932 into one convention of provisions pertaining to radio, telegraph, and telephone; the 1932 convention was revised at the Atlantic City conference of 1947, and at the Buenos Aires conference of 1952.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the ITU is to establish the most efficient and economical systems of telecommunications possible throughout the world through regulations governing the international use of telegraph, telephone, and radio services, and through technical and scientific studies designed to improve the means of communication.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—The ITU carries out its functions through plenipotentiary conferences which normally meet every 5 years; telegraph, telephone, and radio administrative conferences which deal with the regulations in these respective fields; an Administrative Council of 18 member states which acts in intervals between plenipotentiary conferences;

a secretariat; the International Frequency Registration Board of 11 members having responsibility for technically approving and recording all radio frequency assignments and preparing the international frequency list; and 2 international consultative committees, one for telegraph and telephone and one for radio, which study technical and operating questions and, in the case of telegraph and telephone, tariff questions. Plenary assemblies of these committees ordinarily meet every 3 years.

In the radio field, the chief activity of the ITU has been an attempt to work out through cooperative procedures an orderly and equitable use by the members of the limited radio spectrum. Since 1947, conferences have been held to consider aeronautical frequencies, high-frequency broadcasting, maritime frequencies, as well as the problems involved in the three "telecommunication" regions of the world.

PUBLICATIONS.—The ITU publishes the *Telecommunications Journal*, monthly; the Secretary General's annual report and financial report; reports on conferences; maps and charts, and service documents used in the operation of all types of wire and radio communications.

¹ This organization has no office in Washington, D. C. Information may be obtained from the Telecommunications Division or the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Organization of American States

General Secretariat—Pan American Union

Seventeenth Street between Constitution Avenue and G Street NW.

National 8-6630

OFFICIALS

Secretary General.....	JOSÉ A. MORA.
Assistant Secretary General.....	WILLIAM SANDERS.
Director, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.....	AMOS E. TAYLOR.
Director, Department of International Law.....	CHARLES G. FENWICK.
Director, Department of Cultural Affairs.....	JUAN MARÍN.
Director, Department of Administrative Affairs.....	LOWELL CURTISS.
Director, Office of Public Relations.....	ALEJANDRO ORFILA.
Director, Office of Statistics.....	TULO MONTENEGRO

ORIGIN.—The Organization of American States had its early beginning at the First International Conference of American States, which met in Washington in 1890 and, on April 14 of that year, established the International Union of American Republics, later to become the Pan American Union. The Charter of the Organization was signed April 30, 1948, at the Ninth International Conference, held at Bogotá, Colombia, and at that time the Pan American Union was designated as the General Secretariat of the Organization. April 14 is observed each year throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The scope of Pan American Union activities has expanded gradually in every field of international cooperation, and the technical and information offices of the Union render ever greater service to the governments and peoples of the hemisphere. Through these offices and under the direction of the Council of the Organization, the Union is responsible for furthering economic, social, juridical, and cultural relations among all the American States.

PURPOSE.—The Organization of American States, made up of the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere, is a regional agency within the United Nations. It was established to achieve an order of peace and justice, to pro-

mote the solidarity of the American States, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence.

THE COUNCIL.—The Council of the Organization, which has its seat at the Pan American Union, is composed of one representative for each member State, appointed by the respective government, with rank of Ambassador. In its discussions each State has one vote. Decisions of the Council are taken by a simple majority or, in certain cases, by a two-thirds vote. There is no veto power.

Within the limits of the charter and the inter-American treaties and agreements, the Council takes cognizance of matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conferences or the Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It is also a provisional organ of consultation for the purposes of the Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and has special functions under the Pact of Bogotá in the peaceful solution of controversies between American States. In addition, the Council is responsible for the proper performance of the duties assigned to the Pan American Union, and elects the Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General of the Organization.

To further cooperation in various fields of activity, the Council tak-

action itself or acts through its technical organs. These are: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first functions permanently at the Pan American Union; the other two meet periodically at places chosen by them.

PAN AMERICAN UNION.—As the central organ of the Organization, the Pan American Union is also the permanent General Secretariat of the Inter-American Conferences, the Meetings of Consultation of Foreign Ministers, and the specialized conferences. It acts as adviser to the Council of the Organization and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for these meetings. It offers technical assistance and necessary personnel to the governments of the countries in which they are held. It acts as custodian of documents and archives of the conferences, and serves as depository of instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements. Finally, it submits reports to the Council and to the Inter-American Conferences on work accomplished by the various organs and in general on the activities of the Organization. The Secretary General participates in all Inter-American Conferences and in

meetings of the Council and of its organs.

The offices of the Pan American Union are grouped into four departments and two offices, with directors appointed by the Secretary General—Departments of Economic and Social Affairs, International Law, Cultural Affairs, and Administrative Affairs, and Offices of Public Relations and Statistics. The directors of the first three departments are the executive secretaries of the Inter-American (a) Economic and Social Council, (b) Council of Jurists, and (c) Cultural Council, respectively. The Assistant Secretary General is the secretary of the Council of the Organization.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Pan American Union prepares and distributes illustrated monthly bulletins in English, Spanish, and Portuguese that contain information on all the republics. Descriptive pamphlets, commercial statements, and special reports are also distributed. A nominal charge is made for the publications.

The Union's Columbus Memorial Library contains 170,000 volumes and many maps relating to the American States for public inspection and study. Inter-library loans are also available.

Pan American Railway Congress Association

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION

(Department of Commerce Building, Washington 25, D. C.,
STerling 3-9200, Branch 8161)

MEMBERS

- Chairman**..... **WILLIAM T. FARICY** (Chairman of the Board (Ret.), Association of American Railroads).
- SINCLAIR WEEKS** (Secretary of Commerce).
- ROY R. RUBOTTOM** (Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs).
- HOWARD G. FREAS** (Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission).
- J. M. HOOD** (President, The American Short Line Railroad Association).
- JAMES G. LYNE** (President, Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation, and Editor, Railway Age).
- GEORGE P. BAKER** (Professor of Transportation, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University).
- ARLON E. LYON** (Executive Secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association).

Executive Secretary----- EDWARD MARGOLIN (Assistant to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Pan American Railway Congress Association developed from a prior organization known as the South American Railway Congress which held its first session in 1910 at Buenos Aires. At the 1941 session of the Congress, the name of the organization was changed to the Pan American Railway Congress and invitations to join were extended to countries of Central and North America. The present name was adopted in 1948. The Association is composed of national governments, railway companies, both government and privately owned, and persons, real or legal, who contribute to its maintenance.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Association is "to promote the development and progress of railways in the American Continent" by periodic meetings, publication of pertinent documents and a periodic Bulletin, and the maintenance of information services and the preparation of studies on matters of common interest.

ORGANIZATION.—The Association is organized into periodic congresses to be held every 3 years; a Permanent Commission, with headquarters at Buenos Aires, composed of resident members elected by the congress and one appointee of each National Commission; and an Executive Committee. In addition, each government member has a National Commission composed of a maximum of 10 members each.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION

The United States National Commission was organized on June 21, 1949, under authority of the act approved June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1060; 22 U. S. C. 280 j and k), providing for participation by the Government of the United States in the Pan American Railway Congress Association.

The Office of the Executive Secretary is the headquarters of the Commission.

Matters under continuous study include such subjects as:

- (1) Improvement, standardization, and expansion of railroad transportation systems in the American Republics.
- (2) Establishment of adequate and efficient inland transport facilities as a means of improving inter-American economic development and increased trade and commerce.
- (3) Reduction of inter-American frontier barriers and facilitation of the movement of freight and passengers throughout the American Republics.
- (4) Standardization of equipment, gages, and operating methods and the introduction of the highest technical standards through the application of advanced railway techniques.
- (5) Improvement of hemispheric defense and security through the coordination of inter-American transportation facilities.
- (6) Interchange of technical data and knowledge among all the American Republics as a means of advancing hemispheric cooperation in the field of transportation.

Pan American Sanitary Organization

Executive Organ: Pan American Sanitary Bureau
 (Regional Office of the World Health Organization)
 1501 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 HUDSON 3-5280

OFFICIALS OF THE BUREAU

Director	DR. FRED L. SOPER.
Assistant Director	(VACANCY).
Secretary General	DR. MYRON E. WEGMAN.

ORGANIZATION.—The governing body of the Pan American Sanitary Organization is the Pan American Sanitary Conference which meets every 4 years. It determines the general policies of the Organization. The decisions and policies of the Conference are carried out by the Directing Council, which meets annually, except in years when the Conference meets. The Executive Committee, the seven member states of which are elected by the Council, meets at least every 6 months on matters pertaining to the administration of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The latter acts as the executive organ of the Organization.

HISTORY.—The International Sanitary Bureau was authorized by the Second International Conference of American States, December 1901–January 1902, and was established by the First International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics in 1902. In 1923 it became the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and in 1947 it became the executive organ of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization was approved October 1, 1947, by the Directing Council meeting in Buenos Aires. In accordance with an agreement between the World Health Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Organization, effective July 1, 1949, the Bureau serves as the Regional Office for the Americas of the

World Health Organization. The Pan American Sanitary Conference, through the Directing Council, serves as the Regional Committee.

PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Pan American Sanitary Organization are to promote and coordinate efforts in the Americas to combat disease and lengthen life, and to promote the physical and mental health of the people.

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU.—The functions and duties of the Bureau are determined by the Pan American Sanitary Code (1924), which was ratified by the 21 American Republics, and by the Constitution of the Organization (1947). The Bureau is the central coordinating health agency in the Americas. Programs include technical collaboration with governments in the field of public health, including sanitary engineering and environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, eradication or control of communicable diseases, etc. A major objective of the Bureau's activities is the strengthening of national public health administrations. In a consultative capacity, it serves the national directors of health of the American Republics, prepares the programs and publishes the proceedings of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences and the meetings of the Directing Council and Executive Committee, and carries out, in cooperation with the member governments, epidemiological and

other scientific studies and investigations.

The Bureau publishes the *Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana*, a monthly; *Health Statistics*, a quarterly; *Weekly Epidemiology Report*; *Salud Mundial*, a bi-monthly; also special publications on health subjects, including material for the annual World Health Day, April 7.

The headquarters of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau are located in Washington, D. C., and have jurisdiction over all Bureau operations. Zone and field offices have jurisdiction over specific areas as follows: Zone I, Washington, D. C. (Alaska, Canada, Hawaii, and the United States); Zone II, Mexico, D. F. (Cuba, Dominican

Republic, Haiti, and Mexico); Zone III, Guatemala, Guatemala (British Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama); Zone IV, Lima, Peru (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela); Zone V, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Brazil); Zone VI, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay); Field Office for the Caribbean (FOC), Kingston, Jamaica (Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, the departments of France in the Americas, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, and the territories of the United Kingdom in the Americas except British Honduras); El Paso Field Office (United States-Mexico border).

South Pacific Commission

Secretariat: Noumea, New Caledonia

United States Section: Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

REpublic 7-5600, Branch 2587

OFFICIALS

Secretary General..... THOMAS RICHARD SMITH.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of State provides guidance and support for United States participation in the South Pacific Commission, such participation being authorized by the act approved January 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 15; 22 U. S. C. 280). This Commission is composed of 12 Commissioners, 2 appointed by each of the six participating governments (Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and such alternates as the member governments may designate.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Commission is to advise and in other ways to assist the participating governments in promoting the economic and social welfare and advancement of the

peoples of the territories in the South Pacific area.

By the terms of the original Agreement the territorial scope of the Commission included those territories lying south of the Equator and east from and including Netherlands New Guinea. By an additional agreement concluded on November 7, 1951, the territorial scope was extended northward to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, both under United States administration.

The Commission maintains a Secretariat at Noumea, New Caledonia. The Commission is assisted in its task by two auxiliary bodies—the South Pacific Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. The latter is composed of representatives from each of the territories in the region.

United Nations

United Nations, New York

PLaza 4-1234

SECRETARIAT

Secretary General.....	DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD (Sweden).
Executive Assistant to the Secretary General.....	ANDREW W. CORDIER (U. S. A.).
Legal Counsel.....	CONSTANTIN A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece).
Controller.....	BRUCE R. TURNER (New Zealand).
Director of Personnel.....	JOHN McDIARMID (U. S. A.), Acting.
Under Secretary (Office of the Secretary General).....	SIR HUMPHREY TREVELYAN, (United Kingdom).
Under Secretary (without Department).....	RALPH J. BUNCHE (U. S. A.).
Under Secretary (without Department).....	A. F. DOBRYNIN (U. S. S. R.)
Under Secretary (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs).....	DRAGOSLAV PROTITCH (Yugoslavia).
Under Secretary (Department of Economic and Social Affairs).....	PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France).
Deputy Under Secretary (Department of Economic and Social Affairs).....	MARTIN HILL (United Kingdom).
Under Secretary (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories).....	BENJAMIN A. COHEN (Chile).
Under Secretary (Department of Public Information).....	AHMED S. BOKHARI (Pakistan).
Deputy Under Secretary (Department of Public Information).....	ALFRED G. KATZIN (Union of South Africa).
Under Secretary (Department of Conference Services).....	VICTOR HOO (China).
Director, Office of General Services.....	DAVID B. VAUGHAN (U. S. A.).
Director General, Technical Assistance Administration.....	HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE (Canada).
Deputy Director General, Technical Assistance Administration.....	GUSTAVO MARTÍNEZ-CABAÑAS (Mexico).
Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).....	MAURICE PATE (U. S. A.).
Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board.....	DAVID OWEN (United Kingdom).

EUROPEAN OFFICE

(Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland)

Director Representing the Secretary General... P. P. SPINELLI (Italy).

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C., DEcatur 2-4430)

Director..... BRIAN MEREDITH (Canada).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations is an international organization established by the governments represented at the United Nations Conference on International

Organization through the signing of the *Charter of the United Nations*¹ in San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

The United Nations now consists of 81 members—51 original members

¹ Charter of the United Nations, together with the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C. (Publication No. 2353, International Organization and Conference Series III, 21.) June 26, 1945. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢ a copy 85 pp

and 30 additional members which have been admitted since 1945.

PURPOSES.—The purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter are:

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations.
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights.
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

ORGANIZATION

The principal organs of the United Nations are described in the following paragraphs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—All states that are members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly. Its functions are to consider and discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter of the United Nations and to make recommendations to the members of the United Nations and the other organs. It elects the nonpermanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council, certain members of the Trusteeship Council, and, in conjunction with the Security Council, the judges of the International Court of Justice and the Secretary General of the United Nations. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security, may initiate studies, and may receive and consider reports from other organs of the United Nations. If the Security Council, because of a veto by any one of its five permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security, the Assembly may recommend collective action to maintain or restore

peace. It apportions the expenses of the organization among the members and approves the budget of the United Nations.

The General Assembly has held to date 12 regular sessions, 2 special sessions, and 2 emergency special sessions. It normally meets in regular annual session in September.

SECURITY COUNCIL.—The Security Council consists of 11 members of which 5—China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—are permanent members, the 6 nonpermanent members being elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. Decisions on substantive matters require an affirmative vote of 7 members including all the 5 permanent members; on procedural matters a vote of any 7 members is sufficient. The primary responsibility of the Security Council is to act on behalf of the members of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. The measures which may be employed by the Security Council are outlined in the Charter and range from calling upon the parties to a dispute to seek solutions by peaceful means to recommending procedures of adjustment and the use of economic and military sanctions to enforce its decisions.

The Security Council, together with the General Assembly, also elects the judges of the International Court of Justice, and makes a recommendation to the General Assembly on the appointment of the Secretary General of the organization.

The Security Council first met at London on January 17, 1946. It is so organized as to function continuously.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.—The achievement of the purposes of the United Nations in the fields of higher standards of living, international economic, social, and cultural cooperation, and human rights is the concern of the Economic and

Social Council which functions under the authority of the General Assembly. It consists of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly for terms of 3 years. The functions of the Economic and Social Council are to initiate studies, make recommendations, prepare draft conventions, and call international conferences in the fields of its authority. The specialized agencies are brought into relationship with the United Nations through agreements made with the Economic and Social Council and approved by the General Assembly. The Council also makes arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence.

The Council has held to date 24 sessions and usually holds 2 sessions a year.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.—The Trusteeship Council is composed of all the members of the United Nations administering territories placed under the International Trusteeship System and an equal number of nonadministering members. It must include China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The remaining nonadministering members are elected by the General Assembly under whose authority the Trusteeship Council functions. It considers reports from the members administering trust territories, examines petitions, and provides for periodic visits to the territories.

The Council has held 21 sessions and usually meets twice a year.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.—The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court. Non-members of the United Nations may become parties to the Statute of

the Court on conditions prescribed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Court is open, under conditions to be laid down by the Security Council, to states who are not parties to the Statute. Only states may be parties to the Court's Statute.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

In addition, states parties to the Statute may accept in advance the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in certain categories of legal disputes.

The Court delivers judgments in contentious cases and renders advisory opinions to the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other organs and intergovernmental agencies authorized by the Assembly.

SECRETARIAT.—The chief administrative officer of the United Nations is the Secretary General, elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Under the Charter, the Secretary General "may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

The structure of the Secretariat is as follows: the offices of the Secretary General, consisting of the Executive Office of the Secretary General, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Controller's Office, and the Office of Personnel; the Departments of Political and Security Council Affairs, Economic and Social Affairs, Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Public Information, and Conference Services; the Office of General Services; and the Technical Assistance Administration.

Attached to the office of the Secretary General are an Executive Assistant to the Secretary General, a Legal Counsel, a Controller, a Director of Personnel, and an Under Secretary. The various departments are each headed by an Under Secretary. There are also two Under Secretaries whose duties are not confined to a single department. A Director heads the Office of General Services, and a Director General, the Technical As-

sistance Administration. There is also an Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and an Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. In addition, there are Deputy Under Secretaries for the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs and of Public Information, and a Deputy Director General for the Technical Assistance Administration.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization¹

19 Avenue Kleber, Paris, France

Room 2201, UN Building, Forty-second and East River, New York, N. Y.

OFFICIAL

Director General..... LUTHER H. EVANS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted on November 4, 1946. As of January 1, 1958, there were 79 member nations.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of UNESCO is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

ORGANIZATION.—The organization of UNESCO consists of the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the secretariat headed by the Director General. The General Conference,

meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the organization. It is composed of representatives appointed by the member states. The Executive Board, which meets at least twice a year, is responsible for the execution of the program of the organization. It consists of 24 members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates, together with the President of the Conference who serves in an advisory capacity.

In addition, UNESCO functions in its various member states through national cooperating bodies. (See the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, page 93.)

PUBLICATIONS.—UNESCO issues monthly, in English, French, Spanish, and Russian, the UNESCO Courier, giving highlights of the organization and its activities. In addition, it publishes reports and pamphlets in the fields of education, science, and culture.

¹ This organization has no office in Washington, D. C. Information may be obtained from the UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Universal Postal Union¹

International Bureau: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Bern, Switzerland

OFFICIAL

Director, International Bureau..... Dr. FRITZ HESS.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Universal Postal Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose 97 members comprise practically every country of the world, in addition to various territories and possessions. The Union was created by a postal convention signed at Bern in 1874, the latest revision of this convention having been made at Ottawa in 1957. The acts of the Ottawa Congress will become effective on April 1, 1959.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Universal Postal Union has been to establish "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence" among the peoples of the various countries of the world and to assure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and encourage the development of international cooperation in this field.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—The principal body of the Universal Postal Union is the Postal Congress which meets every 5 years. The last Congress was held in Ottawa in 1957. The next will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1962. In the intervals between congresses, the Executive and Liaison Committee, established by the 1947 convention and now composed of 20 members, handles the affairs of the Union. The permanent secretariat

of the Union is the International Bureau which functions under the supervision of the Swiss Postal Administration, although the Executive and Liaison Committee now has certain responsibilities in this regard. The Ottawa Congress created a new Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, to conduct studies and make recommendations on technical, operational, and economic questions of interest to the postal service.

The main functions of the Union have been to develop procedures concerning the details of handling international mail and include such matters as classification and dimensions for mail articles, standardization of forms, reasonable transit charges, uniform postage rates, obligation to forward mail, franking privileges for official correspondence, and responsibility for the safety of registered articles. The International Bureau serves as a clearing house for information of all kinds concerning international postal services such as statistics, rate directories, and cost figures.

PUBLICATIONS.—The International Bureau publishes a monthly journal, *L'Union Postale* (in seven languages), a digest, and frequent circulars on postal information.

¹ This organization has no office in Washington, D. C. Information may be obtained from the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs or the Telecommunications Division, Department of State, or the International Service Division, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Regional Office for the Americas: Pan American Sanitary Bureau,
1501 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

HUDSON 3-5280

OFFICIALS

Director General.....	DR. MARCOLINO G. CANDAU.
Deputy Director General.....	DR. PIERRE DOROLLE.
Assistant Director General, Department of Advisory Services.....	DR. P. M. KAUL.
Assistant Director General, Department of Central Technical Services.....	DR. W. AEG. TIMMERMAN.
Assistant Director General, Department of Administra- tion and Finance.....	MILTON SIEGEL.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco in 1945, recognized health as a field of major concern to the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council therefore convened the International Health Conference, which met in New York in June and July 1946. This Conference drafted the Constitution of the World Health Organization. It also established an 18-member Interim Commission, which functioned until the World Health Organization officially came into being on April 7, 1948, on which date the Constitution had been accepted by the requisite number of states (26). April 7 each year is therefore entitled "World Health Day." The United States became a member of WHO on June 21, 1948, by joint resolution of Congress. The organization now has 84 sovereign nations as members and 3 associate members.

PURPOSE.—The objective of WHO as stated by its Constitution is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health," and health is given a positive definition as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. . . ." Aiming at the promotion of health, and the prevention of disease outbreaks by attacking dis-

ease at its source, the WHO Constitution recognizes that "the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states."

ORGANIZATION.—The Organization comprises the World Health Assembly of all member states, which meets annually to determine policies and programs; the Executive Board, which normally meets twice a year to implement Assembly decisions and to advise on matters which arise between annual Assembly sessions; and the Secretariat, headed by a Director General, which carries out the WHO programs. Regional offices are located in New Delhi, India; Alexandria, Egypt; Manila, P. I.; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa; Copenhagen, Denmark; and Washington, D. C., where the Pan American Sanitary Bureau also serves as the WHO Regional Office for the Americas.

ACTIVITIES.—Major undertakings of WHO include assistance to countries in strengthening public health services, including various activities such as environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, mental health, communicable disease control, and health aspects of the peaceful use of atomic energy. Major diseases being brought under control include malaria, ven-

ereal diseases, tuberculosis, and virus and parasitic diseases. These assistance programs are planned at the country and regional levels and coordinated at headquarters with the advice of international expert committees, and are carried out primarily by advisory and demonstration teams sent to the countries receiving assistance. Fellowship and training programs supplement these activities.

In addition to such assistance, WHO carries on world-wide activities in co-

operation with member states, including the collection and dissemination of epidemiological information, the preparation of biological standards, the recommendation of uniform specifications and names for pharmaceutical products, the establishment of a uniform system of health statistics, and the development and administration of international quarantine regulations to protect against the international spread of disease.

World Meteorological Organization¹

Secretariat: Campagne Rigot, Geneva, Switzerland

OFFICIAL

Secretary General _____ DAVID ARTHUR DAVIES.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, has a membership of 97 countries. Its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), was organized in 1878. In April 1951 the functions and assets of the IMO were transferred to the WMO in accordance with a Convention adopted in Washington in 1947.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the WMO are: (1) to facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological observations or other geophysical observations and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centers charged with the provision of meteorological services; (2) to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the

rapid exchange of weather information; (3) to promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; (4) to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; and (5) to encourage research and training in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.—The WMO comprises a World Congress which meets every 4 years; an executive committee which meets annually; 6 regional associations; and several technical commissions dealing with meteorological applications to aeronautics, agriculture, hydrology, maritime commerce, and general problems in international exchanges, standardi-

¹ This organization has no office in Washington, D. C. Information may be obtained from the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State, and the United States Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

zation of observations, and climatology. The technical commissions make *recommendations to the World Congress* or executive committee resulting in the adoption of new or revised technical regulations. These recommendations cover the whole range of meteorology.

PUBLICATIONS.—The secretariat, in addition to publishing the Proceedings

of Congresses, of meetings of the Executive Committee and the commissions, also publishes lists of weather stations, a *manual of international weather codes*, schedules for broadcast of weather information, international standards for meteorological observations, and other data of world interest.

SELECTED BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada

Room 3810, 441 G Street NW.
STerling 3-9151

UNITED STATES SECTION

Commissioner	_____	SAMUEL L. GOLAN.
Engineer to the Commission	_____	NELSON W. SMITH.
Secretary	_____	EDGAR A. KLAPP.

CANADIAN SECTION

Commissioner	_____	A. F. LAMBERT.
Engineer to the Commission	_____	(VACANCY).

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, was created under the provisions of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain of April 21, 1906, April 11, 1908, and February 24, 1925. The Commission consists of a United States Commissioner, a Canadian Commissioner, and their assistants.

The Secretary of State exercises jurisdiction over the United States section of the Commission.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Commission is to define, mark, and maintain the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and between Alaska and Canada.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

UNITED STATES SECTION

(Offices, 206 San Francisco Street, El Paso, Texas)

Commissioner	_____	LELAND H. HEWITT.
Principal Engineer	_____	JOSEPH F. FRIEDKIN.
Principal Engineer	_____	LYLE H. HENDERSON.
Counsel	_____	SPENCER L. BAIRD.
Secretary	_____	GEORGE H. WINTERS.
Administrative Officer	_____	MERVIN B. MOORE.

MEXICAN SECTION

(Offices, Avenida Lerdo 219 Norte, Ciudad Juárez, México)

Commissioner	_____	DAVID HERRERA JORDÁN.
Principal Engineer	_____	JOAQUÍN C. BUSTAMANTE.
Principal Engineer	_____	JOSÉ G. VALENZUELA.
Secretary	_____	FERNANDO RIVAS S.
Assistant Secretary	_____	MRS. LUZ H. G. DE PARTEARROYO.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—The International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, consisting of the United States Section

and the Mexican Section, was created pursuant to the Treaty of March 1, 1889, with jurisdiction to examine and decide questions arising on the fluvial

boundary between the two countries and growing out of changes in the beds of the boundary streams, works constructed in these streams, or out of any other cause affecting the boundary. The fluvial boundary, consisting of portions of the Rio Grande, 1,240 miles, and of the Colorado River, 20 miles, was originally established under the treaties of 1848 and 1853, and has been further regulated by the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1933, and 1944.

The Commission's jurisdiction was extended by the treaty concluded February 3, 1944, to the overland boundary, a distance of 675 miles westward from El Paso, Tex., to the Pacific Ocean; and to works located on the boundary, both land and fluvial, each section of the Commission retaining jurisdiction over that part of the works located within the limits of its own country.

ACTIVITIES.—The Commission is empowered to suspend the construction of works in the Rio Grande or the Colorado River that contravene existing treaties; erect and maintain monuments along the boundary; make necessary surveys of changes in the bed of either river resulting from force of current; mark and eliminate bancos caused by such changes; survey, place, and maintain monuments on all international bridges between the two countries. The Commission is authorized to call for papers and information relative to boundary matters; summon witnesses and take testimony. If both commissioners agree to a decision, their judgment is binding on both Governments, unless one of them shall disapprove it within one month from the date on which it shall have been pronounced.

The Commission was charged by the treaty of 1933 with the construction and maintenance of the Rio Grande Rectification Project in the El Paso-Juarez Valley.

The treaty concluded February 3, 1944, provides for the equitable distribution between the two countries of waters of the Colorado River and of the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Tex., construction of storage dams and other works on these streams for the maximum utilization of the waters thereof by the two countries, including the generation of hydroelectric energy at the international storage dams on the Rio Grande, and for the control of floods; and provides for studies and investigations in connection with the equitable distribution between the two countries of waters of the Tijuana River system and for storage and flood control of such waters. Under the treaty the two Governments also agree to give preferential attention to the solution of border sanitation problems. The application of the treaty, regulation, and exercise of the rights and obligations assumed thereunder by the two Governments, and settlement of all disputes to which its observance and execution may give rise are entrusted to the Commission. The protocol to the treaty, signed November 14, 1944, further defines the jurisdiction of the Commission and each section thereof and of the interior agencies of each country, with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of treaty works. The treaty specifies the Department of State of the United States of America and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mexico as the agencies to represent the two Governments in all cases in which joint action or joint agreement by the Governments is required under the treaty. The same agencies exercise supervision as to policy over their respective sections of the Commission.

Supervisory administration of the terms of the convention of May 21, 1906, under which the United States delivers to Mexico at a point opposite El Paso, Tex., 60,000 acre-feet of water annually and in accordance with an

agreed delivery schedule, is exercised by the United States Section of the Commission. The act approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), authorized the construction, operation, and maintenance by the United States Section of a diversion dam (known as the American Dam) on the Rio Grande just above El Paso, Tex., among other purposes to facilitate compliance with the convention of May 21, 1906, and properly to regulate and control the water supply as provided by that convention. Construction, operation, and maintenance by the United States Section of the Rio Grande Canalization Project, consisting of the canalization of almost 100 miles of the river between Caballo Dam, in New Mexico, and the American Dam, was authorized by the act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463).

The act approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660; amended 49 Stat. 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), authorizing the President to designate the United States Commissioner of the then International Boundary Commission to cooperate with representatives of Mexico in studies for the development of information for the negotiation of a water treaty with Mexico, also authorized the Secretary of State, acting through the United States Commissioner, to conduct investigations relating to the defining, demarcation, fencing, or monumentation of the land and water boundary between the United States and Mexico, flood control, water resources, conservation and utilization of water, sanitation and prevention of pollution, channel rectification and stabilization, and other related matters upon the international boundary; and to construct and maintain monuments, and other demarcations of the boundary, and sewer systems, water systems, and electric light, power, and gas systems crossing the international border, and to continue such work and operations as were then in progress and authorized by law. The act contains an authori-

zation to construct, operate, and maintain on the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Tex., such works as are recommended to the President as the result of said investigations and are deemed by him to be necessary and proper; to construct any works which might be provided for in a treaty with Mexico; to repair, protect, maintain, or complete works then existing or under construction; and to construct any works designed to facilitate compliance with the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico. Provision is also made for the acquisition of the necessary lands and easements.

The jurisdiction and functions of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission were further delineated in the act approved September 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 846; 22 U. S. C. Sup. 277d-1-277d-8), known as the "American-Mexican Treaty Act of 1950." This act authorizes the Secretary of State to relocate roads, railroads, utilities, and other properties, the relocation of which is necessitated by the construction or operation and maintenance of any authorized project of the United States Section, and authorizes the purchase, exchange, or conveyance of properties necessary for this purpose. It also authorizes the United States Commissioner to construct and operate roads, railways, power lines, buildings, and other facilities necessary in connection with such projects, and provides in detail the purposes for which expenditures of appropriated funds may be made by the United States Section. The act also authorizes the United States Commissioner to acquire certain properties in order to comply with the provisions of Articles 12 and 23 of the Treaty of February 3, 1911, between the United States and Mexico. Finally, the act authorizes the Secretary of State, subject to certain conditions, to enter into

agreements with the appropriate authorities of Mexico relating to construction, operation, and maintenance

by the Commission of specified international sanitation projects on the boundary.

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

United States Section: Room 790, Federal Trade Building
District 7-3733 and REpublic 7-7500, Branch 3402

UNITED STATES SECTION

Chairman	DOUGLAS MCKAY.
Member	ROGER B MCWHORTER.
Member	EUGENE W. WEBER.
Secretary	HARRY J. DONOHUE.

CANADIAN SECTION

Chairman	A. G. L. MCNAUGHTON (Ottawa, Canada).
Member	J. LUCIEN DARSEREAU (Montreal, Canada).
Member	D M STEPHENS (Winnipeg, Canada).
Secretary	E. M. SUTHERLAND.

CREATION AND PURPOSE.—Organized in 1911 pursuant to the treaty between the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, signed January 11, 1909, the object of which is "to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle questions which are now pending between the United States and Canada involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along their common frontier, and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise."

ORGANIZATION.—The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three appointed by the Government of Canada.

ACTIVITIES—The Commission has jurisdiction over all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, of waters flowing from boundary waters, and of waters at a lower level than the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary.

Under Article III of the treaty the high contracting parties agreed that,

except in cases of special agreement, the approval of the Commission would be required for the construction and maintenance of any works that would raise the natural level of boundary waters such as the works of the St. Lawrence River power project.

Under Article IV approval is similarly required for works that would back water above the natural level at the boundary in waters crossing the boundary, such as the Ross Dam on the Skagit River in Washington. Also under Article IV it was agreed that boundary waters and waters crossing the boundary should not be polluted to the injury of health or property. Action on this problem has been taken in the connecting channels of the Great Lakes.

Under Article IX of the treaty the Commission examines and reports upon any questions or matters of difference arising along the common frontier that may be referred to it by either Government such as comprehensive surveys to determine the advisability of joint river basin developments in the Columbia, Souris-Red, St. John, and St. Croix basins.

Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Room 2A-882, The Pentagon

Liberty 5-6700, Branch 54759 or 55218

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. OAKES, Chairman and U. S. Army Member.
REAR ADM. WALLIS F. PETERSEN, USN, U. S. Navy Member.
MAJ. GEN. THOMAS C. DARCY, USAF, U. S. Air Force Member.
LT. COL. WILLIAM S. COLEMAN, USA, Secretary.
LT. COL. THOMAS F. BRUBAKER, USAF, Secretary

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

Brazilian Embassy, 3007 Whitehaven Street NW.

Columbia 5-6770

MAJ. GEN. AJALMAR VIEIRA MASCARENHAS, Chairman and Air Force Member.
BRIG. GEN. ANTONIO JOSE COELHO DOS REIS, Army Member.
REAR ADM. PEDRO PAULO DE ARAUJO SUZANO, Navy Member.
LT. COL. ALBERTO CARLOS DE MENDONCA LIMA, Army, Secretary.

The Commission, composed of military delegates—Army, Navy, and the Air Forces—of the two countries, was established in May 1942 by agreement between the United States and Brazil.

Meetings are held in Washington for the purpose of making bilateral studies of problems concerning the mutual defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

UNITED STATES SECTION

Room 2A-882, The Pentagon

Liberty 5-6700, Branch 56451 or 55218

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. OAKES, Chairman and U. S. Army Member.
REAR ADM. WALLIS F. PETERSEN, USN, U. S. Navy Member.
MAJ. GEN. THOMAS C. DARCY, USAF, U. S. Air Force Member.
LT. COL. WILLIAM S. COLEMAN, USA, Secretary.
LT. COL. THOMAS F. BRUBAKER, USAF, Secretary.

MEXICAN SECTION

Mexican Embassy, 2829 Sixteenth Street NW.

ADams 4-5492

BRIG. GEN. ALFONSO GURZA FALFÁN, Chairman and Army-Air Member.
REAR ADM. ANTONIO J. AZNAR, Navy Member.
MAJ. RAMÓN MOTA SÁNCHEZ, Army, Secretary.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Governments of Mexico and the United States on January 12, 1942, announced the organization of a mixed

defense commission. The United States Section of the Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission was officially established by Executive Order

9080 of February 27, 1942, as amended by Executive Order 10692 of December 22, 1956.

PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Commission are to study problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, to consider

broad plans for the defense of Mexico and adjacent areas of the United States, and to propose to the respective governments the cooperative measures which, in its opinion, should be adopted.

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada

Room 6265, Department of State Building

320 Twenty-first Street NW.

REpublic 7-5600, Branch 5728

UNITED STATES SECTION

Chairman----- JOHN A. HANNAH.

MAJ. GEN. T. C. DARGY, USAF.

MAJ. GEN. J. C. OAKES, USA.

REAR ADM. W. F. PETERSEN, USN.

JULIAN L. NUGENT, Jr. (Department of State).

Secretary (nonmember)----- JAMES P. PARKER (Department of State).

CANADIAN SECTION

Chairman----- GEN. THE HON. ANDREW G. L. McNAUGHTON.

BRIGADIER J. V. ALLARD, Royal Canadian Army.

REAR ADM. E. P. TISDALL, Royal Canadian Navy.

AIR VICE MARSHAL C. R. DUNLAP, Royal Canadian Air Force.

P. TREMBLAY (Department of External Affairs, Acting).

Secretary (nonmember)----- J. J. McCARDLE (Department of External Affairs).

The Permanent Joint Board on Defense was set up by the United States and Canada in pursuance of a joint announcement of the President and the Prime Minister, dated August 17, 1940, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for the purpose

of carrying out studies relating to sea, land, and air problems, including personnel and matériel, and to consider, in the broad sense, the defense of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

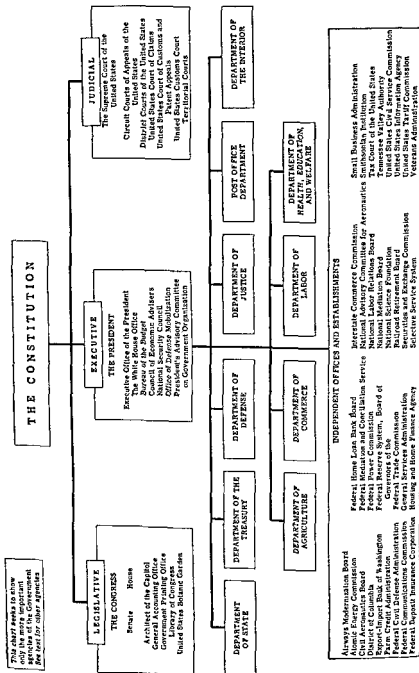
COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

- AEC—Atomic Energy Commission.
 AMS—Agricultural Marketing Service.
 ARC—American Red Cross.
 ARS—Agricultural Research Service.
 BDSA—Business and Defense Services Administration.
 EEC—Bureau of Employees' Compensation.
 ELS—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 CAA—Civil Aeronautics Administration.
 CAB—Civil Aeronautics Board.
 CAP—Civil Air Patrol.
 CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.
 CEA—Council of Economic Advisers.
 CIA—Central Intelligence Agency.
 CSC—Civil Service Commission.
 CSS—Commodity Stabilization Service.
 DATA—Defense Air Transportation Administration.
 DMB—Defense Mobilization Board.
 DMEA—Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.
 FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service.
 FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 FGA—Farm Credit Administration.
 FCC—Federal Communications Commission.
 FCDA—Federal Civil Defense Administration.
 FDA—Food and Drug Administration.
 FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
 FHA—Federal Housing Administration or Farmers Home Administration.
 FHLBB—Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
 FMB—Federal Maritime Board.
 FMCS—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
 FNMA—Federal National Mortgage Association.
 FPC—Federal Power Commission.
 FRS—Federal Reserve System.
 FTC—Federal Trade Commission.
 GAO—General Accounting Office.
 GPO—Government Printing Office.
 GSA—General Services Administration.
 IHHFA—Housing and Home Finance Agency.
 IADB—Inter-American Defense Board.
 ICA—International Cooperation Administration.
 ICC—Interstate Commerce Commission or Indian Claims Commission.
 IRS—Internal Revenue Service.
 MA—Maritime Administration.
 NACA—National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
 NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 NBS—National Bureau of Standards.
 NLRB—National Labor Relations Board.
 NSA—National Shipping Authority.
 NSC—National Security Council.
 NSF—National Science Foundation.
 ODM—Office of Defense Mobilization.
 PBS—Public Buildings Service.
 PHA—Public Housing Administration.
 PHS—Public Health Service.
 RB—Renegotiation Board.
 REA—Rural Electrification Administration.
 RRB—Railroad Retirement Board.
 SBA—Small Business Administration.
 SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission.
 SSA—Social Security Administration.
 SSS—Selective Service System.
 TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.
 USCG—United States Coast Guard.
 USES—United States Employment Service.
 USIA—United States Information Agency.
 USMC—United States Marine Corps.
 VA—Veterans Administration.
 WAC—Women's Army Corps.
 WAVES—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (Women's Reserve, USNR).

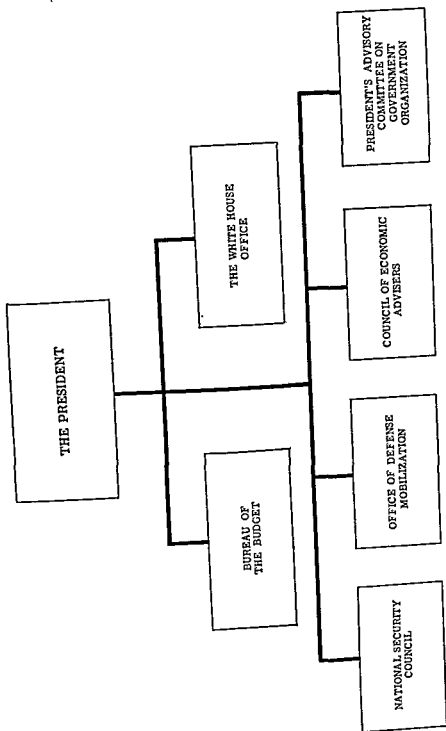
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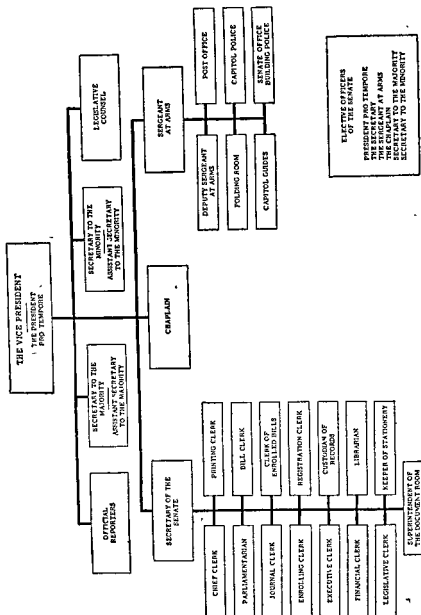
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



UNITED STATES SENATE



UNITED STATES SENATE

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Precides over the Senate and signs enrolled bills.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Performs, in the absence of the Vice President, the duties of that office.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Is presiding officer in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President pro tempore; is custodian of the seal; regulations moneys appropriated for expenses of the Senate, administers for expenses extracts from the Journal of the Senate; attests bills and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions, in impeachment trials may issue, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate; certifies to the President of the United States ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

CHIEF CLERK

Performs the duties of the Secretary of the Senate in his absence; has general supervision of the Secretary's Office and personnel under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; prepares desk copy of all legislation passed by the Senate and endorses official action thereon; and performs such other duties incident to the administration of the Office as the Secretary may assign.

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Advises the presiding officer on parliamentary inquiries, points of order, and general legislative procedure, including jurisdictional questions of reference to Senate committees of all Presidential messages, bills, and joint resolutions, together with all reports and communications transmitted to the Senate by Government agencies and

departments. Prepares and maintains a permanent file of Senate precedents and prepares written parliamentary opinions. Coordinates the Senate on request. Coordinates Senate personnel in all legislative routine incident to the enactment of legislation.

JOURNAL CLERK

Keeps the Journal of the legislative and impeachment proceedings.

ENROLLING CLERK

Has charge of the engrossment and enrollment of bills.

EXECUTIVE CLERK

Keeps the Journal of the Executive proceedings (relating to nominations and treaties).

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOCUMENT ROOM

Has supervision of Senate Document Room.

FINANCIAL CLERK

Disburses moneys appropriated for the Senate and keeps its financial records.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK

Prepares legislative calendar of business; performs duties of Reading Clerk; calls calendar under Rule VIII, quorums, and record votes.

PRINTING CLERK

Has supervision of all printing and binding for the Senate.

LIBRARIAN

Has supervision over the Senate Library.

KEEPER OF STATIONERY

Has supervision of the stationery room of the Senate. Makes purchases and keeps accounts of Senators and committees.

SECRETARY TO THE MAJORITY

In Majority Party Pair Clerk. Supervises all floor activities, including supervision of pages, distribution of bills and amendments on the floor. Receives messages from the President and the House of Representatives and attends to calling of party conferences.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE MAJORITY

Has charge of Majority pages. Keeps the record and calendar files of Majority Senators and distributes on the Senate floor bills and amendments. Performs, in the absence of the Secretary to the Majority, certain duties of that office.

SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY

Is Minority Party Pair Clerk and, in the absence of the Secretary to the Majority, supervises all floor activities, including supervision of pages; distribution of bills and amendments on the floor. Receives messages from the President and the House of Representatives and attends to calling of party conferences.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY

Has charge of Minority pages. Keeps the record and calendar files of Minority Senators and distributes on the Senate floor bills and amendments. Performs, in the absence of the Secretary to the Minority, the duties of that office.

CHAPLAIN

Offers prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

Report stenographically the proceedings of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Assists Senate committees and Senators in the preparation and drafting of bills and committee reports.

SERGEANT AT ARMS

Is Executive Officer of the Senate; procures quorum; has charge of the Senate Galleries; oversees Senate Doorkeepers, Capitol Police, and various subordinate officers of his department.

DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS

Performs, in the absence of the Sergeant at Arms, the duties of that office, and is also storekeeper. Keeps property records and is the purchasing agent.

FOLDING ROOM

Charged with the distribution of public documents by Senators.

CAPITOL GUIDES

Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Capitol Police Board.

POST OFFICE

Receives and delivers mail for Senators and for officers and employees of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are under the direction of the Capitol Police Board. It is their duty to police the Capitol building and grounds.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING POLICE

Appointed by the Sergeant at Arms to police the Senate Office Building.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUPERINTENDENT OF FOLDING ROOM
Charged with the distribution of public documents by Members of the House.

STATIONERY CLERK
Has charge of the Stationery Room of the House makes purchases and keeps the accounts of the Representatives officers and committees.

CHIEF JANITOR
Has charge of the laborers and janitors appointed by the Doorkeeper

FILE CLERK
Receives and files all papers from committees of the House, as required by the rule and is custodian of the archives of the House.

POSTMASTER
Receives and delivers mail for Members officers and employees of the House.

BILL CLERK
Has charge of numbering and printing bills and transmitting for the Congressional Record, bills, resolutions, Executive documents and reports of committees keeps a complete record of the reference of an action on bills, resolutions, Executive documents and reports of committees

CLERK
The duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, are largely executive and quasi-judicial in their nature and he derives his authority from the rules of Parliamentary Law, Rules of Practice (which have the force of the Rules of the House of Representatives), and the House is a continuing officer whose duties terminate with the session of Congress. He attests bills, resolutions and subpoenas in the custody of the Seal of the House prepares the roll of Representatives elect, and presides at the beginning of a Congress until the election of a Speaker

CLERK'S DOCUMENT ROOM
Receives all special orders for binding documents for Members of the House, distributes House and Senate Journals United States Statutes at Large, and bimonthly index to the Congressional Record, receives and files all House and Senate documents.

JOURNAL CLERK
Keeps minutes of the proceedings of the House, writes the Daily Journal and prepares and indexes it for printing endorses all official papers at Clerk's desk.

LIBRARIAN
Has supervision of the House Library and the Hall Library on the Floor of the House

ENROLLING CLERK
Has charge of the engrossment and enrollment of bills

CHAPLAIN
Opens the daily sessions of the House with prayer and officiates at memorial exercises.

READING CLERKS
It is the duty of the Reading Clerks to read all matter presented to the House and to call the roll. They also keep a record of all bills reports etc. on the various calendars of business.

SERGEANT AT ARMS
Disbursing officer of Members' salaries at all sittings, is charged with keeping order on the floor of the House, serves summons on witnesses to appear before committees of the House conducts obsequies of deceased Members

DISBURSING CLERK
Prepares the pay rolls and pays the salaries of all officers and employees of the House, including clerks to Members disburses all money appropriated for operating expenses of the House also keeps all books, accounts etc. for auditing purposes by the Comptroller General of the United States

CAPITOL POLICE
Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and are in the direction of the Capitol Police Board. It is their duty to police the Capitol Building and Grounds.

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
In purchasing agent of the House furnishes and rents all office equipment and keeps property records expensates furniture repair shop.

CASHIER
Keeps records of and handles all money in the Sergeant at Arms' office assisted by tellers and bookkeepers

TALLY CLERK
Prepares and indexes the daily calendars of business of the House records all votes by the yeas and nays and roll calls for quorum and the voting records of Members.

GUIDES
Appointed by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate, and House are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Capitol Police Board.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES

Preside at committee meetings and hearings report bills to House and conduct their consideration on the floor and designate those committees to another committee of the committee appoint the committee members of the committee

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES
Are appointees of the chairman subject to committee approval keep minutes and notices assist in the preparation of reports and minutes of committees and are additional clerks in House floor on committee bills are under consideration

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES
Report stenographically hearings of House committees.

MINORITY LEADER
Is selected at a conference of Speaker Members usually his party designate for Minority chairman usually his party designate for Minority chairman in office of Committee on Committees which selects and nominates Minority Members on House committees in spokesman for his party and enunciates its policies The Minority Whip functions in conjunction with him.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK AND OTHERS
Perform services under the direction of the Minority Leader.

MINORITY WHIP
Acts under the direction of the Minority Leader in securing attendance of Members of his party for important matters keeps in touch with the legislative program and advises Members of the time when certain bills are expected to be considered

MINORITY CLERKS
Assist the Minority Leader and the Minority Whip and represent the Minority in the arrangement of party

DOORKEEPER
Is charged with the engrossment of rules relating to members of the House Chamber and is responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employees must enforce rules of decorum on the floor of the House in conjunction with the Sergeant at Arms is also charged with the location of the documents and papers in the House, supervises the services, cloakroom men, messengers, pages and messengers

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENT ROOM
Receives files, and keeps available for use of the House, all bills, resolutions, Executive documents and reports of committees as well as all public printed matter issued by the House as well as all bills, resolutions, amendments a current card index giving the daily status of each piece of legislation introduced in the House and Senate.

THE SPEAKER

In the presiding officer of the House decides questions of order appoints the chairman of the Committee on Committees and the chairman of the Committee on the Rules of the House, controls the admission of all orders and resolutions in the House wine of the House and confers with the House committee on all appointments conferences and special committees the official reporters of debates in the House and the official reporters of the Parliamentarian and his office force of clerks

MAJORITY LEADER
Is elected in caucus by the Majority party and has the responsibility of conducting the legislative program presents the legislative clerks and staff available provided for his office and preside the Party Whip.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK AND OTHERS
Perform services under the direction of the Majority Leader

MAJORITY WHIP
Acts under the direction of the Majority Leader in securing attendance of Members of his party for important matters keeps in touch with the legislative program bills are expected to be considered

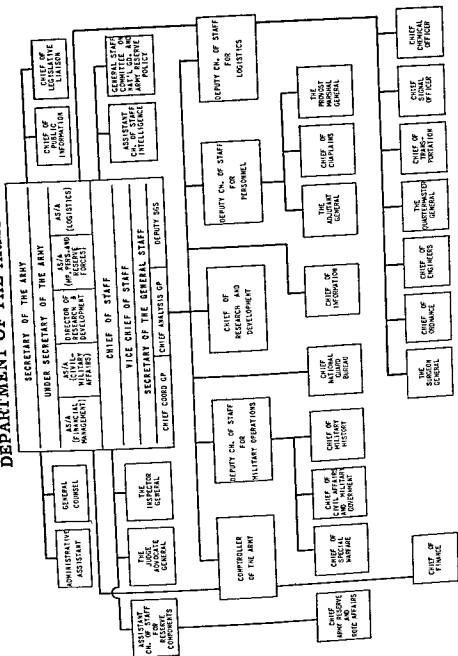
PARLIAMENTARIAN
Appointed by the Speaker under whose direction he indicates the reference of public bills and executive communications to committees and presides in the Speaker and chairs the Committee of the Whole in legislative propositions with them and with Members of the House in legislative propositions with them to their parliamentary admissibility or otherwise and prepares the House Manual

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES
Report stenographically all proceedings of the House of Representatives.

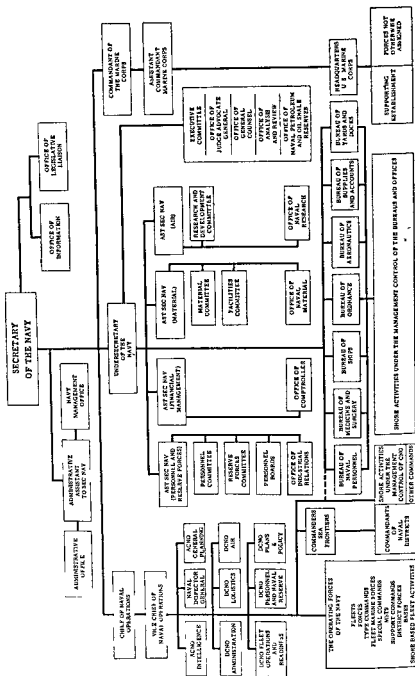
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
Assist House committees in drafting bills and committee reports likewise assist Members when not engaged in committee work.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS COMMISSION
Prescribes rules and regulations governing use of all rooms and space in the House Office Buildings and directs protection care, and occupancy thereof.

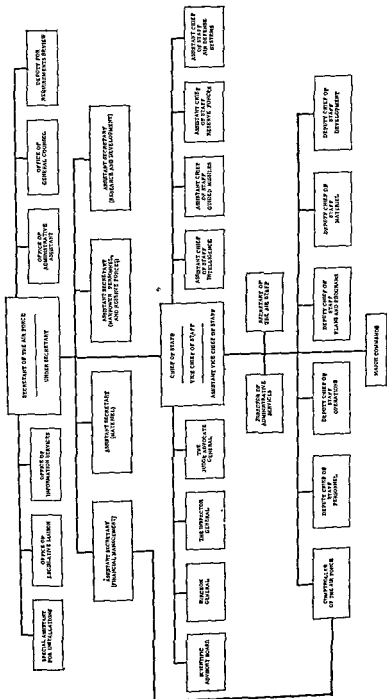
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



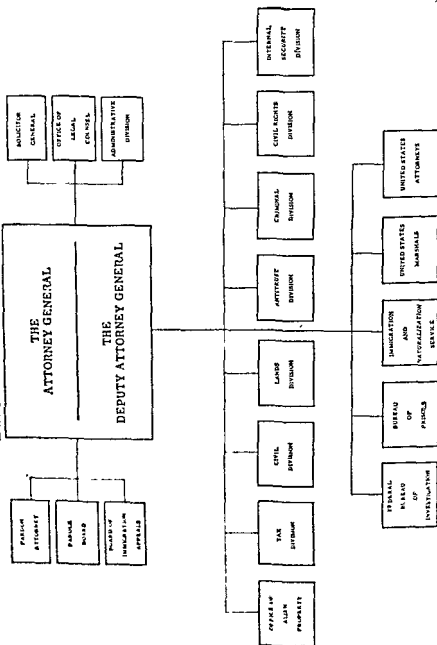
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY



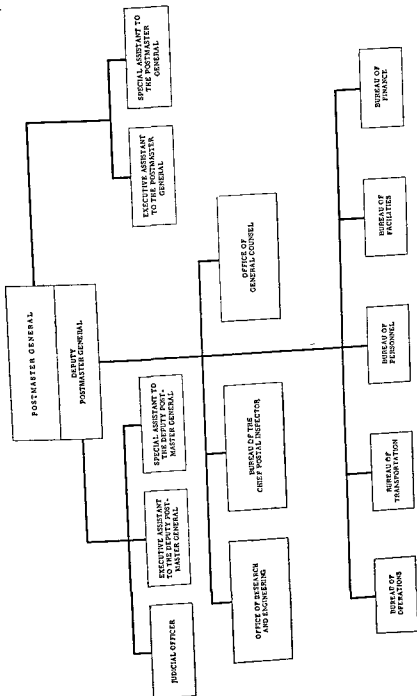
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



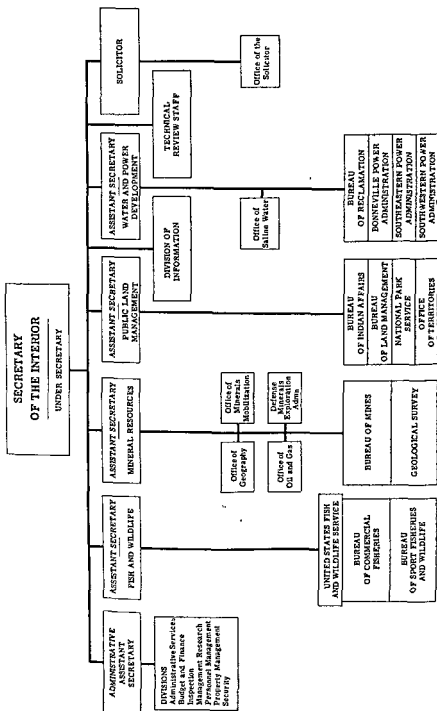
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



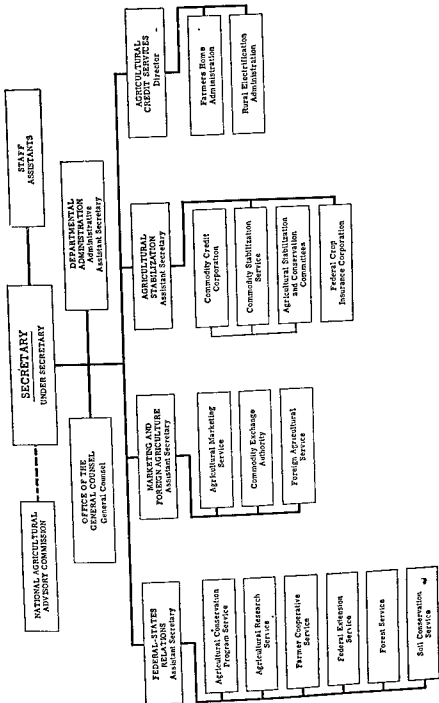
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



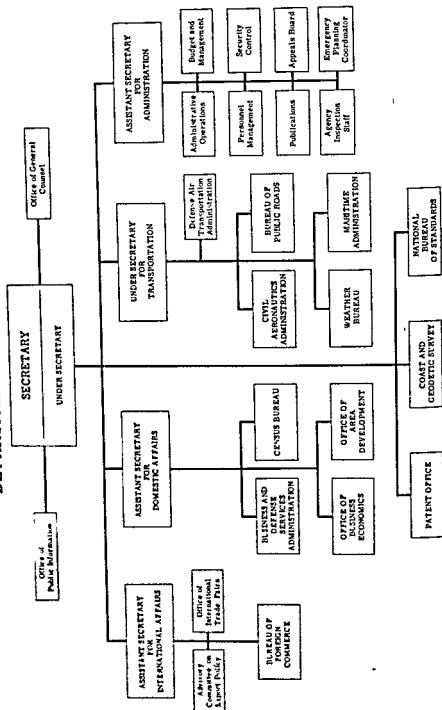
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATION CHARTS

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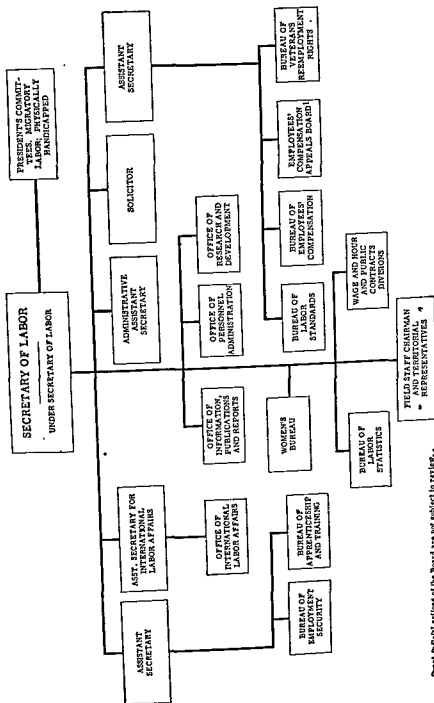
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

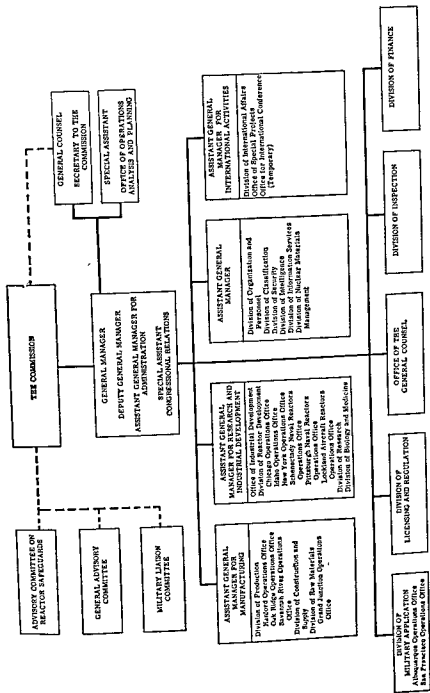
ORGANIZATION CHARTS

601



Quasi-judicial actions of the Board are not subject to review.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION



CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE CHAIRMAN

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
GENERAL COUNSEL
• RULES AND LEGISLATION DIVISION •
OPINION WRITING DIVISION
• LITIGATION AND RESEARCH DIVISION •

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
CHIEF
PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION
CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON SECTION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER
SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER
BUDGET AND FISCAL SECTION
CARRIER PAYMENTS SECTION
PUBLICATIONS SECTION
MINUTES SECTION
GENERAL SERVICES SECTION
LIBRARY

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE
CHIEF
LEGAL DIVISION
INVESTIGATION DIVISION
SERVICE COMPLAINT SECTION

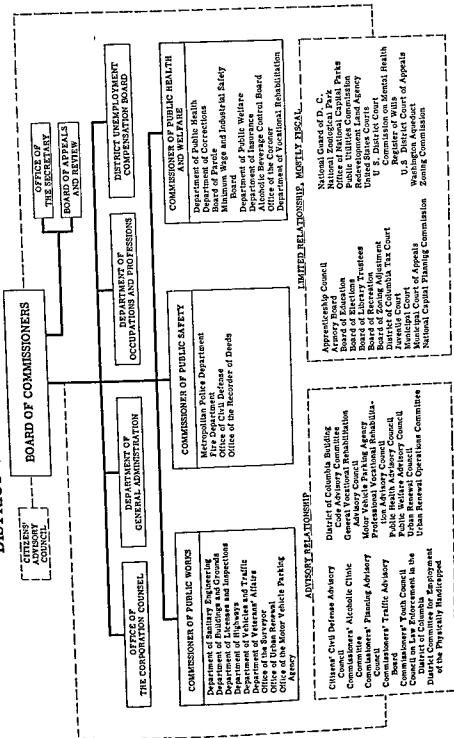
BUREAU OF AIR OPERATIONS
DIRECTOR
ROUTES DIVISION
CARRIER RELATIONS DIVISION
RATES DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
• ALASKA LIAISON OFFICE •

BUREAU OF SAFETY
DIRECTOR
GENERAL RULES DIVISION
AIR CARRIER DIVISION
AIRWORTHINESS DIVISION
ANALYSIS DIVISION
HEARING AND REPORTS DIVISION
TECHNICAL DIVISION
INVESTIGATION DIVISION
FIELD OFFICES
New York • Oakland Miami • Santa Monica Chicago • Seattle Kansas City • Anchorage Port Moresby

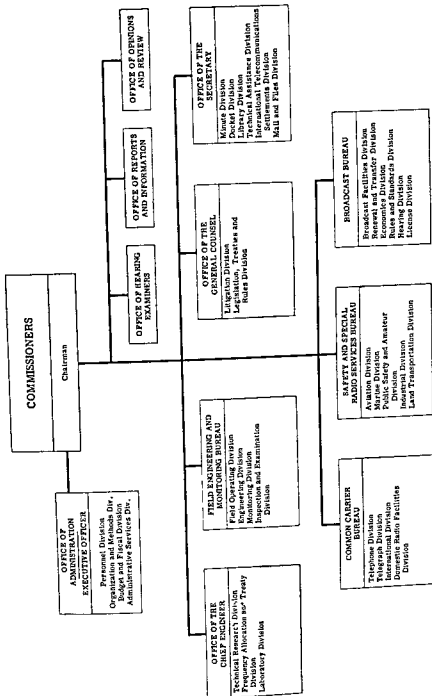
OFFICE OF CARRIER ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS
CHIEF
REGULATIONS AND REPORTS DIVISION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION
FIELD AUDITS DIVISION
• FIELD OFFICES •
Washington • Miami New York • San Francisco

BUREAU OF HEARING EXAMINERS
CHIEF EXAMINER
ECONOMIC PROCEEDINGS DIVISION
SAFETY ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS DIVISION
DOCKET SECTION

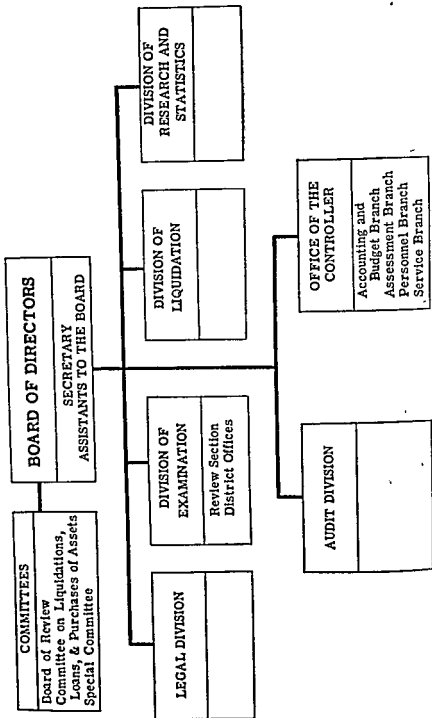
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT



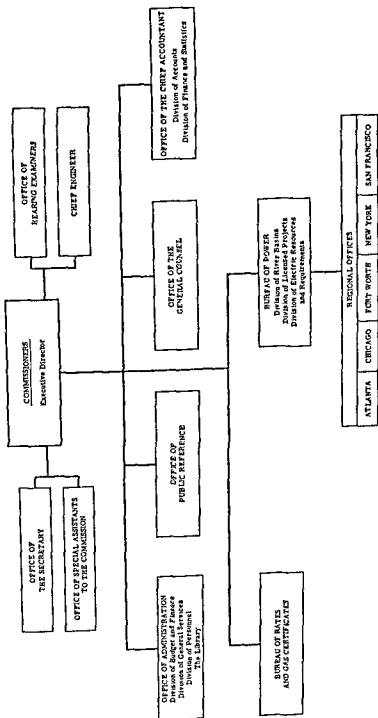
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION



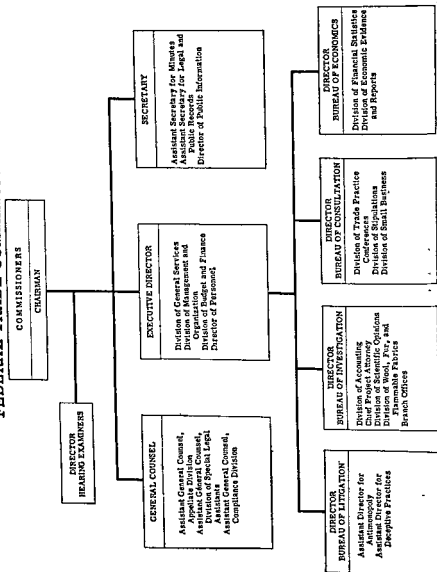
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



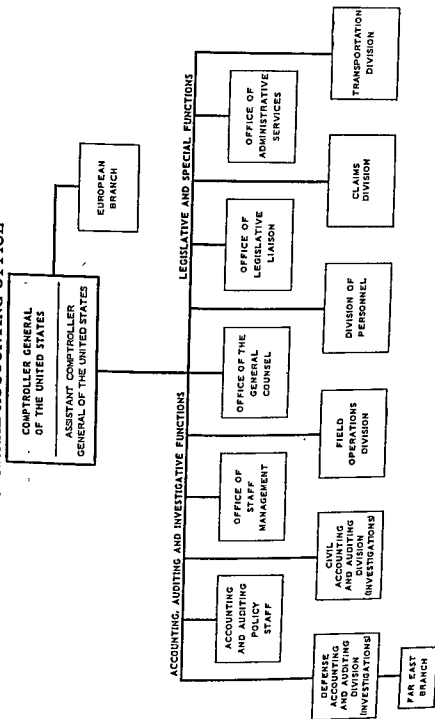
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION



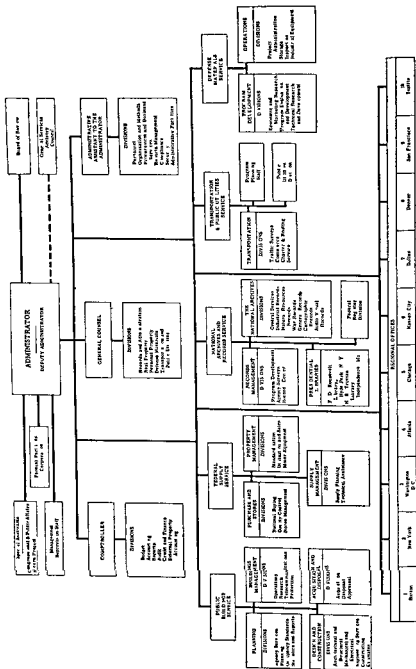
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION



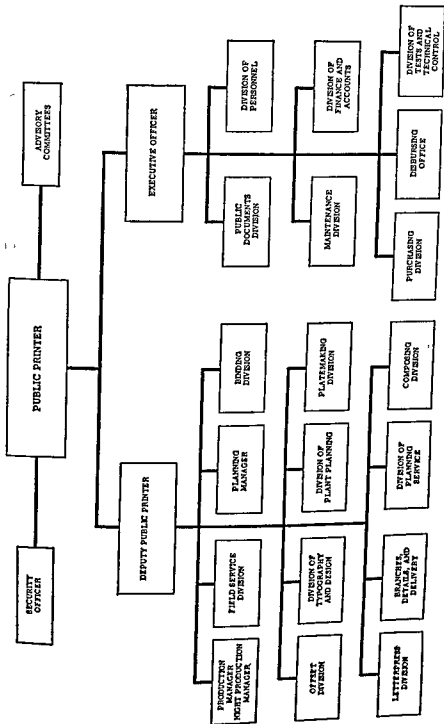
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE



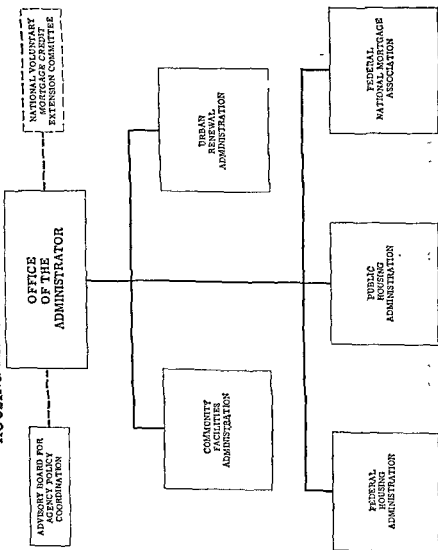
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



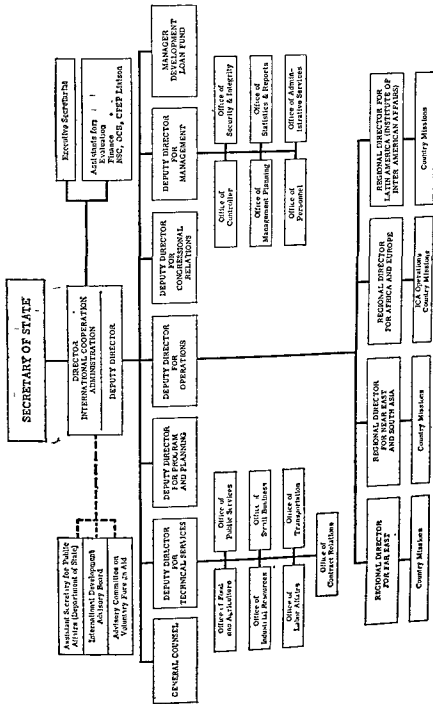
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



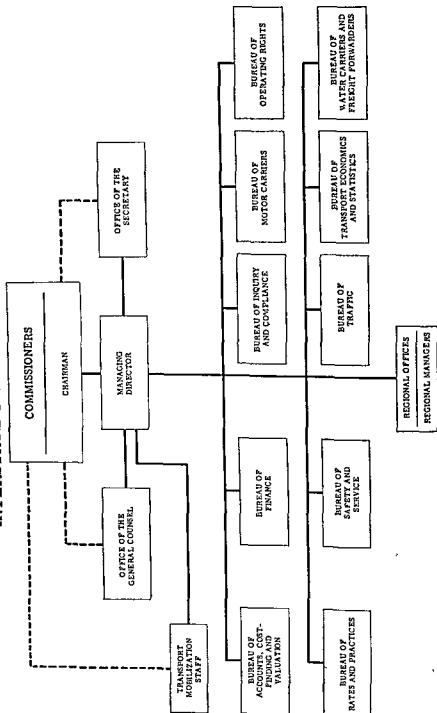
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY



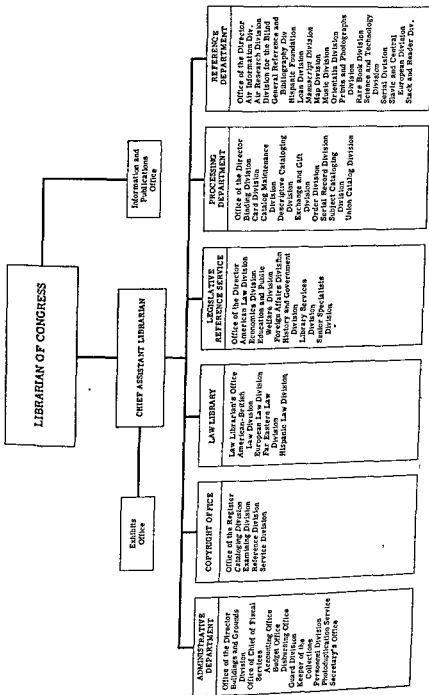
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION



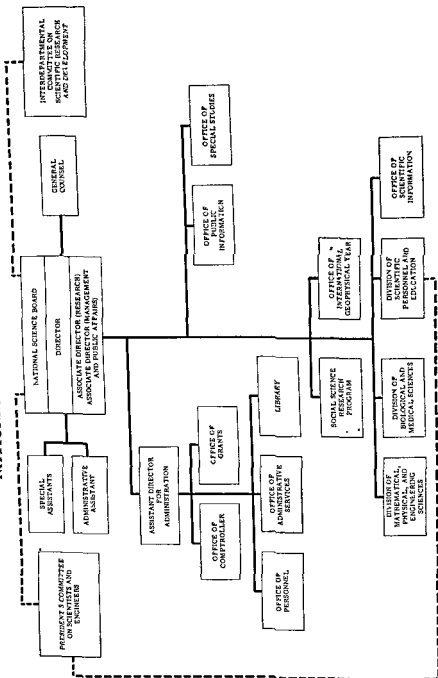
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



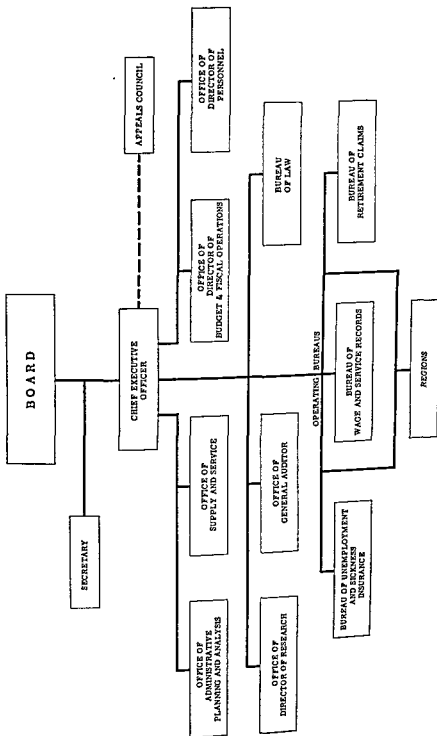
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



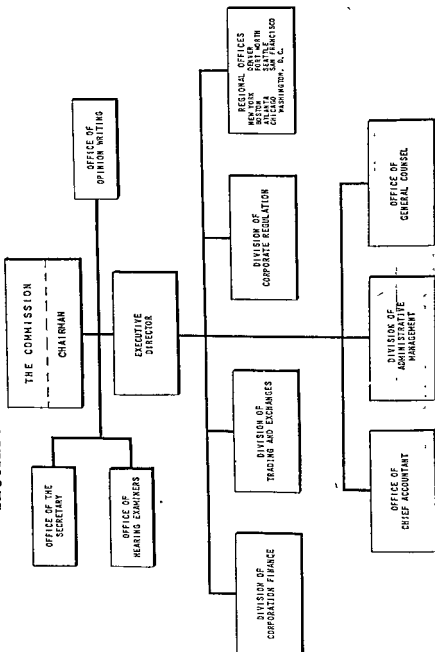
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ORGANIZATION CHARTS

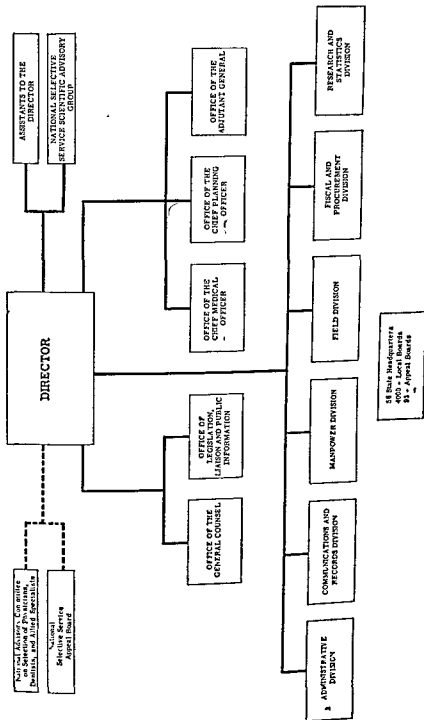
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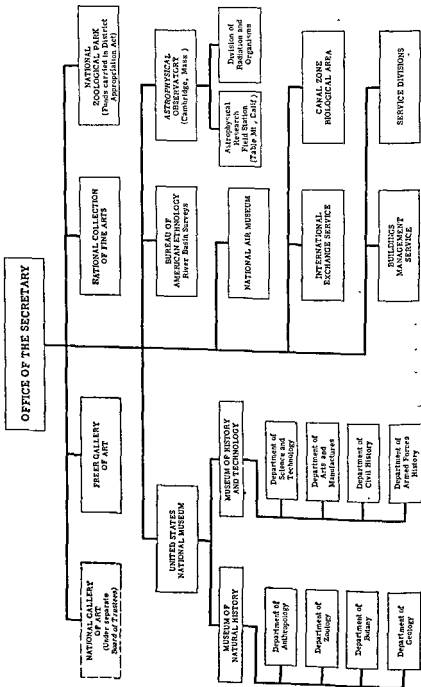
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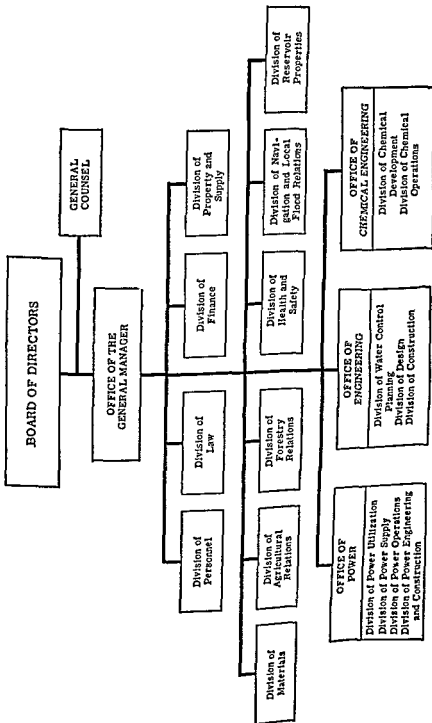
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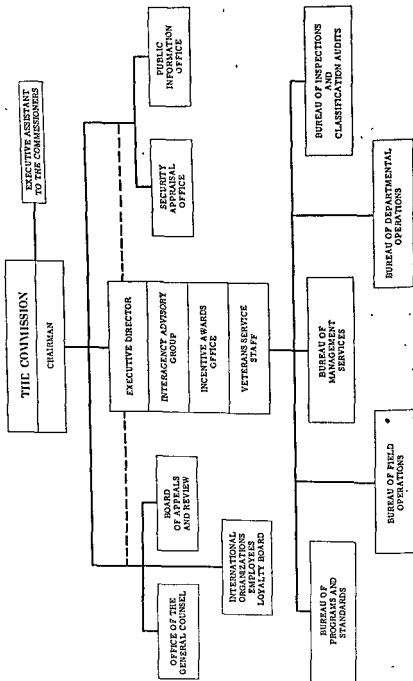
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ORGANIZATION CHARTS

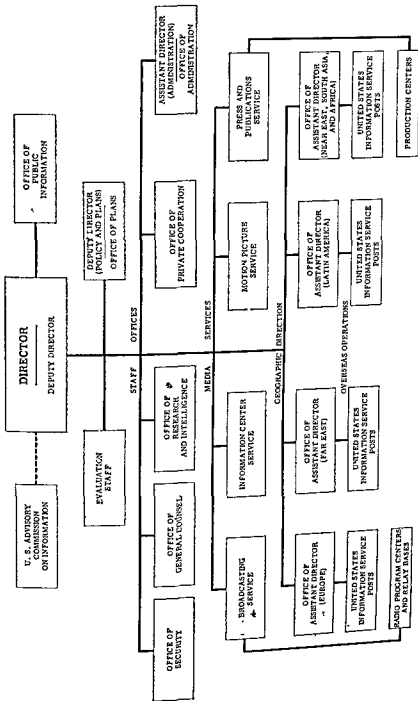
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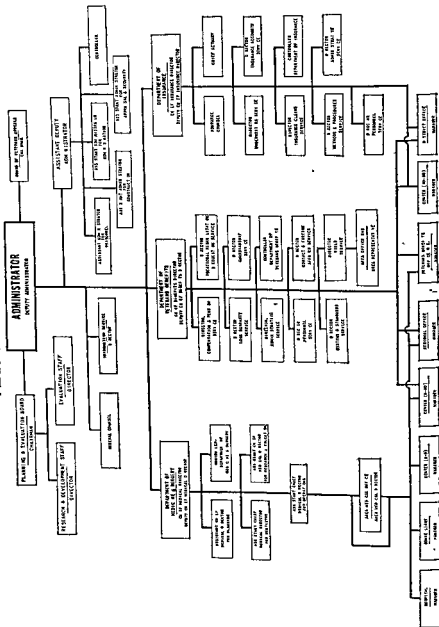
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION



Appendix A

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ABOLISHED, TRANSFERRED, OR TERMINATED SUBSEQUENT TO MARCH 4, 1933

ACTS OF CONGRESS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS, TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS CONCERNING.—See Statutes at Large, Appendix A.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—See War Food Administration, Appendix A.

ADMINISTRATOR OF EXPORT CONTROL.—Control of exports was instituted pursuant to provisions of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat 714; 50 U. S. C. App. 701), "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense." Proclamation 2413 of July 2, 1940, vested the administration of the provisions of section 6 in the Administrator of Export Control, to function under rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Executive Order 8900, of September 15, 1941, amending the order establishing the Economic Defense Board (Executive Order 8839, July 30, 1941), transferred to the Board powers and functions formerly vested in the Administrator of Export Control, whose duties included the control of exports of materials and commodities designated as essential to defense which cannot be exported except under license, and requisition of commodities the export of which has been denied. These functions were continued in an Office of Export Control under the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, changed to Board of Economic Warfare by Executive Order 8982, of December 17, 1941. (See Board of Economic Warfare, Appendix A.)

ADVISER ON CONSUMERS' PROBLEMS.—Executive Order 7120 of July 30, 1935, recreated the office and transferred Consumers' Advisory Board of NRA to Consumers' Division of the same organization in order to reorganize consumers' agencies within National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration. Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, terminated National Recovery Administration and transferred Consumers' Division to Department of Labor. (See Consumers' Agencies, Appendix A.)

Note.—Reorganization Plans formulated pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133), are as follows: Plans I and II of 1939-40, effective July 1, 1939, Plans III and IV of 1939-40, effective June 30, 1940, Plan V of 1939-40, effective June 14, 1940.

Reorganization Plans formulated pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1945 approved December 23, 1945 (59 Stat. 611; 5 U. S. C. 1337), are as follows: Plans 2 and 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946; Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947; Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

Reorganization Plans formulated pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1949, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 205; 5 U. S. C. 133a), are as follows: Plans 2-7 of 1949, effective August 20, 1949; Plans 2, 3, 4, 5, 8-10, 11-17, 19-21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Plan 18 of 1950, effective July 1, 1950. Plans 22 and 23 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950. Plan 1 of 1951, effective September 7, 1950; Plan 25 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950; Plan 26 of 1950, effective July 31, 1950. becoming operative September 7, 1950; Plan 25 of 1950, effective July 15, 1952. Plan 5 of 1952, effective July 1, 1952. Plan 1 of 1953, effective May 1, 1953; Plan 1 of 1952, effective March 15, 1952. Plan 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953. Plan 1 of 1953, effective April 11, 1953; Plan 2 of 1953, effective June 4, 1953. Plan 3 of 1953, effective June 10, 1953. Plan 4 of 1953, effective October 1, 1953; Plan 5 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953. Plan 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953; Plan 7, 8, and 9 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953. Plan 10 of 1953, effective October 1, 1953; Plan 1 and 2 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954. Plan 1 of 1957, effective June 30, 1957.

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.—See Council of National Defense, Appendix A.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID.—Transferred from Department of State to the Director for Mutual Security and later to the Director of the Foreign Operations Administration (see Appendix A) by letter of the President dated June 1, 1953.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL.—Established by act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat 559; 15 U. S. C. 311 note), to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control to determine the extent to which the United States should experiment with, engage in, or regulate pertinent activities. Act of August 28, 1957 (Pub. Law 85-170; 71 Stat. 426), provided for its termination by December 31, 1957.

ADVISORY COUNCIL (NRA).—Created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid National Recovery Administration. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, effective January 1, 1936. By the same order functions and duties of Advisory Council ordered to be terminated not later than April 1, 1936. On March 21, 1936, Executive Order 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (see appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, effective April 1, 1936.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC SECURITY.—Created by Executive Order 6757 of June 29, 1934, to assist Committee on Economic Security in developing a program for unemployment insurance, old-age security, and adequate health care. Activities ceased when the President signed the Social Security Act, August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620; 5 U. S. C. 133).

ADVISORY UNIT ON WAR AND POST WAR ADJUSTMENT POLICIES (OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION).—The President on October 15, 1943, directed that there be set up

1938 (52 Stat. 973; 39 U. S. C. 481, 488, 46 U. S. C. 891y, 49 U. S. C. 401-681, 50 U. S. C. 151). Section 7 of Reorganization Plan IV abolished offices of members of Air Safety Board, and functions of Board were transferred to Civil Aeronautics Board, effective June 30, 1940.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS.—Public works programs under act approved August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 627; 48 U. S. C. Sup. 486), transferred from General Services Administrator to Secretary of the Interior by Reorganization Plan 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.—Created as Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska in the War Department by act of January 27, 1905 (33 Stat. 616; 48 U. S. C. 321), to construct, repair, and maintain roads, landing fields, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails in Alaska. Powers and duties of Board transferred to Department of the Interior by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 446; 48 U. S. C. 321a), and delegated to the Alaska Road Commission. Transferred to Department of Commerce by act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 377; 23 U. S. C. 156).

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—Established by act of August 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 746), as amended, to prepare plans and a program for signaling the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. Ceased to exist on April 30, 1958.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.—Appointed by the President on October 22, 1917, under authority of "Trading With the Enemy Act" approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415; 50 U. S. C. App. 1 et seq.), "to receive, administer, and account for money and property in the United States belonging to an enemy or ally of an enemy." Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice under supervision of the Attorney General by Executive Order 6694 of May 1, 1934, effective July 1, 1934. By Executive Order 8136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President, by the Trading With the Enemy Act, were delegated to the Attorney General or the Assistant Attorney General in charge of Claims Division, Department of Justice. All authority, rights, privileges, powers, and functions vested in the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Orders 6694 and 8136 were transferred by Executive Order 9142 of April 21, 1942, to Office of Alien Property Custodian (see Appendix A) provided for by Executive Order 9095 of March 11, 1942.

ALIEN PROPERTY DIVISION (JUSTICE).—Created to perform functions of Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice by Executive Order

6694 of May 1, 1934. Functions, property, and personnel transferred to newly created Office of Alien Property Custodian (see Appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9142 of April 21, 1942. (See Office of Alien Property, text.)

AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS.—Establishment, approved by the President on June 23, 1943, was announced by the Secretary of State on August 20, 1943. Functioned in conjunction with other Government agencies and various museums, universities, and scholars for the conservation of works of art and monuments in war areas. Activities assumed by Department of State as announced by that Department on August 16, 1946.

AMERICAN MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—Established pursuant to the act approved December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1058; 22 U. S. C. 661-672), as amended by the act approved April 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 49; 22 U. S. C. 661-672), to adjudicate claims on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico over a period from 1868 to 1940, relating to expropriation of lands and mines, confiscation or destruction of personal property, injuries to individuals, and miscellaneous cases of alleged denial of justice. Commission expired April 4, 1947, in accordance with provisions of the act of April 3, 1945.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, INC.—Established in 1858. Privately owned and operated at Louisville, Ky. Receives annual appropriations from the United States Government. All functions formerly held by Secretary of the Treasury, except function relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred from Treasury to Federal Security Agency (see Appendix A) in accordance with Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 201 (b), effective July 1, 1939.

APPRENTICESHIP SECTION, DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS (LABOR).—Transferred to the Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942. Its organizational entity preserved by section 6 of the order. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, where it functioned with Bureau of Training of that agency. Returned to Department of Labor by Executive Order 9617 of September 19, 1945. (See Bureau of Apprenticeship, text.)

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE COMMISSION.—Created by section 23 of Public Buildings Act, approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 885, D. C. Code (1951 ed.) 8-158), to report to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the city of Washington to the

Arlington estate. Abolished by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (Department of the Interior), which became National Park Service, effective March 2, 1934.

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY.—Originally founded in 1836 as the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army, and later known as the Army Medical Library, it was given the title of Armed Forces Medical Library in 1952. The National Library of Medicine Act, approved August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 960; 42 U. S. C. 275), established the National Library of Medicine in the Public Health Service and transferred to it all civilian personnel, property, and funds of the Armed Forces Medical Library.

ARMED SERVICES RENEGOTIATION BOARD.—Created by directive of Secretary of Defense July 19, 1948, to conduct contract renegotiation with contractors and subcontractors assigned Board abolished by letter of Secretary of Defense January 18, 1952, transferring functions to Renegotiation Board (*see text*).

ARMY AND NAVY STAFF COLLEGE.—Established April 23, 1943, and operated under direction of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Wartime mission was to train specially selected Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers for command and staff duties in joint operations. Redesignated the National War College (*see text*), effective July 1, 1946.

ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS.—Established in War Department by Executive Order 9078 of February 26, 1942, to marshal outstanding scientific, technical, labor, and business skills directly into the Army in positions where it was not necessary to employ military personnel. Abolished as a separate organization by the Secretary of War on October 31, 1942, and functions merged into a central Officer Procurement Service.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER.—Established to operate with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture under the Agricultural Research Administrator. Consolidated with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture into the Agricultural Research Administration by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942 (Now Agricultural Research Center in Agricultural Research Service.)

BITUMINOUS COAL DIVISION (INTERIOR).—Established July 1, 1939, by Secretary's Order 1394, of June 16, 1939, (amended by Order 1399, of July 5, 1939), pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 562, 5 U. S. C. 133a) and the President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Administered, under

supervision and direction of Secretary of the Interior, functions vested in National Bituminous Coal Commission (including functions of the members thereof) by Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 U. S. C. 828-851), which provided for the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry. This act by its terms was limited in operation to a period of 4 years from the date of its enactment. Successive legislation extended the act to August 24, 1943, on which date it expired.

The Bituminous Coal Division established minimum prices for bituminous coal; enforced compliance with established minimum prices and with certain fair marketing rules prescribed by the act; during wartime performed services for Solid Fuels Administration for War, Office of Price Administration, Navy Department, War Department, and other war agencies.

BITUMINOUS COAL LABOR BOARD.—Established by act approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 991; 15 U. S. C. 801-827), to mediate disputes between employees and employers in bituminous-coal industry. Abolished as result of Supreme Court decision, May 18, 1936, in the case of *Carter v. Garter Coal Company et al.*

BLOCKADE AND SUPPLY DIVISION (STATE).—Established by departmental order of August 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to blockade and supply. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which the Blockade and Supply Division was a part, was abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (*see Appendix A*) in the Office for Emergency Management.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS (STATE).—Established by departmental order of October 7, 1941, to coordinate the work of the offices of the Department engaged in war related economic work. Abolished by departmental order of June 24, 1943, and functions transferred to Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (*see Appendix A*).

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.—Established as Economic Defense Board by Executive Order 8839 of July 30, 1941, for the purpose of developing and coordinating policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of National Defense. Name changed to Board of Economic Warfare by Executive Order 8982 of December 17, 1941. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, established within the Office for

Emergency Management an Office of Economic Warfare, and the director assumed functions, powers, and duties of the Board of Economic Warfare which was terminated by the same order. Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, consolidated the Office of Economic Warfare into the Foreign Economic Administration (*see* Appendix A), established by the same order.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.—Created by section 2039, Revised Statutes, to investigate the ability of Indian reclamation projects to pay water-right charges without undue burdens on the users. Abolished by Executive Order 6145 of May 25, 1933.

BOARD OF INQUIRY FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—Created by Executive Order 6840 of September 5, 1934, to make a report not later than October 1, 1934, through Secretary of Labor to the President, and to terminate upon completion of duties. Abolished by Executive Order 6858 of September 26, 1934.

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH — TRANSPORTATION—Established by title III, part I, of the Transportation Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 952; 49 U. S. C. ch. 1 note), to make investigations of transportation problems and to report its conclusions and recommendations as to national transportation policy to the President and to Congress. Presidential Proclamation 2559 of June 26, 1942, extended the life of the Board to September 18, 1944, on which date it ceased to exist.

BOARD OF SURVEYS AND MAPS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—(*See* Federal Board of Surveys and Maps, Appendix A).

BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS.—Created as Defense Communications Board by Executive Order 8546 of September 24, 1940. Name changed to Board of War Communications by Executive Order 9183 of June 15, 1942. Established to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the war effort. Abolished by Executive Order 9831 of February 24, 1947, and all property and records transferred to Federal Communications Commission.

BOND AND SPIRITS DIVISION (JUSTICE).—Established as Taxes and Penalties Unit, as announced by Assistant to the Attorney General in Departmental Circular of May 25, 1934, pursuant to Executive Order 6639 of May 10, 1934, to have supervision of civil matters arising under the National Prohibition Act and current internal revenue liquor laws; also the collection of certain money judgments in favor of the United States and of fines and forfeited bail bonds. Abolished by administrative order, October 1942, and functions transferred to Tax, Claims, and Criminal Divisions, Department of Justice.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION.—Created by joint resolution of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 137), to investigate the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in Boston, Mass., and vicinity for the purpose of preserving colonial and revolutionary properties, objects, and buildings in that area which form outstanding examples of America's historical heritage. Ceased to exist on June 16, 1958, pursuant to act of February 19, 1957 (71 Stat. 4).

BRANCH OF BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—From February 26, 1925, to July 10, 1933, all functions of the administration of the majority of public buildings within the District of Columbia were under office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital (*see* Appendix A). By Executive Order 6166, dated June 10, 1933, all functions of administration of public buildings and public parks consolidated in Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, in Department of the Interior. Former office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and the Public Buildings Commission were thereby abolished. By Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 389), name of Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations changed to National Park Service.

In accordance with Reorganization Plan I, all functions and personnel of Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service (except those relating to monuments and memorials) consolidated with Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, to form Public Buildings Administration (*see* Appendix A) of the Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

BUILDING AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS.—Transferred from respective agencies to Administrator of General Services, with exceptions, by Reorganization Plan 18 of 1950, effective July 1, 1950.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.—Created by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 532; 7 U. S. C. 411), merging two existing units of the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau was the chief economic research and statistical agency of the Department. Functions transferred to other units of the Department under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953. (*See* Agricultural Marketing Service and Agricultural Research Service, text.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.—Created July 1, 1931, by 1932 Agriculture Appropriation Act (46 Stat. 1266). Merged with Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

by order of the Secretary, October 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering (*See* Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Appendix A.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.—The Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of Soils were created in 1901. In 1927 they were combined into Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In 1938 the soils units were transferred to other agencies of the Department and the remaining units of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering were consolidated to form the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. In February 1943 the agricultural engineering research became a part of the newly designated Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the organization for continuing the agricultural chemistry research relating to crop utilization was named the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1933.

BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.—Formerly Aeronautics Branch in Department of Commerce. Name changed by administrative order of Secretary of Commerce on July 1, 1934. Personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations transferred by Executive Order 7959, dated August 22, 1938, to Civil Aeronautics Authority.

BUREAU OF AIR MAIL.—Created in Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out provisions of Air Mail Act, June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 933, 39 U. S. C. 469-469s). Executive Order 7959 of August 22, 1938, transferred personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations from Interstate Commerce Commission to Civil Aeronautics Authority. (*See* Civil Aeronautics Administration text.)

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY (AGRICULTURE)—Established by act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31; 7 U. S. C. 391), to deal with the prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases and parasites, conduct research on the production of livestock and their products, perform inspection duties, and otherwise seek to protect and develop the livestock, meat, poultry, and related industries. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1933.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY (INTERIOR).—Established by Secretary's order on July 1, 1885, as part of Division of Entomology in Department of Agriculture. Became a separate bureau under Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905. Transferred, with functions and personnel, from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (f), (g), (h), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with Bureau of Fisheries by section 3 of Reorganization Plan III into Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, effective June 30, 1940.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.—Transferred from Department of the Treasury to the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, sec. 1, effective July 1, 1939.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (COMMERCE).—The vital statistics functions transferred from Department of Commerce to the Federal Security Administrator by President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, to be performed through the Public Health Service or other facilities of the Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A).

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS.—Created July 1, 1927, by 1928 Agricultural Appropriation Act (44 Stat. 976). Merged with Bureau of Agricultural Engineering by order of the Secretary, October 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (*See* Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Appendix A.)

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES (FWA).—Responsibilities placed in the Bureau by Federal Works Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan I, dated April 25, 1939, included administration of provisions of title V of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791; 50 U. S. C. App. 1671); the Virgin Islands public works program authorized by act approved December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827); community facilities program of the Lanham Act approved June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U. S. C. 1592-1592o), as amended; the Veterans Educational Facilities program under act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 958; 42 U. S. C. 1572, 1574); Disaster Surplus Personal Property Program under act approved July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 422; 42 U. S. C. 1855-1855g); and Water Pollution Control Program under act approved June 30, 1948 (62 Stat. 1155, 33 U. S. C. 466). Transferred to General Services Administration by section 103 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380, 5 U. S. C. 630b), where it functioned as *Community Facilities Service*. Reorganization Plans 15, 16, and 17 of

1950 provided for the transfer of certain of these functions to various agencies, including Department of the Interior, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A), effective May 24, 1950.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR (NAVY).—Act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510; 5 U. S. C. 429), authorized Bureau of Construction and Repair to succeed Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair created by act of August 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579; 5 U. S. C. 429). Abolished and functions consolidated, with those of Bureau of Engineering, in Bureau of Ships by act approved June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 527; 34 U. S. C. 84).

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS (TREASURY).—Functions relating to award of numbers to undocumented vessels, vested in Collectors of Customs, transferred to Commandant of Coast Guard by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942. Transfer made permanent by Reorganization Plan III of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY (AGRICULTURE).—Bureau of Dairying established by act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. 243; 7 U. S. C. 401). The name Bureau of Dairy Industry first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 499). The Bureau conducted investigations in the breeding, feeding, nutrition, and management of dairy cattle and conducted research on dairy products and dairy byproducts. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953.

BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.—Organized under act of February 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 15), to investigate duplication of statistical and other work in various branches of the Government. Classification Act of 1923 required the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency to serve on Personnel Classification Board. Abolished by section 17 of the act approved March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1519; *see* note, 5 U. S. C. 646-651b), effective June 3, 1933. Records transferred to Bureau of the Budget.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION.—Transferred from Federal Security Agency to Department of Labor by Reorganization Plan 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.—*See* United States Employment Service, Appendix A.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING (NAVY).—Designated by act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 828; 5 U. S. C. 429, 436, 448, 467) to succeed Bureau of Steam Engineering created by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat.

511; 5 U. S. C. 429-31). Abolished and functions consolidated, with those of Bureau of Construction and Repair, in Bureau of Ships by act approved June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 493; 5 U. S. C. 429-30B).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY (AGRICULTURE).—*See* Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, below.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.—Bureau of Entomology and Bureau of Plant Quarantine created by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905 (33 Stat. 289) and 1933 (47 Stat. 640), respectively. Consolidated with disease control and eradication work of Bureau of Plant Industry into Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1935 (48 Stat. 467). Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953.

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY.—Established in Treasury Department as Procurement Division by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, under authority of act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517). Name changed to Bureau of Federal Supply, effective January 1, 1947, by Treasury Department Order 73, dated November 19, 1946. Transferred on July 1, 1949, to General Services Administration (where it functions as Federal Supply Service) pursuant to section 102 of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630a).

BUREAU OF FISHERIES (INTERIOR).—Joint Resolution of Congress, approved February 9, 1871 (16 Stat. 594), provided for appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to head United States Fish Commission. On July 1, 1903, when Department of Commerce and Labor was formed in accordance with act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U. S. C. 591, 611), Commission became a bureau in the new department. Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U. S. C. 611), created Department of Labor, and Bureau of Fisheries was left in Department of Commerce.

Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (e), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated by section 3 of Reorganization Plan III with Bureau of Biological Survey into one agency known as the Fish and Wildlife Service, in Department of the Interior, effective June 30, 1940.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE (COMMERCE).—Created by an act approved August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407; 5 U. S. C. 597, 15 U. S. C. 171), to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and

domestic commerce of the United States. Through internal reorganizations, functions of the Bureau have been reassigned to other offices of the Department.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS.—The Office of Home Economics became the Bureau of Home Economics by Secretary's memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1924 (42 Stat. 1289). In February 1943 the name was changed to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to Executive Order 9069 and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. The Bureau conducted research on food, fiber, and other products of agriculture contributing to everyday living, and on economic problems, including housing and household buying, that affect rural families. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.—Bureau of Immigration established by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085; 5 U. S. C. 342), as a branch of Treasury Department, and transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U. S. C. 342a). In accordance with act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 596; 8 U. S. C. 357), naturalization duties made a part of its functions, and it became Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Bureau made separate divisions after Department of Labor was created by act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736, 5 U. S. C. 611). Consolidated into Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, by section 14 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Transferred to Department of Justice by Reorganization Plan V, effective June 14, 1940.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL (TREASURY).—Created by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427; 5 U. S. C. 132 note, 19 U. S. C. 523, 26 U. S. C. ch. 51, 27 U. S. C. 42, 106) to administer laws relating to legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Consolidated into Bureau of Internal Revenue by section 8 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by Executive Order 6639 of March 10, 1934. Order also transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue certain functions imposed upon Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning

intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol; and necessary personnel and appropriations of Bureau of Prohibition in Department of Justice.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS (WAR).—Functions pertaining to the Government of Puerto Rico were transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Interior Department, by Executive Order 6726 of May 29, 1934, effective March 2, 1935. Bureau transferred from War Department to Department of the Interior and consolidated in Division of Territories and Island Possessions, under authority of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (d), effective July 1, 1939. (See Office of Territories, text.)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (JUSTICE).—Created under authority of Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1908. All functions previously performed by Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, transferred to and consolidated, together with investigative functions of Bureau of Prohibition, in the Division of Investigation in Department of Justice by section 3 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Designated as Federal Bureau of Investigation by act of March 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 77).

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES (LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE).—Established by act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 53). Transferred from Department of Commerce and consolidated with and administered as part of the United States Coast Guard pursuant to section 2 (a), part 1 of Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION.—The Steamboat Inspection Service was created by act of June 28, 1838 (5 Stat. 252), which authorized the President to appoint three persons to detect causes of explosions in steam boilers. Act of February 28, 1871 (16 Stat. 100), authorized Secretary of the Treasury to establish boards of local inspectors at enumerated ports throughout the United States. Bureau of Navigation created by act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 118, 46 U. S. C. 1 note), as a special service under the Treasury Department Act of February 4, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 46 U. S. C. 1 note), transferred Bureau to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor Act of March 4, 1905 (33 Stat. 1026), amended section 4414 of the Revised Statutes and gave Secretary of Commerce and Labor authority to appoint boards of local inspectors. By provisions of act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415; 46 U. S. C. 1 note), Steamboat In-

spection Service and Bureau of Navigation, consolidated and agency designated as Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Name of Bureau changed by act of May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1380; 46 U. S. C. 1 note), to Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Functions of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, certain designated personnel, and certain designated boards and those functions of Secretary of Commerce which pertained thereto, transferred by Executive Order 9083 of February 28, 1942, to Bureau of Customs (Treasury) and United States Coast Guard, effective March 1, 1942. Transfer made permanent and Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation abolished by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

BUREAU OF MINES.—Created in Department of the Interior by act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U. S. C. 1 and note) Transferred to Department of Commerce July 1, 1925, by Executive Order 4239 of June 4, 1925. Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by Executive Order 6611 of February 22, 1934, effective April 23, 1934.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NAVY).—Name changed to Bureau of Naval Personnel by Act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 276; 5 U. S. C. 429, note).

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—See Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (above).

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE (AGRICULTURE).—See Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Appendix A.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.—Created as the Bureau of Plant Industry by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1902 (31 Stat. 922). The soil fertility and soil microbiology work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1936. The soil chemistry and physics and soil survey work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry by Secretary's memorandum 784 of October 6, 1938. In February 1943 the engineering research of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 936. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953.

BUREAU OF PROHIBITION (JUSTICE).—Created by section 2 (a) of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427), to transfer to the Attorney General certain functions with relation to the enforcement of the criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors. All functions previously exercised by Bureau of Prohibition with respect to investigations and all functions previously performed by Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice were transferred to and consolidated in Division of Investigation in Department of Justice by section 3 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as the effective date March 2, 1934, or such later date as fixed by the President. (See also Executive Order 6639 of March 10, 1934.) All other functions previously performed by Bureau of Prohibition ordered transferred to such division in Department of Justice as deemed desirable by the Attorney General. (See Bureau of Investigation, Appendix A.)

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.—Created by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1893 as Office of Road Inquiry. Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Works Agency and name changed to Public Roads Administration under authority of Reorganization Plan 1, part 3, sections 301 (a) and 302 (a) (b), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to General Services Administration, to be known as Bureau of Public Roads, by section 103 of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630b). Transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan 7 of 1949.

BUREAU OF SOILS (AGRICULTURE).—See Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Appendix A.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS (COMMERCE).—See National Bureau of Standards, Appendix A.

CENSORSHIP POLICY BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 8985 of December 19, 1941, to advise the Director of Censorship with respect to policy and coordination and integration of censorship. Terminated September 28, 1945, by Executive Order 9631.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP.—See National Intelligence Authority, Appendix A.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD.—Organized August 9, 1933, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 5 U. S. C. 141-149, 15 U. S. C. 701-712), by Executive Order 6225 of July 27, 1933, to plan and promote improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services. Transferred to the Bureau of the Budget,

effective July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan I. Expired July 25, 1940, when functions were taken over by the Division of Statistical Standards of Bureau of the Budget.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.—Created by act of July 25, 1935 (49 Stat. 498), to supervise the work of Central Statistical Board. Abolished by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, section 3, and all functions transferred to Director of Bureau of the Budget to be administered by him under supervision of the President, effective July 1, 1939.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.—Transferred, with the exception of the child labor functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Administrator (*see* Social Security Administration, text) by the President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Labor functions transferred to Secretary of Labor.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY.—Under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973, 49 U. S. C. 401), the Civil Aeronautics Authority was established as an independent agency composed of the Civil Aeronautics Authority of five members, the Administrator, and the Air Safety Board of three members. Reorganization Plans III and IV, effective June 30, 1940, changed name of five-member board to Civil Aeronautics Board and transferred certain of its functions to the Administrator, abolished Air Safety Board and transferred functions to Civil Aeronautics Board (*see* text); and transferred Administrator to Department of Commerce where he exercises his functions under direction of the Secretary. The Plans provided that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and the Civil Aeronautics Board constitute the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Authority as such performs no functions.

CIVIL AIR PATROL (OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE).—Established by Administrative Order 9 of December 8, 1941, to enlist, organize, and operate a volunteer corps of civilian airmen, with their own aircraft and equipment, for wartime tasks. Executive Order 9339 of April 29, 1943, transferred the Civil Air Patrol to the War Department to be operated as an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces. Transferred to Department of the Air Force by order of Secretary of Defense on May 21, 1948. Established as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force by act approved May 26, 1948 (62 Stat. 274).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—*See* United States Civil Service Commission, Appendix A.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION.—*See* Federal Civil Works Administration, appendix A.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS.—Created by act of Congress approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319; 16 U. S. C. 584), as amended, to succeed the Emergency Conservation Work established by Executive Order 6101 of April 5, 1933, under act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), as amended. Was made a part of the Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 207, effective July 1, 1939, in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133). Established to provide employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who were unemployed and in need of employment and, to a limited extent, for war veterans and Indians, through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the United States, its Territories and insular possessions. In May 1940 the Corps began gradually converting to defense work on military reservations and forest protection. The Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, approved on July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 569), provided for the liquidation of the CCC not later than June 30, 1943.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9638 of October 4, 1945, to assume functions of the War Production Board terminated by the same order, effective at the close of business November 3, 1945, to further a swift and orderly transition from wartime production to a maximum peacetime production in industry free from wartime Government controls, with due regard for the stability of prices and costs. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946.

COAL MINES ADMINISTRATION (INTERIOR).—Established July 1, 1943, by Secretary of the Interior to supervise operation of coal mines taken over by the Federal Government under Executive Orders 9340 of May 1, 1943, and 9393 of November 1, 1943. Administration abolished by Secretary's Order 1977 of August 16, 1944, as amended by Order 1982 of August 31, 1944. Functions assumed by Solid Fuels Administration for War. Administration reestablished within the Interior Department by Executive Order 9728 of May 21, 1946. Ceased to exist upon the expiration of the Second War Powers Act on June 30, 1947.

CODIFICATION BOARD.—Created by act of June 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 304; 44 U. S. C. 311), to supervise and coordinate work of

codifying legal documents of all agencies of administrative branch of the Government empowered by Congress to exercise rule-making power. Abolished and functions transferred to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives, in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 202 (a) (b), effective July 1, 1939.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY.—Established by act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 595, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 781 note), to study and investigate the entire Government security program. Terminated September 22, 1957, pursuant to terms of the act.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.—Established by the act approved July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 145; 5 U. S. C. 138a-138j note), to study and investigate the following problems: the proper role of the Federal Government in relation to the States and their political subdivisions; an adjustment of intergovernmental fiscal relations; justification for existing Federal aid programs, the possible extension of Federal aid and possible limitation of Federal control connected with Federal aid. The act approved February 7, 1955 (69 Stat. 7; 5 U. S. C. 138a-138j note), provided that the Commission submit its final report to Congress by June 30, 1955.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Established by act approved July 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 246; 5 U. S. C. Sup. 138 b), to study and investigate organization and methods of operation of the executive branch of the Government, and to recommend any organization changes that would tend toward economy, efficiency, and improved service. Ceased to exist on June 12, 1949, pursuant to the act which established it.

A second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established by the act approved July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 142; 5 U. S. C. 138a-138j note), as amended by the act approved May 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 64), to carry out the policy of the Congress to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in the executive branch of the Government. The act provided that the Commission submit its final report to Congress not later than June 30, 1955.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION (LABOR).—Offices of commissioner of immigration of the several ports, created according to an act of 1894, abolished by section 6 of Reorganization Plan III, functions to be administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization through district directors of immigration and naturalization, effective June 30, 1940. (*See*

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appendix A.)

COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL (TREASURY).—Office was created by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Charged with administration of laws relating to the legal traffic in intoxicating liquors Abolished by Executive Order 6639 of March 10, 1934. (*See also* Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, appendix A)

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.—Established in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on September 10, 1941, to advise Director on mobilizing and integrating Federal, State, and local facilities to provide such services as a part of the total War Program. Composed of representatives of Federal and national agencies concerned with health, welfare, and allied services. Functions transferred to the Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9338 of April 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

COMMITTEE FOR CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREAS.—Established within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 9327 of April 7, 1943, to provide an effective means of coordinating Federal, State, and local governmental activities in congested production areas. Terminated December 31, 1944, by act of Congress (58 Stat. 535).

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY.—Created by Executive Order 6757 of June 29, 1934, pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195), to study the whole problem of economic and social security and to develop an appropriate legislative program. The present Social Security Act and the 1939 amendments are the result of its work. Terminated as a formal agency in April 1936, as provided in section 2 (c) of the act as amended. Continued informally for some time thereafter.

COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE.—Established within Office of Production Management by Executive Order 8302 of June 25, 1941, and transferred to War Manpower Commission by Presidential letter effective July 30, 1942. Committee ceased to exist upon establishment of a new Committee on Fair Employment Practice within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9346 of May 27, 1943. Purpose was to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. Terminated June 30, 1946, in accordance with provisions of National War Agencies Appropriation Act of 1946 (59 Stat. 473), approved July 17, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACT COMPLIANCE.—Established by Executive Order 10308 of December 3, 1951, to improve the means for obtaining compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of Federal contracts. Abolished by Executive Order 10479 of August 13, 1953.

COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.—Created by Executive Order 7323 of March 21, 1936, with the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, Division of Business Cooperation, and Division of Review (NRA), effective April 1, 1936. Terminated February 17, 1937, when completed report was submitted to the President (H. Doc. 158, 75th Cong., 1st sess., March 2, 1937).

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LAND PROBLEMS.—Created by Executive Order 6693 of April 28, 1934, to improve practices in land utilization and to develop a national land program. Abolished by Executive Order 6777 of June 30, 1934.

COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL FITNESS.—Established in the Office of the Federal Security Administrator under Executive Order 9338 of April 29, 1943, implemented by a Federal Security Agency order, to promote among individuals of all ages an interest in the improvement of their health and physical condition. Terminated June 30, 1945.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION.—Created by Executive Order 6750 of June 27, 1934, pursuant to provisions of the Trade Agreements Act (approved June 12, 1934, 48 Stat. 945, 19 U. S. C. 1354), as amended by Executive Order 8190 of July 5, 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and Executive Order 9647 of October 25, 1945. Executive Order 10004 of October 5, 1948, which revoked Executive Order 6750 and established a new Committee for Reciprocity Information, was superseded by Executive Order 10082, dated October 5, 1949.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROTECTION (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Established by administrative order on June 14, 1941, to render advice with respect to the social protective aspects of national defense. Functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.—Transferred to Department of Agriculture under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 401 (a), effective July 1, 1939.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—Created by memorandum of Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1936, superseding Grain Futures

Administration. Consolidated with other agencies into, and known as Commodity Exchange Branch of Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* Appendix A), by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942. Functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order 9577 of June 29, 1945, which transfer was made permanent by the President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Commodity Exchange Authority established to assume functions of Commodity Exchange Administration by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1185 of January 21, 1947.

COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES (FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY).—Established as an integral part of the Office of the Administrator under Executive Order 9338 of April 29, 1943, and a Federal Security Agency order implementing it, to enable the Administrator to carry out recreation activities under provisions of Executive Order 8890 of September 3, 1941. Terminated December 31, 1946, pursuant to act of July 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 695).

COMPROMISE CASES.—Functions of Attorney General relating to approval of compromises—out-of-court settlements—made in accordance with provisions of section 7 of Federal Alcohol Administration Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 985; 27 U. S. C. 207), as amended, transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by section 2 of Reorganization Plan IV, except that exclusive jurisdiction of compromise cases arising under Federal Alcohol Administration Act which are pending before the courts or may hereafter be referred to Department of Justice is vested in the Attorney General, effective June 30, 1940.

CONSTITUTION, TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS CONCERNING.—*See* Statutes at Large, appendix A.

CONSUMERS' AGENCIES.—Consumers' agencies of National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration were reorganized and their functions transferred, together with those of Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy, to Consumers' Division of the National Recovery Administration by Executive Order 7120 of July 30, 1935, effective immediately. (*See* National Recovery Administration appendix A.) Consumers' Division was transferred, with all its officers and employees, files, records, equipment, and property of every kind, to Department of Labor by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, and was administered with emergency relief funds until June 30, 1938. Files, records, and property were transferred to Division of Consumers' Counsel (*see* ap-

pendix A), Agricultural Adjustment Administration (*see* appendix A), Department of Agriculture, by letter of the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture, dated August 30, 1938. Continued as a work relief project and known as Consumer Standards Project until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by Consumer Standards Section of the Consumers' Counsel Division, transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by administrative order of February 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL (NATIONAL BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION).—Created by Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935, approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 993). Counsel charged with duty of appearing in interest of consumers in any proceeding before National Bituminous Coal Commission (*see* appendix A), and conducting such independent investigations of matters relative to the bituminous-coal industry and the administration of the act as deemed necessary to represent the consuming public in any proceeding before the Commission. Office abolished in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (c), and functions transferred to Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, to function as the Consumers' Counsel Division under direction of Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1939. In June 1941, pursuant to act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 U. S. C. 852), functions transferred to Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel (*see* appendix A).

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL DIVISION (INTERIOR).—*See* Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission), appendix A, above.

CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ADVISORY BOARD.—Created by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U. S. C. 105), to advise the Director of Contract Settlement. Transferred to Department of the Treasury by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, and by President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947. Transferred to General Services Administration by section 102 (b) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630a).

CONTRACT SETTLEMENT APPEAL BOARD, OFFICE OF.—Created by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U. S. C. 113), to hear appeals from determinations of contracting agencies and submissions made under the provisions of section 13 of the act. Transferred to Department of the Treasury by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, and by President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947. Transferred to General Services Administration by section 102 (b) of act approved June 30, 1949

(63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630a). Abolished by act approved July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 627; 41 U. S. C. 113 note).

CONTRACT SETTLEMENT, OFFICE OF.—Created by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U. S. C. 104), to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts. Transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by act approved October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785; 50 U. S. C. App. 1651). Abolished by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, and by President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947, and functions transferred to Department of the Treasury. Functions transferred to General Services Administration by section 102 (b) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380, 5 U. S. C. 630a).

COORDINATOR OF GOVERNMENT FILMS.—By letter from the President, dated December 18, 1941, the Director of the Office of Government Reports was designated Coordinator of Government Films to act as Government liaison officer with film producers and distributors, to establish a clearance office, and to plan Government film production for the duration of the war. Transferred, with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION (FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION).—Functions of this Division now handled by Farmer Cooperative Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Transferred to the control of the Secretary of Agriculture by the Farm Credit Act of 1953, approved August 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 390; 12 U. S. C. 636a note).

COORDINATOR OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND RELATED DEFENSE ACTIVITIES, OFFICE OF THE.—On November 28, 1940, the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, designated the Federal Security Administrator as Coordinator of all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense, including those aspects of education under the Federal Security Agency. Executive Order 8890, of September 3, 1941, established within the Office for Emergency Management the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, which superseded the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities (*see* Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, appendix A).

COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION.—Established by Executive Order 7193 of September 26, 1935, to supervise conference of representatives of industry,

labor, and consumers, and to coordinate and report to the President on matters relating to appointment, discharge, compensation, and duties of officers and employees of National Recovery Administration. Continued by Executive Order 7324, of March 30, 1936. Ceased to function on June 30, 1937.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION—Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941, to collect, analyze, and correlate information and data bearing on national security, to make such data available to the President and such other officials as determined by the President, and to perform related supplementary activities. Exclusive of foreign information activities, transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint United States Chiefs of Staff, to be known as Office of Strategic Services (*see* appendix A). Foreign information activities transferred to Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

COTTON STABILIZATION CORPORATION.—Organized under laws of Delaware, June 1930, as authorized by Federal Farm Board pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U. S. C. 1141-j), for purpose of stabilizing price of cotton. Filed certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of Delaware on December 27, 1934.

COTTON TEXTILE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BOARD.—Created by section XVII of the original Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry as amended July 10, 1934. Abolished by Executive Order 6858 of September 26, 1934.

COTTON TEXTILE WORK ASSIGNMENT BOARD.—The President, through Executive Order 6876 of October 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry which authorized Textile Labor Relations Board to appoint a Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board to develop a plan for regulation of work assignments in the industry. Expired June 15, 1935, having completed the work for which it was established.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.—Created by act approved August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649, 50 U. S. C. ch. 1); fully organized March 3, 1917. Was charged with the "coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare" and with the "creation of relations which render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

On May 29, 1940, the President approved the regulation of the Council that "the

Advisory Commission provided for in section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), shall be composed of an Adviser on Industrial Production; an Adviser on Industrial Materials; an Adviser on Employment; an Adviser on Farm Products; an Adviser on Price Stabilization; an Adviser on Transportation; and an Adviser on Consumer Protection." This was the beginning of the *National Defense Program of World War II*. The realignment of relationships necessitated by the expansion of the Program decentralized the Advisory Commission as such by merging its divisions with other newly created national defense units. The agencies which evolved from the Advisory Commission, with the exception of Office for Agricultural War Relations and Office of Price Administration, became units of the Office for Emergency Management (*see* Appendix A). The Council is at present inactive.

COURTS.—Under the act approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), and revised June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 913; 28 U. S. C. 601-610), to provide for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, administrative jurisdiction over all continental and territorial courts was transferred to Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including the courts of appeals and district courts of the United States, the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the Court of Claims, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and the Customs Court.

United States Court for China.—Established by act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 814; 22 U. S. C. 191-193). Transferred to Department of Justice by section 6 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Act of June 30, 1906, was repealed effective September 1, 1948 (sec. 39, 62 Stat. 992).

CROP PRODUCTION LOAN OFFICE.—Authority for Crop Production Loan Office and Seed Loan Office found in letters written by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture on July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, on subject of relief to drought-stricken farmers; loans first made in 1918; first legislative action came in act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347), when money was appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for use in relieving drought-stricken farmers. Crop Production Loan Office and functions transferred from Department of Agriculture to Farm Credit Administration (*see also* Farmers Home Administration, text) by section 5 (d) of Executive Order

6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD.—See Board of War Communications, appendix A.

DEFENSE ELECTRIC POWER ADMINISTRATION (INTERIOR).—Created under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2061-2066) by Order 2605 of the Secretary of the Interior, December 4, 1950, to carry out functions assigned to the Secretary by Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, and DPA Delegation 1 of January 24, 1951, as corrected on February 5, 1951, including the generation, transmission, distribution, and utilization of electric power and energy. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary order 2721 of May 7, 1953.

DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION (INTERIOR).—Created under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2061-2066) by Order 2605 of the Secretary of the Interior, December 4, 1950, pursuant to Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, to carry out the functions delegated to the Secretary with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary order 2722 of May 13, 1953.

DEFENSE HOMES CORPORATION.—Incorporated pursuant to letter of the President to Secretary of the Treasury on October 18, 1940, allocating funds to Federal Loan Administrator to provide homes in areas of extensive defense activities. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

DEFENSE HOUSING COORDINATOR.—Office established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense, July 21, 1940, to have responsibility for planning defense housing program and its prosecution through private industry and appropriate Federal agencies. Functions transferred to Division of Defense Housing Coordination (see appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8632 of January 11, 1941.

DEFENSE MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (LABOR).—Created by Secretary of Labor (General Order 48, as amended) pursuant to authority of Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, and Reorganization Plan 6 of 1950, to develop plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements. General Order 48 was revoked by General Order 63 of August 25, 1953, which established an Office of Manpower Administration within the Department.

DEFENSE MATERIALS PROCUREMENT AGENCY.—Established by Executive Order 10281 of August 28, 1951, to be responsible for procuring metals, minerals, and other materials at home and abroad and for stimulating increased production of such materials. Abolished by Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, and functions transferred to General Services Administration.

DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION.—Created on August 22, 1940, under section 5d of the RFC Act, to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials, to acquire or dispose of plants for their manufacture, to acquire or dispose of railroad and commercial aircraft equipment, and to acquire or dispose of facilities for training of aviators. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U. S. C. 605 k-1, 606 b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION.—Established by section 1 of Executive Order 10200 of January 3, 1951, and performed primary functions under authority derived from the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2153), and from section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Exercised general direction of the defense production program. Section 1 of Executive Order 10200 was revoked by Executive Order 10433 of February 4, 1953, which transferred functions of DPA to Office of Defense Mobilization.

DEFENSE PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—Established as function of Public Works Administration to administer provisions of act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U. S. C. 1531-1534), entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program." Transferred to Office of Federal Works Administrator by administrative order of July 16, 1941. Abolished by administrative order of March 6, 1942, and planning and construction functions transferred to Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Works Agency (see appendix A).

DEFENSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE (INTERIOR).—Established by administrative order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to implement the Department's efforts in the Defense Program. Replaced by War Resources

Council (*see* appendix A) by authority of Administrative Order 1636 of January 14, 1942.

DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION.—Created on August 29, 1940, under section 5d of the RFC Act, to purchase various strategic and critical materials, other than metals and rubber, to be stockpiled and sold under allocation. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U. S. C. 605 k-1, 606 b note) and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION.—Established October 4, 1950, by order of the Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in charge of the Bureau of Service, pursuant to Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, issued under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2061-2166), to administer and perform the functions delegated under Titles I, III, and VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and Section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 regarding domestic transportation, storage, and port facilities, or the use thereof, but excluding air transport, pipe lines, and coastwise, intercoastal, and overseas shipping. Terminated, and functions transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for administration by the Commissioner responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Safety and Service, by DTA-Commissioner's order, effective July 1, 1955, issued pursuant to Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, as amended, and Defense Mobilization Order I-7 of August 14, 1953, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Office created by sec. 16 (a) of the act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 307), abolished by Reorganization Plan 2 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

DIRECTOR OF FORESTS (INTERIOR).—Established by Administrative Order 1283 dated May 18, 1938, to act as coordinating medium between agencies concerned with the administration of forest lands and to insure the establishment and development of sound forest policies. Became part of Office of Land Utilization of Department of the Interior (*see* Bureau of Land Management, text) when that office was established pursuant to Administrative Order 1466 of April 15, 1940.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.—Office created under authority of Army Appropriation Act, approved August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645), to provide for operation of railroads under a single authority in time of war. Presidential Proclamation 1419, December 26, 1917, took control of the railroads and appointed a Director General of Railroads. On December 28 transportation systems actually came "within the possession and control" of the Director, but organization of the United States Railroad Administration was not announced until February 9, 1918. Office abolished and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury by order of Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 2 (b), effective July 1, 1939.

DIRECTOR OF LAND PROGRAM (FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION).—Basis of Land Program is found in title II—Public Works and Construction Projects—of National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 40 U. S. C. 401). Executive Order 6174 of June 16, 1933, set up a Special Board of Public Works which, in a resolution passed December 28, 1933, and amended July 18, 1934, provided for a Land Program. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration on February 28, 1934, designated to administer Program. Land Program transferred to Resettlement Administration by Executive Order 7028 of April 30, 1935, effective immediately. Functions, funds, and property of Resettlement Administration transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order 7530 of December 31, 1936, as amended by Executive Order 7557 of February 19, 1937. Land conservation and land-utilization programs administered by Resettlement Administration transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the Secretary's Memorandum 733 of the same date. Administration of land programs placed under Soil Conservation Service by Secretary's Memorandum 785 of October 6, 1938.

DIRECTOR OF LIQUIDATION.—Established within the office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9674 of January 4, 1946, to further proper preparations, arrangements, and methods for the orderly and timely winding up of the affairs of the temporary Federal agencies created for the purposes of the war. Terminated by Executive Order 9744 of June 27, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

DISASTER LOAN CORPORATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of

February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Congress February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U. S. C. 605 k-1, 606 b note), and functions, powers, duties and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES—Section 4 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, provided that the function of disbursement of moneys of the United States exercised by any agency should be transferred to Treasury Department and, together with Office of Disbursing Clerk of that Department, be consolidated in a Division of Disbursement at the head of which should be a Chief Disbursing Officer. Pursuant to section 22 of that order, establishment of Division of Disbursement delayed until December 16, 1933, and the effective date of completion of transfers of disbursing functions from the various executive agencies postponed from time to time by Executive orders. Executive Order 8182 of June 28, 1939, postponed effective date of consolidation of disbursement functions of Postal Service and United States marshals until June 30, 1940.

By section 4 of Reorganization Plan IV, all functions relating to postal disbursements which would otherwise become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred to Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System as to postal savings disbursements and to Post Office Department as to all other disbursements involved, effective June 30, 1940.

All functions relating to disbursements by United States marshals which would otherwise have become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, retained in Department of Justice by section 3 of Reorganization Plan IV to be exercised by the United States marshals, effective June 30, 1940.

Section 4 of Executive Order 6166 revoked by Executive Order 6728 of May 29, 1934, so far as applicable to disbursing functions under jurisdiction of War Department, Navy Department, and the Panama Canal, except those pertaining to departmental salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia, with certain provisions.

With exceptions indicated above, consolidations of the function of disbursement within the purview of Executive Order 6166 have been effected.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION.—Established by Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1009; 50 U. S. C. App. 1957) to

administer functions concerning the selection and resettlement in the United States of certain European displaced persons. As provided in the act, the Commission was terminated August 31, 1952. Executive Order 10382 of August 9, 1952, provided for its liquidation by the State Department.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION.—Created by act of July 1, 1955 (69 Stat. 243), to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic (national) auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center. Submitted final report to Congress, January 31, 1957, pursuant to act of April 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 115).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-VIRGINIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Created by act approved March 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 453), to determine boundary line between District of Columbia and State of Virginia. Terminated December 1, 1935, to which date it had been extended by Public Resolution 9, approved March 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 67).

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (LABOR).—The offices of district commissioner of immigration and naturalization created according to an act of 1894, were abolished by section 6 of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, their functions to be administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, through district directors of immigration and naturalization.

DIVISION OF BUSINESS COOPERATION (NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION).—Created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid in voluntary maintenance, by trade and industrial groups, of standards of fair competition, and in elimination of unfair competition in employment of labor or in trade practices. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, effective January 1, 1936. By the same order, functions and duties of Division of Business Cooperation ordered terminated by April 1, 1936. On March 21, 1936, Executive Order 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* Appendix A), with the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Division of Business Cooperation, effective April 1, 1936.

DIVISION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (OEM).—Established by Liaison Officer for Emergency Management pursuant to a letter to him from the President, dated February 28, 1941, which authorized the establishment of such a division to maintain a central budgeting, accounting, and fiscal control system for OEM and its constituent agencies, and to facilitate efficient operation of those agencies. Pursuant

to authority of Executive Order 9471 of August 25, 1944, agency terminated November 30, 1944. Functions discontinued or transferred to the constituent agencies of OEM and other appropriate Federal agencies.

DIVISION OF CONSUMERS' COUNSEL (AGRICULTURE)—Created pursuant to section 2, subsection (3), of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933 (49 Stat 32; 7 U. S. C. 601), for purpose of protecting consumers interests. Transferred by order of Secretary of Agriculture from Agricultural Adjustment Administration to general supervision and direction of Director of Marketing, effective February 1, 1940. Transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A) by administrative order of February 28, 1942.

DIVISION OF DEFENSE AID REPORTS.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8751 of May 2, 1941, to provide a central channel for clearance of transactions and reports, and coordinate the processing of requests for aid under Lend-Lease Act, March 11, 1941. Abolished by Executive Order 8926 of October 28, 1941, which created Office of Lend-Lease Administration (see appendix A).

DIVISION OF DEFENSE HOUSING COORDINATION—Created within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8632 of January 11, 1941 to take over activities and personnel of Defense Housing Coordinator set up by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Functions transferred to National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

DIVISION OF EXPORTS AND REQUIREMENTS (STATE)—Established by Departmental Order of February 1, 1943, to deal with matters of foreign policy relating to certain aspects of lend-lease and export control. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which the Division of Exports and Requirements was a part, was abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) in the Office for Emergency Management.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION (OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT).—Created pursuant to letter of the President to Liaison Officer, Office for Emergency Management, February 28, 1941. Abolished by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942. Powers and duties relating to dissemination of general public information on the war effort transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (see appendix A), and press

and publication services relating to specific activities of constituent agencies of Office for Emergency Management transferred to constituent agencies respectively.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS (INTERIOR).—Established by administrative order of the Secretary of the Interior, April 27, 1933, to investigate official matters relating to activities and personnel of bureaus, offices, and divisions under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior. Abolished by administrative order, January 17, 1942, and functions transferred to Branch of Field Examination in General Land Office (see Bureau of Land Management, text), Department of the Interior.

DIVISION OF MARKETING AND MARKETING AGREEMENTS (AGRICULTURE).—Established pursuant to the Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, which authorized Secretary of Agriculture to enter into marketing agreements with processors, handlers, and producers of certain agricultural commodities under which the flow of these commodities in interstate and foreign commerce may be regulated. Marketing agreements were developed by the Division to stabilize and improve marketing conditions for the commodities Consolidated, by section 5 of Reorganization Plan III of 1939 with Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into Surplus Marketing Administration (see appendix A), effective June 30, 1940.

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE.—Established in August 1933 as division of the National Recovery Administration to provide Government officials with a prompt and comprehensive press service. On July 10, 1935, became division of National Emergency Council. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functioned within the Bureau of Special Services. Executive Order 9608, of August 31, 1945, abolished Office of War Information and transferred the Bureau of Special Services to the Bureau of the Budget. Upon the reestablishment of Office of Government Reports (see appendix A) on December 12, 1946, by Executive Order 9809, the Division of Press Intelligence again became a unit of this office.

DIVISION OF REVIEW (NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION).—Created by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, for further administration of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended. Transferred to Department of

Commerce by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, effective January 1, 1936, and functions and duties ordered terminated by April 1, 1936. On March 21, 1936, the President, by Executive Order 7323, effective April 1, 1936, created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* appendix A), with the Secretary of Commerce as chairman, to complete the work of the Division.

DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL COOPERATION.—Created by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense on August 5, 1940, to serve as channel of communication between Advisory Commission and State and local defense councils. Embodied in Office of Civilian Defense (*see* appendix A) when that agency was established.

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS.—Created pursuant to section 208, title II, of National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 205; 40 U. S. C. 408), to provide for aiding in redistribution of overbalance of population in industrial centers Executive Order 6209 of July 21, 1933, gave Secretary of the Interior authority to administer section 208; the Secretary issued order December 2, 1933, creating Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, incorporated under laws of Delaware. Transferred from Department of the Interior to Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 7041 of May 15, 1935. This transfer included all agencies established in connection with Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP.—Transferred from Division of Territories and Island Possessions in Department of the Interior to Department of State by section 1 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION.—Established by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (sec. 101, 62 Stat. 138; 22 U. S. C. 1503) as an agency of the United States Government to administer the European recovery program Abolished by the act approved October 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 373; 22 U. S. C. Sup 1651 note), and functions transferred to the Mutual Security Agency (*see* appendix A), effective December 30, 1951, pursuant to Executive Order 10300 of November 1, 1951.

ECONOMIC DEFENSE BOARD.—*See* Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY.—Established by Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, as amended, issued under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2071 note), as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, as amended,

issued under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 196; 50 U. S. C. App 1891 et seq.), for the purpose of controlling inflation and maintaining the stabilization of the national economy. Terminated, except for liquidation purposes, April 30, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order 10434 of February 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131, 50 U. S. C. App 2166, 2071 note). Liquidation completed October 31, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD.—Established by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942, to advise the Director of Economic Stabilization Transferred by Executive Order 9620 of September 20, 1945, to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to advise and consult with the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Returned to Office of Economic Stabilization upon its reestablishment by Executive Order 9699 of February 21, 1946. Executive Order 9762 of July 25, 1946, returned the Board to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Functions terminated by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS CONCERNING.—*See* Statutes at Large, appendix A.

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY, INC.—Organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, January 17, 1934, pursuant to Executive Order 6514 issued under authority of the act approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; *see* note, 15 U. S. C. 701-712). Dissolved and succeeded by Electric Home and Farm Authority on August 1, 1935. (*See* paragraph below.)

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY.—Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, August 1, 1935, to succeed Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc., to aid in the distribution, sale, and installation of electrical and gas apparatus, equipment, and appliances. Designated as agency of the United States by Executive Order 7139 of August 12, 1935. Continued by legislation until January 22, 1947 (act approved June 10, 1941, 55 Stat. 248), or such earlier date as designated by Executive order. Under the President's Reorganization Plan I of 1939-40, the Authority was grouped in the Federal Loan Agency. Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942, transferred functions to Department of Commerce. Terminated by Executive Order 9256 of October 13, 1942.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK.—Created by Executive Order 6101 of April

5, 1933, under authority of act approved March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), to relieve acute conditions of distress and unemployment in the United States and to provide for the restoration of the country's natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of extensive public works. Succeeded by Civilian Conservation Corps (see appendix A), created by act approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319; 16 U. S. C. 584b).

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD.—Transferred from Federal Security Agency to Department of Labor by Reorganization Plan 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL POLICY.—Created by a letter of November 11, 1933, from the President to the Secretary of State, to coordinate the commercial policy of the United States, with a view to centralizing in one agency supervision of all Government action affecting export and import trade of the country. Continued by Executive Orders 6656 of March 27, 1934, and 7260 of December 31, 1935. Abolished by Executive Order 9461 of August 7, 1944.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—Created by Executive Order 6202-A of July 11, 1933, to provide for the orderly presentation of business and to coordinate interagency problems of organization and work of the new governmental agencies. Consolidated with National Emergency Council (see appendix A) by Executive Order 6889-A of October 29, 1934.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.—See Proclamations and Executive Orders, appendix A.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON.—Organization of a District of Columbia banking corporation was directed by Executive Order 6381, of February 2, 1934, pursuant to authority of section 2, title I, of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195). Certificate of incorporation filed February 12, 1934. The act of January 31, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 4, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 713b), continued bank until January 22, 1947, to aid in financing and facilitating exports, imports, and exchanges of commodities between the United States and any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or its agencies or nationals. Act of September 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 961; 15 U. S. C. 606b), authorized loans to assist in the development of resources, stabilization of economies, and orderly marketing of products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071, of February 24,

1912, to be administered under direction of Secretary of Commerce. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers, and duties to the Office of Economic Warfare, established by the same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9380, of September 25, 1943, which created that office. Established as a permanent independent agency (see text) by Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, approved July 31, 1915 (59 Stat. 526; 12 U. S. C. 635).

Board of Directors as provided for in section 3 (a) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, abolished by Reorganization Plan 5 of 1953 and functions vested in a Managing Director. Reorganization Plan 5 superseded by act approved August 9, 1954 (68 Stat. 677, 12 U. S. C. 635a), which restored the Board of Directors. (See also Second Export-Import Bank, appendix A.)

FACILITY SECURITY PROGRAM (OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE).—Established by Executive Order 9165 of May 19, 1942, to supplement the protective programs of the Army, the Navy, and the Federal Power Commission and to correlate the anti-sabotage activities of other Government agencies. Abolished by Executive Order 9437 of April 18, 1944.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT BOARD (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION).—Established by the Civil Service Commission pursuant to Executive Order 9980 of July 26, 1948. Primarily concerned with actions affecting the equality of economic opportunity among Federal employees and applicants. Abolished by Executive Order 10590 of January 18, 1955, which established the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. Records retained by Civil Service Commission.

FAMILY SECURITY COMMITTEE (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Established on February 12, 1941, by administrative order to study the problems of maintaining the security of American homes in the face of wartime social and economic dislocations. Terminated December 17, 1942.

FARM AID.—Functions of Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury under Executive authorization giving aid to farmers, dated July 26, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof, transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (b) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Functions of Secretary of Agriculture under all provisions of law relating to making advances or loans to farmers, fruit growers, producers and owners of livestock,

and crops, and to individuals, to assist in forming or increasing capital stock of agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, or like organizations, transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (c) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.—Placed under Department of Agriculture by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 401, effective July 1, 1939. The act approved August 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 390; 12 U. S. C. 636a note), provided that the Farm Credit Administration become independent of the Department of Agriculture, effective December 4, 1953.

FARM LOAN COMMISSIONER (EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD).—Office and functions transferred to jurisdiction and control of Farm Credit Administration by section 4 of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, and title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933. (See Federal Farm Loan Board, appendix A.)

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.—Created by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 732 of September 1, 1937, as successor to the Resettlement Administration (see appendix A) to make farm rehabilitation and farm ownership loans to farmers. Abolished by act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1062; 7 U. S. C. 1001 note), which established the Farmers Home Administration (see text).

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY).—Established pursuant to sec. 11 (a) of the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 116, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 49j (a)). Consists of outstanding representatives of labor management and the public who are especially familiar with employment problems. Transferred to Department of Labor by Reorganization Plan 2 of 1949, effective August 20, 1949.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION (TREASURY).—See Federal Alcohol Control Administration, below.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order 6474 of December 4, 1933, to carry out the provisions of codes of fair competition, to control liquor traffic, and to interpret the regulations. Abolished September 24, 1935, upon induction into office of Federal Alcohol Administrator, as provided in the act, approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977, 27 U. S. C. 201), which set up Federal Alcohol Administration in Treasury Department. Federal Alcohol Administration abolished by section 2 of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, and functions consolidated with activities of Bureau of Internal Revenue. (See Internal Revenue Service, text.)

FEDERAL AVIATION COMMISSION.—Dissolved after making report to Congress on February 1, 1935, on all phases of aviation, as provided in the act approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 938), under which it was established.

FEDERAL BOARD OF HOSPITALIZATION.—Organized November 1, 1921, to coordinate hospitalization activities of Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Veterans' Administration, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Office of Indian Affairs. On May 7, 1943, Board designated an advisory agency to Bureau of the Budget. Terminated as of June 30, 1948, pursuant to letter of May 28, 1948, from Director of the Bureau of the Budget to members of the Board.

FEDERAL BOARD OF SURVEYS AND MAPS.—Established as Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government by Executive Order 3206 of December 30, 1919, to coordinate and promote improvement of surveying and mapping activities of the Government. Name changed to Federal Board of Surveys and Maps by Executive Order 7262 of January 4, 1936. Abolished and functions transferred to Director of Bureau of the Budget by Executive Order 9094 of March 10, 1942.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.—Created by the Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929, 20 U. S. C. 11-28), for the promotion of vocational education in the States. Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred functions to the Department of the Interior. Functions assigned to the Commissioner of Education on October 10, 1933. The Office of Education, with all its functions, was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency (see Appendix A) in accordance with President's Reorganization Plan I, effective July 1, 1939. Board abolished by President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

FEDERAL CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION.—Established November 9, 1933, by Executive Order 6420-B, to provide regular jobs on public works for 4,000,000 unemployed men and women. Function of employment expired July 1, 1934. Function of settling claims continued under Works Progress Administration (see appendix A.)

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP.—Previously known as Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, established by Executive Order 6750-C of June 27, 1934, to aid in interpretation and application of certain labor provisions of codes of fair competition as they affect apprenticeship training programs in industry. Functioned as part of Division of Labor Standards in Department of Labor, as provided by Federal Apprenticeship Act of

1937, approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664; 29 U. S. C. 50), to promote furtherance of labor standards to safeguard welfare of apprentices. Transferred to Office of Administrator of the Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training of that agency. Returned to Department of Labor by Executive Order 9617 of September 19, 1945. (See Bureau of Apprenticeship, text.)

FEDERAL COORDINATING SERVICE.—Office of Chief Coordinator was created by Executive order promulgated in Circular No. 15, Bureau of the Budget, July 27, 1921, and the duties were enlarged by other Budget circulars. Service abolished by section 17 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933; amended by Executive Order 6239 of August 2, 1933. Certain functions assigned to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A), Treasury Department.

Contract Forms and Procedure.—Functions of standardizing contract forms and revising as new conditions require, acting on requests for deviation, considering effect of proposed pertinent legislation, and promulgating procedure policy transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury—approved by the President on October 9, 1933—issued pursuant to Executive Orders 6166 and 6224 of July 27, 1933.

Federal Specifications.—Functions of Federal Specifications Board, established through Bureau of the Budget Circular 42 of October 10, 1921, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury of October 9, 1933. Board superseded by Federal Specifications Executive Committee, set up by the Director of Procurement under circular letter 106 of July 16, 1935.

Federal Standard Stock Catalog.—Federal Standard Stock Catalog Board, which originated with act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1461), transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury of October 9, 1933.

Federal Traffic.—Coordination of Government freight, express, and other traffic activities, including consulting service and filing of complaints and conducting special negotiations with regulatory bodies, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service

to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President on October 9, 1933.

Surplus Property.—Functions of Federal Coordinating Service relating to disposition of seized and surplus property transferred to Procurement Division (see Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President October 9, 1933. Also, in accordance with terms of respective acts, Procurement Division assumed control of property seized under Federal Alcohol Administration Act, approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 987); that seized under Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 879 and 880; 40 U. S. C. 304 f-m); arms seized under National Firearms Act, June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1238; 26 U. S. C. 5862); property surplus to Civilian Conservation Corps (see appendix A) under act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 321; 16 U. S. C. 584i-o); property surplus to executive departments and independent establishments within the District of Columbia in accordance with act of December 20, 1928 (45 Stat. 1030; 40 U. S. C. 311, 312).

FEDERAL COORDINATOR OF TRANSPORTATION.—Created under authority of act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 211; 49 U. S. C. 250-268 note), "in order to foster and protect interstate commerce in relation to railroad transportation by preventing and relieving obstructions and burdens thereon resulting from the present acute economic emergency, and in order to safeguard and maintain an adequate national system of transportation." Expired June 16, 1936, by provisions of Public Resolution 27, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 376).

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION SYSTEM.—All powers, functions, and duties of Farm Credit Administration under Federal Credit Union Act transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by Executive Order 9148 of April 27, 1942, and by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947. Transferred to Federal Security Agency (see Appendix A) by act approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1091; 14 U. S. C. Sup. 751a), to function as Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, effective July 29, 1948.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Established pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 15 U. S. C. 701-712; 40 U. S. C. 401-414). Subsequent legislation continued its operation, and the Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938, approved June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 816), as amended, authorized the continuance of

those operations until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. The President's Reorganization Plan I, effective July 1, 1939, consolidated the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works into the Federal Works Agency to be administered as the Public Works Administration, to promote and stabilize employment and purchasing power by encouraging the construction of useful public works projects through the making of loans and/or grants to non-Federal public bodies and, to a limited extent, by financing the construction of Federal projects; also to promote interest in long-range planning in the field of public works. Independent Officers Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1943 extended life of Public Works Administration to June 30, 1943. Executive Order 9357 of June 30, 1943, transferred functions to the office of the Federal Works Administrator (See Federal Works Agency, appendix A.)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION—Created by act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to cooperate with States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in relieving hardships caused by unemployment and drought. Expired June 30, 1938, having been liquidated by the Works Progress Administrator in accordance with provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 352). (See Works Progress Administration, appendix A.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION BOARD—Employment Stabilization Act of 1931, Public Act 616 of February 10, 1931 (46 Stat. 1085), established Board, composed of Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and the Treasury, to advise the President of trend of employment and business activity and existence or approach of period of business depression and unemployment. Abolished by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Abolishment deferred by Executive Order 6623 of March 1, 1934, until such time as functions of Board, together with funds, personnel, and records, could be transferred to Federal Employment Stabilization Office (see below) in Department of Commerce, which office was established by the same order. (See also Executive Orders 6221 of July 26, 1933, 6224 of July 27, 1933, and 6624 of March 1, 1934.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION OFFICE—Abolished, and functions and personnel transferred from Department of Commerce to National Resources Planning Board (see appendix A) in Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, sections 4 (a) and 6, effective July 1, 1939. (See also paragraph above.)

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION—Created by Secretary of the Treasury June 30, 1954, under Rubber Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 101, 50 U. S. C. App. 1921) and Executive Order 10539 of June 22, 1954, to administer the Synthetic Rubber Program. Executive Order 10678 of September 20, 1956, designated the Corporation as successor to Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, and directed that it be subject to direction of the Secretary. Executive Order 10720 of July 11, 1957, amended Executive Order 10678 and directed that the Corporation be under the supervision of a Director to be appointed by and subject to direction of Administrator of General Services.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD—Established by Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U. S. C. 1141-j), to promote effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, changed name to Farm Credit Administration, abolished functions vested in Federal Farm Board by section 9 of Agricultural Marketing Act, abolished functions of Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Treasury as members of Board; abolished offices of appointed members of Federal Farm Board, except that of Chairman, which title was changed to Governor of Farm Credit Administration.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD—Created in the Department of the Treasury to administer Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U. S. C. 641-642, 651-664). Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, transferred functions to Farm Credit Administration; abolished offices of appointed members of Board, except member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner; transferred all powers and functions of Board to Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration. Title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933, and abolished by act approved August 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 393; 12 U. S. C. 636f).

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU—Established in Department of the Treasury to be under general supervision of Federal Farm Loan Board and charged with execution of Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360, 12 U. S. C. 641-642, 651-664). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (a) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION.—Established under authority of act approved January 31, 1934, to aid in financing lending operations of Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 401, effective July 1, 1939, to operate under supervision of Farm Credit Administration.

FEDERAL FIRE COUNCIL.—Transferred as of July 1, 1939, to Federal Works Agency, under authority of Executive Order 8194 of July 6, 1939, its functions to be performed under direction and supervision of Federal Works Administrator. Transferred with Federal Works Agency to General Services Administration by section 103 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630b).

FEDERAL FLOOD INDEMNITY ADMINISTRATION.—Established as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by the Administrator's Organization Order 1, effective September 28, 1936, redesignated Administrator's Organizational Order 2 by Administrator's order dated December 7, 1936, pursuant to the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1936 (70 Stat. 1078; 42 U. S. C. 2401), to provide insurance against flood damage. Abolished by the Administrator's Organizational Order 3, effective July 1, 1957, because of lack of appropriations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION.—See Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation, appendix A.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD.—Provided for in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U. S. C. 1421-1449); the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, approved June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U. S. C. 1461-1468), and title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U. S. C. 1724-1730), together with amendatory acts of Congress. The Board was created to charter and regulate Federal home loan banks and Federal savings and loan associations; to create and operate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; and to operate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Abolished by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to newly established Home Loan Bank Board under the Housing and Home Finance

Agency. Title I of the act approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U. S. C. 1437), provided that the Board again become an independent agency to be known as Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. (See Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text.)

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Housing Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY.—Created by President's Reorganization Plan I, of April 25, 1939, pursuant to provisions of Reorganization Act of 1939. Grouped under Federal Loan Agency were agencies established from time to time to stimulate and stabilize financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises of the Nation; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation with its units—The RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Metals Reserve Company, War Insurance Corporation (later known as War Damage Corporation)—the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington.

By Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942, the following agencies were transferred from the Federal Loan Agency to the National Housing Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, and Defense Homes Corporation. All other units of Federal Loan Agency were transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its units (except Defense Homes Corporation), Electric Home and Farm Authority, and

Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* appendix A). Reconstruction Finance Corporation and units returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). The act approved June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U. S. C. 1801), abolished the Federal Loan Agency and transferred all property and records to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A).

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION.—Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) pursuant to act of Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorganization Plan 22 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, and becoming operative September 7, 1950.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL COUNCIL.—Established (as Council of Personnel Administration) February 1, 1939, by Executive Order 7916 of June 24, 1938. By Executive Order 8467 of July 1, 1940, it became a unit within the Civil Service Commission. Effective May 1, 1947, its name was changed to Federal Personnel Council pursuant to Executive Order 9830 of February 24, 1947. Functioned as an advisory body, to promote through study and discussion the application, interpretation, and development of Federal personnel policies and practices. Council abolished by the First Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 300), and its personnel, files, and records transferred on June 30, 1953, to Offices of the Executive Director, Civil Service Commission.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.—Created by Executive Order 6917 of December 11, 1934, to provide employment for all physically fit inmates of Federal penal institutions. Transferred to Department of Justice, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 3 (a), to be administered under direction of Attorney General, effective July 1, 1939.

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY.—Established by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942, to administer public housing programs. To it were transferred functions relating to public housing theretofore performed by the Federal Works Agency and its constituent units or agencies (United States Housing Authority, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division), the War De-

partment and the Navy Department (except housing located on military or naval reservations, posts, or bases), and the Farm Security Administration (nonfarm housing). Also the Defense Homes Corporation was administered by the Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority. Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, transferred functions to Public Housing Administration, established as a major unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION.—Created by act approved February 23, 1927 (44 Stat. 1162), to regulate wireless communication activities. Abolished, and duties, functions, records, and property transferred to Federal Communications Commission by Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1102; 47 U. S. C. 603).

FEDERAL REAL ESTATE BOARD.—Established by Executive Order 8034 of January 14, 1939, to make recommendations regarding communities adversely affected by loss of tax revenue on Government-owned land, determine availability of Government-owned property for use of a department or agency, and make recommendations with respect of disposition of surplus real property. Executive Order 10287 of September 6, 1951, revoked Executive Order 8034 and abolished the Board.

FEDERAL REGISTER, DIVISION OF THE (NATIONAL ARCHIVES).—Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381, 44 U. S. C. 391).

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—Name changed to Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Governor and Vice Governor of Federal Reserve Board designated as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by section 203 (a) of Banking Act of 1935, approved August 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 704, 12 U. S. C. 221 note), effective August 23, 1935. (*See also* Executive Order 7281 of February 3, 1936.)

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION.—Created by title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U. S. C. 1724-1730), to insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions operated under a board of trustees composed of the five members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by Execu-

tive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Board of Trustees abolished by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947 and functions transferred to newly established Home Loan Bank Board (*see* Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text) under the Housing and Home Finance Agency, effective July 27, 1947.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY.—Created by Reorganization Plan I, of April 25, 1939, grouping under one administration those agencies whose major purposes were to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health of the citizens of the Nation; namely, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Board, United States Employment Service (*see* Labor Department text), the Civilian Conservation Corps (*see* Appendix A), and National Youth Administration (*see* Appendix A). Other units were added to FSA by subsequent acts and Reorganization Plans. FSA abolished by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953, effective April 11, 1953, which plan established a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and transferred to it the functions and units of the Federal Security Agency, including Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, and Social Security Administration.

FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS CORPORATION.—*See* Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Appendix A.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION.—*See* following paragraphs.

FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION.—Organized under powers granted to the President by National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; 15 U. S. C. 701-712, 40 U. S. C. 401-414). Charter granted by State of Delaware on October 4, 1933, and amended on November 18, 1935, changing name to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and naming Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Governor of Farm Credit Administration as Board of Directors. Continued "as an agency of the United States under the Secretary of Agriculture" by acts of Congress (50 Stat. 323; sec. 204 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, 52 Stat. 38, 15 U. S. C. 713c).

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation consolidated by section 5 of Reorganization Plan III with Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements into Surplus Marketing Administration, effective June 30, 1940.

Merged into the Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY.—Created by Reorganization Plan I of 1939 to consolidate those agencies of the Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administered Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for construction purposes. Abolished by section 103 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630b), and functions transferred to General Services Administration.

PHILIPINE REHABILITATION COMMISSION.—Created by act approved June 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 626; 48 U. S. C. 1243), to formulate recommendations on matters affecting postwar economy and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including damages to property and persons occasioned by enemy attack and occupation. Commission no longer functions, having completed the work for which it was created.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (INTERIOR).—Established June 30, 1910, by Reorganization Plan III (54 Stat. 1232; 5 U. S. C. 133t), by consolidation of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Biological Survey (*see* Appendix A), to insure the conservation of the Nation's wild birds, mammals, fishes, and other forms of wildlife, and to promote maximum use and enjoyment of the wildlife resources that is compatible with their perpetuity. Succeeded by United States Fish and Wildlife Service (*see* text).

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—*See* War Food Administration, appendix A.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1928, approved January 18, 1927 (44 Stat. 1002), provided for the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration. Name changed to Food and Drug Administration by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 422). Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan IV, section 12, effective June 30, 1940.

FOOD PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE).—*See* War Food Administration, appendix A.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.—Created by act of June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 497; 7 U. S. C. 541), to encourage and promote the agriculture of the United States and to assist American farmers in adjusting their operations and practices to meet world competition and demand for farm products. Economic research and agricultural attaché activities administered by Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to June 29, 1939. Agricultural attaché activities trans-

ferred by Reorganization Plan II, Part 1, Section 1 (a) from Department of Agriculture to Department of State, effective July 1, 1939. Economic research functions of FAS Division transferred to Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations June 30, 1939. Functions of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service on March 10, 1953. Agricultural attachés placed in Department of Agriculture by title VI of act approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; 7 U. S. C. 1761).

FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION).—Established February 19, 1941, at the original suggestion of the State Department, to record, translate, analyze, and report on foreign broadcast programs to interested Government agencies. Transferred to War Department by letter of Secretary of War, dated December 21, 1945. Act approved May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 110), provided for its liquidation 60 days after the Japanese armistice.

FOREIGN COMMERCE SERVICE.—Established in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, by act approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1394; 15 U. S. C. 197-a), which included among the duties of the Service promotion of the foreign commerce of the United States and investigation of and reporting upon commercial and industrial conditions and activities in foreign countries which may be of interest to the United States. Transferred to Department of State, to be administered as part of the Foreign Service, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 1 (a), effective July 1, 1939.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.—Established within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, to unify and consolidate governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs. The order transferred to the Administration the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Economic Warfare (together with the agencies—United States Commercial Company, Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum Reserves Corporation, and Export-Import Bank of Washington—and functions transferred thereto by Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943), and foreign economic operations of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination. Executive Order 9385 of October 6, 1943, transferred foreign procurement activities of War Food Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation to the Foreign Economic Administration. Terminated by Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, and

functions redistributed to Department of State, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A).

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Reorganization Plan 7, effective August 1, 1953, which transferred the functions of the Office of Director of Mutual Security, the Mutual Security Agency, the Technical Cooperation Administration, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and several other foreign assistance activities to the newly established agency. Purpose was to centralize operations, control, and direction over all foreign economic and technical assistance programs in a unified agency and coordination by that agency of all other mutual security activities including the military FOA was abolished by Executive Order 10610 of May 9, 1955, pursuant to authority contained in sections 521 and 525 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832; 22 U. S. C. 1751), and its functions and offices were transferred to the Department of State (as the International Cooperation Administration) and to the Department of Defense, effective June 30, 1955.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY.—*See* Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Appendix A.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.—Established by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506, T. 32 of D. C. Code). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by section 11 (b) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

FUEL YARDS OF THE BUREAU OF MINES.—Created by act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 672, 40 U. S. C. 481). Transferred from Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, Appendix A), Treasury Department, by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934 (*See also* Executive order 6611 of February 22, 1934). Functions include the stocking and distribution of coal and fuel oil to Government agencies in Washington and vicinity requiring truck delivery.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (INTERIOR).—Consolidated with Grazing Service into Bureau of Land Management (*see* text) pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531), established a General Supply Committee, composed of one officer of each executive department, to make an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies, to standardize such supplies, and to aid Secretary of the Treasury in soliciting

bids. Abolished by section 1 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934, and functions taken over by Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A).

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—Created by Public Resolution 51, approved May 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 723), to arrange for construction in the west of a memorial of the Revolutionary War and of the accession of the Old Northwest to the United States. Expenditures ordered to be administered by Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933.

GOETHALS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Established when the act, approved August 4, 1935 (49 Stat. 743), authorized the President, through such person or persons as he might designate, to select site within Canal Zone and to erect there a memorial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals in commemoration of his services in connection with construction and operation of the Panama Canal. Placed under jurisdiction and control of War Department by Executive Order 8191, dated July 5, 1939, to be administered under direction of Secretary of War, effective July 1, 1939.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE.—*See* United States Information Service, appendix A.

GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION.—Created in Department of Agriculture under provisions of Grain Futures Act of September 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998), to report grain futures transactions and to check dissemination of misleading information tending to affect the prices of grain. Superseded by Commodity Exchange Administration (*see* appendix A) by order of the Secretary, effective July 1, 1936.

GRAIN STABILIZATION CORPORATION.—Organized as a Delaware corporation to operate in connection with the Federal Farm Board pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 13, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U. S. C. 1141-1141j), to represent the Government for purpose of controlling surplus grain for the stabilization of grain prices. Filed certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of the State of Delaware on December 14, 1935.

GRAZING SERVICE (INTERIOR).—Consolidated with General Land Office into Bureau of Land Management (*see* text) pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL COMMITTEE.—Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved September 19, 1940, to advise the Council on health and medical aspects of national defense and to coordi-

nate health and medical activities affecting national defense. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by order of Council of National Defense, approved by the President November 28, 1940. Reestablished within Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8890 of September 3, 1941. Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, transferred Health and Medical Committee and its subcommittees to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A).

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION.—An emergency agency created by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, approved June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128, 12 U. S. C. 1461-68), and amendments, under supervision and direction of Federal Home Loan Bank Board. General purpose of the Corporation was to grant long-term mortgage loans, at low interest rates, to those who were in urgent need of funds for the protection, preservation, or recovery of their homes, and who were unable to procure the needed financing through the normal channels. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan 1, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Board of Directors abolished by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947 and functions transferred, for liquidation of assets, to newly created Home Loan Bank Board under the Housing and Home Finance Agency, effective July 27, 1947. Dissolved by order of the Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board, effective February 3, 1954, pursuant to act approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 121; 12 U. S. C. 1463 note).

HOUSING (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—All functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Works Agency relating to defense housing transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING (NAVY).—All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing of the Navy Department with respect to housing units for persons (with families) engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on naval reservations, posts or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING (RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION).—All functions with respect to financing predominantly for the

production, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, or erection of prefabricated houses or site improvements therefor, authorized by the act approved August 10, 1948 (61 Stat. 1275), transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorganization Plan 23 of 1950, effective July 10 and becoming operative September 7, 1950.

HOUSING (WAR DEPARTMENT)—All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing with respect to housing units for persons (with families) engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on military reservations, posts, or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

HOUSING DIVISION (PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION)—Established in July 1933 under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 15 U. S. C. 701-712, 40 U. S. C. 421-425) to promote low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects. Housing projects, funds, property, and employees were transferred to United States Housing Authority (*see* appendix A), effective November 1, 1937, by Executive Order 7732, dated October 27, 1937.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY—Established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Functions of Interior Department transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by section 11 (c) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NAVY)—Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by Executive Order 9126 of April 8, 1942, and by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (LABOR)—*See* Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appendix A.

INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE—Created by Executive Order 6770 of June 30, 1934, to make recommendations to the President on problems of relief, public works, labor disputes, and industrial recovery. Merged with National Emergency Council (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 6889-A of October 29, 1934.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION—Transferred by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 6, from War Department to Department of Commerce, to be administered under supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce, effective July 1, 1939. Corporation sold to Federal Waterways Corporation of Delaware on September 19, 1953.

INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS—*See* Office of Inter-American Affairs, Appendix A.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCIL—Established in January 1941 to advise the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and

Related Defense Activities on major policy questions and on plans for adjusting Federal programs to wartime needs. Membership included heads of all Federal organizations whose activities related to the functions of the Coordinator. Ceased to function upon creation of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services (*see* appendix A) on September 3, 1941.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CIVIL INTERNATIONAL AVIATION—Created by Presidential letter of June 20, 1935, to make observations and gather information pertaining to civil international aviation and to submit to the President such recommendations as seemed called for. Terminated after organization of Civil Aeronautics Authority.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MILITARY PURCHASES—The President on December 6, 1939, notified Secretaries of Treasury and War and Acting Secretary of the Navy that he had created an informal liaison committee to represent the United States Government in all matters relating to the purchase of military or naval supplies, materials, and equipment in the United States by foreign governments. Committee dissolved in accordance with letter from the President to Secretary of the Treasury on April 14, 1941, following signing of the lend-lease bill. (Division of Defense Aid Reports—*see* appendix A)—was established to administer Lend-Lease Act.)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES—Appointed by the President August 15, 1935, and reestablished by Executive Order 7481 of October 27, 1936, to sponsor cooperative working agreements among various Government agencies in the health and welfare field. Ceased to function in 1939.

INTERIM INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE—Established in Department of State by Executive Order 9608 of August 31, 1945, to assume functions of Office of War Information and informational functions of Office of Inter-American Affairs which were performed abroad or concerned with informing people of other nations about matters in which United States had an interest. Abolished December 31, 1945, pursuant to section 3 (a) of the order which created it.

INTERIM RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE—Established in Department of State by Executive Order 9621 of September 20, 1945, to assume functions of Research and Analysis Branch and Presentation Branch of Office of Strategic Services, with exceptions. Abolished December 31, 1945, pursuant to paragraph 2 of the order which created it.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Established in Department of State by act approved March 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 12; 22 U. S. C. 1621-1627), to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments. Abolished by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1954, and functions transferred to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (STATE).—Transferred to United States Information Agency by Reorganization Plan 8 of 1953.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD.—Organized in 1922 to coordinate the plans of the Army and Navy for the procurement of munitions and supplies for national defense. Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939. Reconstituted on August 18, 1945, by an order approved by the President as Commander in Chief. Ceased to exist upon creation of the Munitions Board (*see* appendix A) by National Security Act of 1947, approved July 26, 1947 (sec. 213, 61 Stat. 505, 5 U. S. C. Sup. 171h), and all records and personnel transferred to the new board.

JOINT BOARD (ARMY AND NAVY).—Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished September 1, 1947, pursuant to joint letter to the President from the Secretaries of War and Navy, dated August 20, 1947.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EVACUATION.—The Joint Committee on Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians was established August 1941 as a joint committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the Office of Civilian Defense. Reorganized in June 1942 and renamed the Joint Committee on Evacuation. Functions pertaining to Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services transferred to Federal Security Agency by Executive Order 9338 of April 29, 1943, which abolished that Office Committee no longer functions.

JOINT CONTRACT TERMINATION BOARD.—Established on November 12, 1943, by Director of War Mobilization to develop unified policies governing contract terminations. Functions assumed by Office of Contract Settlement (*see* appendix A).

JOINT ECONOMY BOARD.—Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction

and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished September 1, 1947, pursuant to joint letter to the President from the Secretaries of War and Navy, dated August 20, 1947.

JOINT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—Created by charter of the Secretaries of War and Navy on June 6, 1946, to coordinate all research and development activities of joint interest to the War and Navy Departments. Ceased to exist upon creation of Research and Development Board (*see* appendix A) by National Security Act of 1947, approved July 26, 1947 (sec. 214, 61 Stat. 506; 5 U. S. C. Sup. 171i), and all records and personnel transferred to the new board.

LAND POLICY SECTION (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION).—Set up in 1934 as part of the Program Planning Division of Agricultural Adjustment Administration; personnel taken over by Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A) in 1935.

LAISON OFFICE FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—Established by Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, to assist the President with respect to personnel management. Abolished by Executive Order 10452 of May 1, 1953, and functions delegated to the Chairman, U. S. Civil Service Commission.

LAISON OFFICER FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.—When the President, by letter of November 3, 1943, accepted the resignation of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management he appointed no successor; the effect was to terminate the liaison facilities under the optional provisions of the administrative order of January 7, 1941.

LIQUIDATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Established by Executive Order 9674 of January 4, 1946, to assist the Director of Liquidation (*see* appendix A). Terminated by Executive Order 9744 of June 27, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION).—Created November 10, 1947, by the Civil Service Commission, pursuant to Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947, as a reviewing and coordinating body concerned with adjudication of cases involving loyalty of employees in the Executive branch. Abolished by Executive Order 10450 of April 27, 1953.

MARITIME LABOR BOARD.—Authorized by title X of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended by acts of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 968; 46 U. S. C. 1251-1262), and June 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 259; 46 U. S. C. 1251-1262), to encourage maritime employers and their employees to make and maintain written collective agree-

ments to settle disputes and to receive and file contracts between employers and employees in maritime and related industries. Mediatory duties abolished by law June 1941; title expired June 22, 1942.

MESSENGER FUNCTIONS.—Functions of interbuilding messenger service, in the District of Columbia, except as prohibited by section 3 (b) of Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 133b) approved April 3, 1939, transferred from the departments and agencies to Post Office Department by section 5 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

METALS RESERVE COMPANY.—Created on June 28, 1940, under section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to produce, acquire, carry, and sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials (primarily metals and minerals) necessary in connection with the war program. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; see note following 15 U. S. C. 606b), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION.—Chairmanship of this Commission transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to Secretary of the Interior by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (h), effective July 1, 1939.

MILITARY RENEGOTIATION POLICY AND REVIEW BOARD.—Created by directive of Secretary of Defense July 19, 1948, to establish renegotiation regulations, assign cases for renegotiation to the Armed Services Renegotiation Board (see Appendix A), and review completed cases and appeals from contractors and subcontractors. Abolished by letter of Secretary of Defense January 18, 1952, transferring functions to Renegotiation Board (see text).

MILITIA BUREAU.—Created in 1908 under the title Division of Militia Affairs in the Office of Secretary of War in order to facilitate administration and to promote development of the National Guard. In 1933 superseded by the National Guard Bureau.

MISSOURI BASIN SURVEY COMMISSION.—Established by Executive Order 10318 of January 3, 1952, as amended by Executive Order 10329 of February 25, 1952, to study and prepare recommendations regarding land and water resources of the Missouri River Basin. Pursuant to Executive Order

10329 the report of the Commission was submitted to the President on January 12, 1953.

MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.—Established pursuant to agreement of August 10, 1922, between United States and Germany Commission's duties extended by agreement dated December 31, 1928. Purpose of Commission was to settle claims arising out of World War I covered by treaty of Berlin. August 25, 1921. Time limit for filing claims expired June 30, 1928. All claims disposed of by October 30, 1939. Ceased to function on June 30, 1941. All matters pertaining to claims are handled by office of legal adviser of Department of State.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION.—Created by act approved July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1222; 49 U. S. C. 305 note), as amended, to hear and determine existing claims against the United States of certain motor carriers. Terminated December 31, 1952, pursuant to the act of July 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 116; 49 U. S. C. 305 note) and the act approved March 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 25).

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Established by act approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), to provide for Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota. Expenditures ordered to be administered by Department of the Interior by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. (See also Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.) Transferred to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (i), effective July 1, 1939.

MUNITIONS BOARD.—Established within the Department of Defense by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 171h), to coordinate the appropriate activities within the Department with regard to industrial matters, including procurement, production, and distribution plans. Abolished and functions vested in the Secretary of Defense by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953 (5 U. S. C. Sup. 171).

MUTUAL OWNERSHIP DEFENSE HOUSING DIVISION.—Created by the Administrator as a constructing unit in the Federal Works Agency under the provisions of the Lanham Act, June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U. S. C. 1521). Functions transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority of the National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942.

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY.—Established by Mutual Security Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 373; 22 U. S. C. 1651 et seq.). Au-

thority for continuance was provided by Mutual Security Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 141; 22 U. S. C. 1651 et seq.). Purpose of Agency was to maintain the security and promote the foreign policy and provide for the general welfare of the United States by furnishing military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly nations in the interest of international peace and security. Mutual Security Agency and Office of the Director for Mutual Security abolished by Reorganization Plan 7 of 1953, and functions transferred to Foreign Operations Administration (*see* appendix A) established by the same Plan.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES COUNCIL—Established by the act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122-1124; 44 U. S. C. 300c-300k), to define the classes of material to be transferred to the National Archives and establish regulations concerning such transfer; had power to advise the Archivist with respect to regulations governing the disposition and use of the archives and records transferred to his custody. Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 378; 44 U. S. C. 391). Ceased to exist upon the establishment of the Federal Records Council by the act approved September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583, 44 U. S. C. 394).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES ESTABLISHMENT—Transferred, together with functions of Division of the Federal Register, National Archives Council, National Historical Publications Commission, National Archives Trust Fund Board, Board of Trustees of Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, to the General Services Administration by section 104 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381; 44 U. S. C. 391) (*See* National Archives and Records Service, GSA, text).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD—*See* National Archives Establishment, above.

NATIONAL BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION—Created under authority of Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935, approved August 30, 1935. Organized on September 21, 1935, to conserve the bituminous coal resources of the United States; to stabilize the bituminous coal mining industry and to promote interstate commerce; to promulgate a bituminous coal code; and to study and report upon the problems confronting the bituminous coal industry. Abolished by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 4 (a) (b), and functions transferred to Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1939.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946 transferred Division of Simplified Trade Practice and Division of Commercial Standards from Bureau to Secretary of Commerce to permit reassignment to Office of Domestic Commerce.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION—By act of April 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374; 40 U. S. C. 71), became successor to National Capital Park Commission created by act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463; 40 U. S. C. 71). Was also successor to Highway Commission of District of Columbia, established by act of March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. 532). Functions transferred to National Capital Planning Commission (*see* text) by act approved July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781; 40 U. S. C. 71-71a).

NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS IN EUROPE—Supervision transferred from War Department to American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, which transfer was deferred to May 21, 1934, by Executive Order 6690 of April 25, 1934. (*See also* Executive Orders 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6228 of July 28, 1933.)

NATIONAL CEMETRIES AND PARKS—Functions of the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department located in continental United States were transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A) of the Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOOD UTILIZATION—Established by direction of the President in 1925 to bring about more efficient use of forest products. Abolished by Executive Order 6179-B of June 16, 1933, and records and property transferred to custody of the Secretary of Commerce, effective on date of order.

NATIONAL DEFENSE MEDIATION BOARD—Established by Executive Order 8716 of March 19, 1941, to settle labor disputes which threatened to obstruct the production or transportation of equipment or materials essential to national defense. Ceased to exist upon creation of the National War Labor Board (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9017 of January 12, 1942.

NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH COMMITTEE—Established within Office of Scientific Research and Development by Executive Order 8807 of June 28, 1941, to advise and assist the Director in the performance of his scientific research duties with special reference to the mobilization of the scientific personnel and resources of the Nation. Office terminated by Executive Order 9913 of December 26, 1947, effective

December 31, 1947, and property and records transferred to the National Military Establishment (*see* Appendix A).

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL.—Created by Executive Order 6433-A of November 17, 1933, to coordinate and make more efficient and productive the work of the numerous field agencies of the Government. (*See also* Consumers' Agencies, appendix A.)

Executive Council (*see* appendix A) consolidated with National Emergency Council by Executive Order 6889-A of October 29, 1934.

National Emergency Council abolished by Reorganization Plan II, part 3, section 301, and its personnel and functions (except those relating to the Radio Division and the Film Service) transferred to Executive Office of the President, effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Office of Government Reports, appendix A.)

NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION (ESA).—Established by General Order 18 of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, effective July 30, 1952, to enforce wage or salary regulations promulgated pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (65 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App 2071 note). Functions transferred to the Attorney General by Executive Order 10494 of October 14, 1953.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION.—*See* National Archives Establishment, appendix A.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY.—Established by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942 (under authority of the First War Powers Act, 1941), to consolidate housing functions relating to the following agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, United States Housing Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the United States Housing Authority, Defense Homes Corporation, Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Central Housing Committee, Farm Security Administration with respect to nonfarm housing, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division, Office of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and the War and Navy Departments with respect to housing located off military or naval reservations, posts, or bases. Agency dissolved upon creation of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 6859 of September 27, 1934, under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act, to exercise functions formerly conferred by Exec-

utive orders upon Administrator for Industrial Recovery. Terminated by Executive Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, which reorganized National Recovery Administration (*see* appendix A), effective on date of order.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY.—Established by Presidential directive of January 22, 1946, to plan, develop, and coordinate Federal foreign intelligence activities related to the national security. Ceased to exist upon creation of Central Intelligence Agency under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947, approved July 26, 1947 (sec 102, 61 Stat 497; 50 U. S. C. 403). Personnel, property, and records of the Central Intelligence Group transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency and such Group ceased to exist.

NATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S LABOR BOARD.—Executive Order 6748 of June 26, 1934, created Board in Department of Labor to deal with longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast. Abolished by Proclamation 2120 of March 11, 1935.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION.—Created by Public Resolution 107, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1699), to erect a memorial building for the National Memorial Association, Inc., in the city of Washington, as a tribute to the Negro's contribution to the achievements of America. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A) of Department of the Interior by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, amended by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.—Created by act approved July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 5 U. S. C. 171). Established as an executive department of the Government and designated Department of Defense by National Security Act amendments of 1949 (sec. 4, 63 Stat 579; 5 U. S. C. 171), approved August 10, 1949.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Functions and personnel of National Park Service in connection with assignment of space, selection of sites for public buildings, and determination of priority in construction, transferred to Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) in Federal Works Agency, under Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 303, effective July 1, 1939.

NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS.—All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in Department of the Interior.

by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. Amended by Executive Orders 6227 of July 27, 1933, 6614 of February 26, 1934, and 6690 of April 25, 1934. Name changed to National Park Service by act approved March 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 362).

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD (FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS).—Established by Administrator of Public Works July 30, 1933, to advise on preparation of comprehensive program of public works, through development of regional plans, surveys and research, and correlation of effort among Federal, State, and local agencies. Abolished by Executive Order 6777 of June 30, 1934, which created National Resources Board (*see* appendix A).

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (COMMERCE).—Created in the Department of Commerce on September 11, 1950, pursuant to Executive Orders 10161 of September 9, 1950, 10193 of December 16, 1950, and 10200 of January 3, 1951, and under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798, 50 U. S. C. App. 2061, 2071 note), to assure that armament requirements for specific production materials and facilities were met on schedule and to promote measures for the expansion of productive capacity and for increasing the supply of materials and facilities necessary for the national defense and for maintaining a strong economy. Abolished and functions merged into the Business and Defense Services Administration by Secretary of Commerce order, dated October 1, 1953.

NATIONAL RAILWAY LABOR PANEL.—Established by Executive Order 9172 of May 22, 1942, from which railroad emergency boards were selected to investigate and report to the President recommendations for settlement of disputes between carriers and employees during the war emergency. Executive Order 9172 revoked by Executive Order 9883 of August 11, 1947.

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION.—Established by President on June 16, 1933, by authority of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 194), to administer industrial recovery provisions of that title. All provisions of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act, delegating powers to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for enforcement of such codes, were repealed by Public Resolution 26, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 375). The resolution also provided for extension of NRA in skeletonized form until April 1, 1936.

Office of Administrator, National Recovery Administration, created by Executive

Order 7075 of June 15, 1935, to provide for continuing administration of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act. National Recovery Administration and Office of Administrator terminated by Executive Order 7252 of December 21, 1935, which at the same time transferred Division of Review, Division of Business Cooperation, and Advisory Council of the NRA to Department of Commerce, directing the Secretary of Commerce to terminate their functions and duties by April 1, 1936. The order also transferred Consumers' Division of NRA to Department of Labor.

NATIONAL RECOVERY REVIEW BOARD.—Established by Executive Order 6632 of March 7, 1934, to report to the President whether any code of fair competition approved under authority of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to promote monopoly or to eliminate small enterprise, and to recommend to the President changes in approved codes which would rectify or eliminate such results. Abolished by Executive Order 6771 of June 30, 1934, having completed the functions for which it was established.

NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Established by Executive Order 6777 of June 30, 1934, to prepare and present to the President a program for development and use of land, water, and other national resources. Abolished by Executive Order 7065 of June 7, 1935, and duties transferred to National Resources Committee (*see* paragraph below), which this order established, effective June 15, 1935.

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE.—Established by Executive Order 7065 of June 7, 1935. Assumed duties of National Resources Board, together with preparation of plans on subjects referred to it by the President, cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, and record of proposed Federal land purchases and land research projects. Abolished and functions and personnel (except members of Committee) transferred to National Resources Planning Board (*see* below) in Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan I, part 1, section 4 (a) and 5, effective July 1, 1939.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD.—By virtue of a public resolution approved June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 813; 5 U. S. C. 133s note, 133t note), the National Resources Planning Board was established in the Executive Office of the President, effective July 1, 1939, by the President's Reorganization Plan I, which abolished the National Resources Committee (*see* appendix A) and the Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce (*see* appendix A).

NATIONAL WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD.—Established within Department of Labor by Executive Order 9672 of December 31, 1945, which terminated the National War Labor Board (*see* appendix A). Functions included stabilization of wages and salaries and settlement of certain labor disputes. Terminated by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, effective February 24, 1947, and functions transferred to Secretary of Labor and Department of the Treasury.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9017 of January 12, 1942, to assume duties of the National Defense Mediation Board, established by Executive Order 8716 of March 19, 1941. Empowered to act as final arbiter of wartime labor disputes and to control adjustments of wages and of salaries under \$5,000 a year, with certain exceptions. Executive Order 9617 of September 19, 1945, transferred the Board to the Department of Labor to be administered as an organizational entity under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor. Terminated December 31, 1945, by Executive Order 9672, which established a successor agency, the National Wage Stabilization Board (*see* appendix A).

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION.—Established within the Works Progress Administration by Executive Order 7086 of June 26, 1935, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (48 Stat 115), to provide work training for unemployed youth and part-time employment for needy students. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by the President's Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 206, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, where it functioned within the Bureau of Training of that agency. Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved July 12, 1943 (57 Stat 539; 15 U S C 728, par 26) provided for the liquidation of National Youth Administration.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL FUNCTIONS.—Functions of Secretary of the Navy with respect to furnishing, maintaining, and repairing vessels for use of State marine or nautical schools, and with respect to administering grants of funds for the support of such schools, transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 10 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred from Maritime Commission to Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942. Transferred to Administrator of War Shipping Administration (*see* ap-

pendix A) by Executive Order 9198 of July 11, 1942.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NAVY).—Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by Executive Order 9126 of April 8, 1942, and by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946.

NUTRITION FUNCTIONS (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES).—Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Executive Order 9310 of March 3, 1943, in order "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture more effectively to carry out his responsibilities with respect to the Nation's food program." Personnel, property, and records of Nutrition Division, as well as functions, powers, and duties of the office in respect to nutrition, were transferred by the order.

OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURAL WAR RELATIONS (AGRICULTURE).—The Division of Farm Products (known as Division of Agriculture), of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense was provided for in section 2 of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649; 50 U. S. C. 2). The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations (later known as Office for Agricultural War Relations), a planning, advisory, and liaison office set up within the Department of Agriculture to represent the Nation's farmers in the over-all defense program, was established at the request of the President by letter of May 5, 1941, which transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture functions previously assigned to the Division of Agriculture. Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, transferred all functions concerned with food production to the Food Production Administration and all functions concerned with food distribution to the Food Distribution Administration, both consolidated into the War Food Administration (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943. Other functions absorbed by other divisions of Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN (OEM).—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9095 of March 11, 1942, under the specific authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, to direct, manage, supervise, control, vest, administer, sell, and otherwise deal with foreign-owned property in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States. Terminated by Executive Order 9788 of October 14, 1946, and functions transferred to Department of Justice, effective October 15, 1946. Transfer made permanent by President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. (*See* Office of Alien Property, text.)

OFFICE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL.—Established as an independent executive agency by the act of April 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 U. S. C. 852), renewing the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 U. S. C. 828-851), for a period of 2 years to continue functions of Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of the Interior (*see* appendix A). Successive legislation on April 24, 1943, and May 21, 1943 (57 Stat. 68, 57 Stat. 82; 15 U. S. C. 828-851), continued functions to August 24, 1943, at which time the Office was terminated.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP.—Established by Executive Order 8985 of December 19, 1941, to censor communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country. Terminated by Executive Order 9631 of September 28, 1945, effective November 15, 1945.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8757 of May 20, 1941, as amended, to assure effective coordination of Federal relations with State and local governments engaged in the furtherance of war programs; to provide for necessary cooperation with State and local governments with respect to measures for adequate protection of the civilian population in war emergencies; and to facilitate participation by all persons in war programs. Abolished by Executive Order 9562 of June 4, 1945, effective at the close of business June 30, 1945.

OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT.—*See* Contract Settlement, Office of, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—*See* Office of Inter-American Affairs, Appendix A.

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—*See* Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PURCHASES.—Established by order of Council of National Defense approved June 27, 1940, to determine most economical and effective methods of purchase of repetitive items common to several agencies and to assign the purchase function to the agency or agencies best qualified to perform it. Order creating the Office revoked January 7, 1941, and records transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES (OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT).—Established by Executive Order 8890, of September 3, 1941, to

supersede the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, set up by the Council of National Defense November 28, 1940, to coordinate all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense, including those aspects of education under the Federal Security Agency. Abolished by Executive Order 9338, of April 29, 1943, and functions, duties, powers, personnel, property, records, and funds transferred to the Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by the same order.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION.—Established in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8989 of December 18, 1941, in order to "define further the functions and duties of the OEM with respect to the state of war and to assure maximum utilization of the domestic transportation facilities of the Nation for the successful prosecution of the war." This Office assumed the duties formerly vested in the Transportation Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Terminated by Executive Order 10065 of July 6, 1949, effective July 1, 1949, pursuant to provisions of the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, as amended (62 Stat. 342; 50 U. S. C. App. 645).

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY.—*See* Mutual Security Agency, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADVISER TO NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL.—Created by Executive Order 6240 of August 3, 1933, in connection with Executive Council, which was later consolidated with the National Emergency Council. All records, papers, and property used in preparation of statistical and economic summaries were transferred to Central Statistical Board (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 7003 of April 8, 1935.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION.—Established within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942, to control so far as possible the inflationary tendencies and the vast dislocations attendant thereon which threatened the military effort and domestic economic structure. Abolished by Executive Order 9620 of September 20, 1945, and functions transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Reestablished within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9699, of February 21, 1946. Transferred by Executive Order 9762 of July 25, 1946, to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Functions of the Director were transferred to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary

Controls (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.—*See* Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.—Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 204, effective July 1, 1939.

Those functions, duties, and powers of the Federal Security Administrator administered by the Office of Education relating to loans to students in technical and professional fields, education, and training defense workers, and visual aids for war training were transferred to the War Manpower Commission (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.—Established within Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939. On February 28, 1941, the President reallocated funds already made available to the Council of National Defense (*see* Appendix A), for administrative and operating expenses of OEM and its constituent agencies. OEM had certain stated functions which were performed under the direction of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management (*see* Appendix A). OEM, primarily a framework within which various civilian war agencies were established, is at present inactive.

OFFICE OF EXPORT CONTROL (BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE).—*See* Administrator of Export Control, appendix A.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES.—Established in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8922, of October 24, 1941, to facilitate dissemination of factual information to the citizens of this country on progress of defense effort and on defense policies and activities. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942.

OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION (INTERIOR).—Established by Executive Order 9204 of July 21, 1942, for the purpose (1) of developing and assuring sustained production of aquatic food supplies essential to the conduct of the war and (2) of coordinating the policies, plans, and programs relating to war that affect the fishery industries and the aquatic food supplies of the United States, its Territories, and possessions. The order designated the Secretary of the Interior as Fishery Coordinator. Terminated by Executive Order 9649 of October 29, 1945.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION (STATE).—Established by Departmental Order of June 24, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations. Abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) in the Office for Emergency Management.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS (STATE).—As announced by the White House on November 21, 1942, the office was organized to plan and administer measures for relief and rehabilitation abroad of victims of war, including the provision of food, housing, clothing, and medical supplies, in territories occupied by the armed forces of the United Nations. Consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established that agency.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS.—Created July 1, 1939, to perform functions formerly exercised by National Emergency Council abolished pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Established as administrative unit of Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, to prepare reports concerning programs of Federal agencies, check on accomplishments, and recommend steps to overcome obstacles. Act of June 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 247), authorized annual appropriations for OGR. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) in the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942. Reestablished within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, which transferred to it the functions of the Media Programming Division and the Motion Picture Division of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and the functions transferred from the Bureau of Special Services of the Office of War Information to the Bureau of the Budget by Executive Order 9608 of August 31, 1945. Subsequent to the enactment of the act approved July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 588), the functions of the OGR were restricted to advertising liaison, motion picture liaison, and the operation of the library, and liquidation of OGR was completed on June 30, 1948.

OFFICE OF HOME ECONOMICS (AGRICULTURE).—*See* Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER.—The position of Housing Expediter was first created within Office of War Mobiliza-

tion and Reconversion by letter of the President, dated December 12, 1945, to the first Housing Expediter asking him to assume such a role. As defined in Executive Order 9686 of January 26, 1946, the functions of the Housing Expediter were to carry out an emergency housing program. The Housing Expediter was confirmed in the position of National Housing Administrator on February 6, 1946.

Office of the Housing Expediter was established by Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 208; 50 App. U. S. C. 1822). Executive Order 9820, effective January 11, 1947, segregated functions of the Office of Housing Expediter and the National Housing Administrator.

Executive Order 9836 of March 22, 1947, effective April 1, 1947, transferred to OHE all housing functions of the Civilian Production Administration. Executive Order 9841 of April 23, 1947, transferred to the OHE all rent control functions of the Office of Temporary Controls, effective May 4, 1947.

Office terminated by Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, and functions transferred to Economic Stabilization Agency (see Office of Rent Stabilization, Appendix A) and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

OFFICE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—An order of the Council of National Defense, approved by the President August 16, 1940, established Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics. This Office was succeeded by Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, created in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8840 of July 30, 1941, to serve as coordination center of cultural and commercial relations with the other American republics. Name changed to Office of Inter-American Affairs by Executive Order 9532 of March 23, 1945. Executive Order 9608 of August 31, 1945, transferred to the Department of State the information functions. Terminated by Executive Order 9710 of April 10, 1946, and functions transferred to the Department of State, effective May 20, 1946, where it functioned as Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Transferred to Foreign Operations Administration (see Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan 7 of 1953.

OFFICE OF LAND USE COORDINATION (AGRICULTURE).—Established by Secretary's Memorandum 725 of July 12, 1937, to assist in coordinating the policies and administration of the Department's land use, water use, and credit activities within the Department, interdepartmentally, and with State agencies. Abolished January 1, 1944, by General Departmental Circular

21, functions to be administered by a Land Use Coordinator.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order 8926, of October 28, 1941, to replace the Division of Defense Aid Reports (see appendix A), established by Executive Order 8751, of May 2, 1941, within the Office for Emergency Management to administer the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31; 22 U. S. C. 411-19). The act, generally known as the Lend-Lease Act, provided for the manufacture, procurement, lending, leasing, transferring, or selling of defense articles for export to such nation whose defense the President found to be vital to the defense of the United States. Office consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9380, of September 25, 1943, which created that office.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS.—See National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, appendix A.

OFFICE OF PETROLEUM COORDINATOR FOR WAR (INTERIOR).—By Presidential letter of May 28, 1941, the Secretary of the Interior was designated Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, later approved Petroleum Coordinator for War by Presidential letter of April 20, 1942. Authorized to coordinate all Federal activities concerned with production, refining, transporting, and marketing of petroleum, particularly where those functions pertained to defense affairs. Executive Order 9276 of December 2, 1942, abolished the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and transferred its functions, records, personnel, property, and funds to the Petroleum Administration for War (see appendix A), established by the same order.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.—Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was created by Executive Order 8734 of April 11, 1941, combining the Price and Consumer Divisions of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to avoid inflation by stabilization of prices and rents, prevent speculation, profiteering, hoarding, and manipulation by regulating prices and pricing practices. Name changed to Office of Price Administration by Executive Order 8875 of August 28, 1941, which transferred Civilian Allocation Division to Office of Production Management (see appendix A). Additional legislation delegated other powers to the agency, such as rationing of scarce commodities to consumers. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary Controls (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, except Financial Reporting Division, which was transferred to Federal Trade Commission.

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (ESA).—Created by General Order 2 of the Economic Stabilization Administrator on January 24, 1951. The Director of Price Stabilization was provided for in Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, issued pursuant to the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798, 50 U. S. C. App. 2071 note). The Office served to establish price ceilings to stabilize the cost of living and the cost of production, both civilian and military, to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices. Terminated April 30, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order 10434 of February 6, 1953, and provisions of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT.—Established in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8629 of January 7, 1941, to formulate and execute in the public interest measures to increase and regulate production of defense materials and the provision of emergency plant facilities, and to insure effective coordination of Government activities toward those ends. Office abolished by Executive Order 9040 of January 24, 1942, and its personnel, records, property, and funds transferred to the War Production Board (*see* appendix A).

OFFICE OF RENT STABILIZATION (ESA).—Established by General Order 9 of the Economic Stabilization Administrator on July 31, 1951, pursuant to authority contained in the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 193, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1881 et seq.), and Executive Orders 10161 of September 9, 1950, and 10276 of July 31, 1951, to be responsible for the effective development and administration of an appropriate program of rent stabilization. The act approved April 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 23; 50 U. S. C. App. 1884 note), provided for the liquidation of the Office no later than July 31, 1953. Abolished by Executive Order 10475 of July 31, 1953, and functions transferred to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

OFFICE OF SALARY STABILIZATION (ESA).—*See* Salary Stabilization Board, Appendix A.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8807 of June 28, 1941, to assure adequate provision for research on scientific and medical problems relating to the national defense. Terminated by Executive Order 9913 of December 26, 1947, and all personnel, property, contracts, records, and

funds transferred to the National Military Establishment (*see* appendix A) for liquidation, effective December 31, 1947.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS.—Established by the act of March 31, 1947 (Sec. 1, 61 Stat. 31; 50 U. S. C. App. 321), to liquidate the Selective Service System (*see* appendix A) established by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 50 U. S. C. App. 301-318 note). Transferred to the newly created Selective Service System (*see* text) by Selective Service Act of 1948, approved June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 604; 50 U. S. C. App. 451).

OFFICE OF SOLID FUELS COORDINATOR FOR WAR.—*See* Solid Fuels Administration for War, appendix A.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.—By Military Order of June 13, 1942, the office of Coordinator of Information (*see* appendix A), exclusive of foreign information activities transferred to the Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, was designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Functions as modified by Executive Order 9312 of March 9, 1943, were to collect and analyze such strategic information as required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for military operations and planning and conducting special operations not assigned to other Government agencies. Executive Order 9621 of September 20, 1945, provided for the termination of the Office of Strategic Services, effective October 1, 1945, and for the distribution of its functions to the Department of State and the War Department.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.—On July 4, 1836, legislation was passed authorizing construction of the Treasury Building at Washington, D. C.; on July 6, an architect was appointed by the President. In 1853 a Construction Branch was created within the Treasury Department to handle matters pertaining to the construction of Federal buildings under the control of the Department. By September 30, 1855, this branch became known as the Bureau of Construction under control of the Supervising Architect. The Supervising Architect assumed the function of maintenance of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia and duties in connection with certain Federal buildings within the District of Columbia. Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, created Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury became one of the offices of Public Buildings Branch of the Division. Office of the Supervising Architect was transferred to Federal Works Agency under

Reorganization Plan I when Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division, Bureau of Buildings Management of National Park Service, Department of the Interior, so far as the latter was concerned with the operation of public buildings for other departments or agencies, and United States Housing Corporation (*see* appendix A) were consolidated into Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) of Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

OFFICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY.—Established in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department pursuant to Executive Order 9425 of February 19, 1944, and of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, under general direction of the Surplus Property Board established by the same legislation, to conduct the organization and procedures of field offices providing for disposal of Government surplus property. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9541 of April 19, 1945, effective May 1, 1945. Terminated by Executive Order 9643 of October 19, 1945, and activities and personnel transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective November 5, 1945, where they were continued under the War Assets Corporation (*see* Appendix A).

OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS.—Established within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, consolidating into one agency the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of Price Administration, and Civilian Production Administration. Executive Order 9836 of March 22, 1947, transferred from Civilian Production Administration of the OTC to the Housing Expediter all functions with respect to Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, effective April 1, 1947. An act of Congress approved March 31, 1947 (Sec. 3, 61 Stat. 36; 50 U. S. C. App. 983 note), transferred from Office of Price Administration of the OTC to the Secretary of Agriculture all functions with respect to distribution and price of sugar and sugar products.

Executive Order 9841 of April 23, 1947, provided for redistribution of remaining functions and for the termination of OTC, effective June 1, 1947. Rent control functions transferred to Housing Expediter, effective May 4. Price control over rice transferred to Secretary of Agriculture, effective May 4. Office of Price Administration functions relative to claims and overpayments in connection with subsidies and relative to price adjustments under certain Federal contracts transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective May 4. Civilian Production Administration functions

transferred for liquidation to Department of Commerce, effective May 1. All other functions transferred for liquidation to Department of Commerce, effective June 1, 1947.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, to consolidate into one agency war information functions of the Government—foreign and domestic. The order consolidated Office of Facts and Figures, Office of Government Reports, the Division of Information of the Office for Emergency Management, and Foreign Information Service, Outpost, Publications, and Pictorial Branches of the Coordinator of Information Authorized to formulate and carry out, through use of press, radio, motion pictures, and other facilities, information programs designed to provide an intelligent understanding, at home and abroad, of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the Government. Abolished by Executive Order 9608 of August 31, 1945. The Bureau of Special Services (*see* Office of Government Reports, appendix A) and functions with respect to the review of publications of Federal agencies were transferred to the Bureau of the Budget. Foreign information activities were transferred to the Department of State.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION.—Established by Executive Order 9347 of May 27, 1943. Transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by Executive Order 9488 of October 3, 1944. (*See* paragraph below.)

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION.—Established pursuant to act approved October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788; 50 U. S. C. App. 1651 note). Successor to Office of War Mobilization, established by Executive Order 9347 of May 27, 1943, to develop unified programs and established policies for the maximum use of the Nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for effective use of national manpower not in the armed forces and for the adjustment of civilian economy, and to formulate reconversion plans to meet problems arising out of the transition from war to peace. Consolidated with other agencies by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, to form Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A), established by the same order. Media Programming Division and Motion Picture Division transferred to Office of Government Reports (*see* appendix A), reestablished by the same order; certain other functions transferred to the President and the Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION ADVISORY BOARD—Created by act approved October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788, 50 U. S. C. App. 1651 note), to advise the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion and to make appropriate recommendations. Transferred to Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A) by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946.

OFFICIAL REGISTER—Section 2 of act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1105; 44 U. S. C. 48, 280a), vested the function of preparing Official Register in Director of the Census. This function was transferred from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to Civil Service Commission by section 10 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. Act of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956; 5 U. S. C. 654), which repealed section 2 of the act of March 3, 1925, provides that Register be compiled and published each year by Civil Service Commission and contain list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government the salaries of which are paid from Treasury of the United States, with Register showing name, official title, salary, compensation and emoluments, legal residence, and place of employment. Register does not list postmasters or assistant postmasters, or officers of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps unless assigned as administrative officers.

PANAMA CANAL—Operation of piers at Atlantic and Pacific terminals transferred to Panama Railroad by Executive Order 7021 of April 19, 1935, operations carried on with funds of Panama Railroad. Panama Canal reestablished as the Canal Zone Government by act approved September 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038; T. 2 Canal Zone Code 5, 6, 81, 82) (*See* text.)

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Incorporated April 7, 1849, by New York State Legislature. Operated under private control until 1881, when the original French Canal Co. acquired most of its stock. This company and its successor, the New Panama Canal Co., operated the railroad as a common carrier and also as an adjunct in attempts to construct a canal. In 1904 their shares of stock in the Panama Railroad Co. passed to the ownership of the United States as a part of the assets of the New Panama Canal Co., which were purchased under the Spooner Act of June 28, 1902 (34 Stat. 481). Remaining shares were purchased from private owners in 1905. Pursuant to requirements of the Government Corporation Control Act, approved December 6, 1945, The Panama Railroad Company was reincorporated by act of June

29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1075; Temp. Sup. 9 to Cum. Sup. 2, Canal Zone Code). Reestablished as the Panama Canal Company by act approved September 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038; T. 2 Canal Zone Code 5, 6, 81, 82). (*See* text.)

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION—Created by act approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322) to maintain Perry's victory memorial at Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio. By act approved June 2, 1936, administration of the Memorial was transferred to National Park Service under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. By the terms of this act the Commission was terminated and its membership reconstituted as a board advisory to the Secretary of the Interior in the future administration of the Memorial.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE (INTERIOR)—Created under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U. S. C. App. 2061) by Secretary's Order 2591 of October 3, 1950, pursuant to Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, and continued by Order 2614 of January 25, 1951, pursuant to provisions of Executive Order 10200 of January 3, 1951, and DPA Delegation 1 of January 24, 1951, to administer program for development and execution of policies and programs for meeting military, Government, industrial, and civilian requirements for petroleum and gas. Abolished April 30, 1954, by Secretary's Order 2755 of April 23, 1954.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR—Established by Executive Order 9276 of December 2, 1942, which abolished the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War (*see* appendix A) and transferred functions to new Administration. Purpose was to coordinate and centralize the war policies and activities of the Government relating to petroleum and to provide adequate supplies of petroleum for the successful prosecution of the war and for other essential purposes. Terminated by Executive Order 9718 of May 3, 1946, effective May 8, 1946.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD—Created by the Secretary of the Interior on September 11, 1933, as the code authority for the petroleum industry except in labor matters. Terminated March 31, 1936, under provisions of Executive Order 7076 of June 15, 1935. Under authority of the Connally law approved February 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 30), the President on December 1, 1937 (Executive Order 7756), designated and appointed the Secretary of the Interior as agent of the President to execute powers and functions vested in the President by the act (except sec. 4) and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to

establish a Petroleum Conservation Division, among other things, to assist in administering the act. Records of Petroleum Administrative Board and Petroleum Labor Policy Board housed with Petroleum Conservation Division (now Oil and Gas Division) acting as custodian for the Secretary of the Interior.

PETROLEUM LABOR POLICY BOARD—On October 10, 1933, the Planning and Coordination Committee recommended in a letter to Secretary of the Interior, who was the Administrator of the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry, that a bipartisan labor advisory board be established to aid him in supervision and enforcement of labor provisions of the petroleum code. The Administrator approved the recommendation and established a board of seven members. Acting on recommendation of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, the Administrator on December 19, 1933, reorganized Petroleum Labor Policy Board by making it nonpartisan. By order of March 8, 1935, the Administrator confirmed creation of this Board. Terminated on March 31, 1936, when Petroleum Administrative Board was abolished by Executive Order 7076 of June 15, 1935. (See Petroleum Administrative Board, above.)

PETROLEUM RESERVES CORPORATION.—See War Assets Corporation, appendix A.

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION.—Established in Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9789 of October 14, 1946, as amended by Executive Order 9818, of January 7, 1947, for the purpose of executing the provisions of the Philippine Property Act of 1946, which provided "for the retention by the United States Government . . . of real and personal property within the Philippines now owned or later acquired and for the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, in the Philippines, subsequent to independence," such property to be transferred to the Republic of the Philippines under specific statutory conditions. Administration abolished and functions transferred to Department of Justice by Executive Order 10254 of June 15, 1951, effective June 29, 1951, issued pursuant to the General Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 699), approved September 6, 1950.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION.—Created by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, approved April 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 128; 50 U. S. C. App. 1751 note), to make compensation for physical loss or destruction of or damage to certain kinds of property, public and private, in the Philippines occurring after December 7, 1941, and before October 1, 1945, as a result of World War II. Ceased to exist on March

31, 1951, pursuant to provisions of General Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 699).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—The offices of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General abolished by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1949, effective August 20, 1949. The Plan provided for a Deputy Postmaster General and four Assistant Postmasters General.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE.—Established by act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 979; 3 U. S. C. 101 note), to study problem of providing adequate space for White House Office and other agencies of Executive Office of the President. Terminated June 30, 1957, pursuant to act of January 25, 1957 (71 Stat. 4).

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON INTERNAL SECURITY AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.—Established in the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 10207 of January 23, 1951, to make a thorough examination of the laws, practices, and procedures concerning the protection of our Nation against treason, espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities, and of the operation of and any need for changes in such laws, practices, and procedures. Executive Order 10207 was revoked by Executive Order 10305 of November 14, 1951, thereby terminating the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Established by act of July 26, 1956 (70 Stat. 676; 20 U. S. C. 331 note), to study major problems relating to post-high school education in the United States; to stimulate active and systematic attack on the problems, and to develop, through studies and conferences, proposals in this educational field. Terminated December 31, 1957. Certain activities continued by the Division of Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education.

PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD.—Established by Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, to succeed the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies established by Presidential letter on March 13, 1941, to control in the interest of the furtherance of war purpose, all solicitations, sales of merchandise or services, collections, receipts, and distribution of funds and contributions for charities for foreign and domestic relief from war created needs. Terminated by Executive Order 9723 of May 14, 1946, effective May 15, 1946. (See Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, text.)

PRICE DECONTROL BOARD.—Established by the Price Control Extension Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 669; 50 U. S. C. App. 901a note), approved July 25, 1946, to review

appeals from decontrol petitions in accordance with authority contained in sections 1A (e), (g), and (h) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U. S. C. App. 901 et seq. note). The Price Control Act of 1946 extended the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, to June 30, 1947.

PRIORITIES BOARD—Created by order of the Council of National Defense, approved October 18, 1940, and by Executive Order 8572 of October 21, 1940, to establish policies governing operation of the priorities system. Order revoked on January 7, 1941.

PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION—Under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and of Executive Orders 7194 of September 26, 1935, 7202 of September 28, 1935, and 7649 of June 29, 1937, functioned from September 26, 1935, to September 30, 1940. Studied prison systems and prison employment problems in some 30 States and made reports to the President and State authorities. Co-operated in reorganization of a number of these State prison systems. Terminated by lack of further appropriation.

PROCESSING TAX (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION)—Function of collecting taxes from processors of agricultural products for payment of rental and assistance payments to farmers cooperating in crop control programs was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 6, 1936. Payment of such rental and assistance payments to cooperating farmers under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act (48 Stat. 1275), the Bankhead Cotton Act (48 Stat. 598), and the Potato Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 750) was discontinued by repeal of these laws through passage of an act approved February 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1106). The sum of \$296,185,000 was appropriated in an act approved February 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1109), to continue meeting obligations and commitments theretofore contracted.

PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW (TREASURY)—Established in Treasury Department pursuant to title VII of the Revenue Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1652, 7 U. S. C. 623, 644-659), with jurisdiction to review allowance or disallowance of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a claim for refund of an amount paid by or collected from any claimant as processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and to determine the amount of refund due any claimant with respect to such claim. Abolished by section 510 of Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 967, 26 U. S. C. 7441) and records transferred to The Tax Court of the United States.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS—Function of editing and distributing proclamations and Executive orders was transferred from Department of State to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives, by Executive Order 7298 of February 18, 1936, effective March 12, 1936.

PROCLAMATIONS AND TREATIES—Duty of Secretary of State of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in newspaper in District of Columbia, as provided for in act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 105, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 321), abolished by Reorganization Plan 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT SERVICE (OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES)—Establishment approved by the President on October 30, 1941. Transferred from the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942. Transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by Executive Order 9617 of September 19, 1945, which terminated the War Manpower Commission.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION—*See* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE)—Created by Secretary of Agriculture's memorandum 1118 of August 18, 1945 (under authority of sec. 22 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, Executive Order 9577 of June 29, 1945, and related Executive orders), to have responsibility for programs relating to defense functions delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, with respect to food, farm equipment, and fertilizer, adjustment, price support, foreign supply, foreign purchase, stabilization of sugar production and marketing, International Wheat Agreement, school lunch, marketing research, marketing services, marketing regulation, transportation, and warehousing. Department reorganization under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supplement 4, of November 2, 1953, transferred functions to other units of the Department.

PROSECUTION OR DEFENSE OF CASES FOR OR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—As to any case referred to Department of Justice for prosecution or defense in the courts, including the prosecution or defense of claims and demands by or against the Government, function of decision whether and in what manner to prosecute, or to defend, or to compromise, or to appeal, or to abandon prosecution or defense, and functions of supervising work of United States attorneys and marshals and clerks in connection therewith, previously exercised by any agency or officer, was ordered by

section 5 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, to be transferred to Department of Justice, effective March 2, 1934. Deferred as to legal work of Veterans' Administration in connection with defense of suits until September 10, 1933, by Executive Order 6222 of July 27, 1933. Deferred to October 10, 1933, as to function of Office of General Counsel of Bureau of Internal Revenue, by Executive Order 6244 of August 8, 1933.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION.—Established as a part of Federal Works Agency under provisions of section 303 of Reorganization Plan I of 1939, to design and construct, manage, protect, and control buildings, both federally owned and leased, in which are provided housing accommodations for activities of the Government that are not conducted upon military or special service reservations. Abolished by section 103 (b) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U. S. C. 630b), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* Public Buildings Service, GSA, text).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BRANCH OF THE PROCUREMENT DIVISION (TREASURY).—Organized in Procurement Division by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, with responsibility for administrative, technical, and clerical functions incident to design and construction of Federal buildings. Consolidated with Branch of Buildings Management of National Park Service to form Public Buildings Administration (*see* paragraph above) in Federal Works Agency, under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 303, effective July 1, 1939.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.—Established pursuant to act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 328; 40 U. S. C. 1 note), to investigate and report on public buildings needed in the District of Columbia; to have control and allotment of space in public buildings owned or leased by the United States in the District of Columbia, with certain exceptions. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Department of the Interior, by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Amended by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933. Functions, employees, and records transferred to Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) of Federal Works Agency under Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 303, effective July 1, 1939.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Established by act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 983; 40 U. S. C. 2 note), by consolidation of Public Buildings and Grounds under Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and of-

fice of Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. Abolished, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (name changed to National Park Service), by section 2 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933; amended by Executive Order 6227 of July 27, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—Had its origin in act of Congress approved July 16, 1798. Transferred from Department of the Treasury to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 205.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION.—*See* Bureau of Public Roads, Appendix A.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY).—*See* Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, appendix A.

PUBLIC WORKS ADVANCE PLANNING.—Functions of General Services Administration under act of October 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 841; 40 U. S. C. 451), title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791; 50 U. S. C. App. 1671 note), and title II of the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1125; 42 U. S. C. 1521), transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorganization Plan 17 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

PUBLIC WORKS EMERGENCY HOUSING CORPORATION.—Created by Executive Order 6470 of November 29, 1933, as an agency of the public works program in connection with low-cost housing and slum clearance; incorporated under laws of State of Delaware. Without ever having functioned, it was abolished and liquidated as of August 14, 1935, by the filing of a certificate of surrender of corporate rights before payment of any part of the capital stock.

PUBLIC WORKS EMERGENCY LEASING CORPORATION.—Incorporated January 3, 1934, under the laws of Delaware by direction of the Administrator of Public Works to enable Federal Government to construct projects under public works program and lease them to State or local public agencies, with or without right of purchase. Filed certificate of dissolution with Secretary of State of Delaware on January 2, 1935, thus ending its existence.

PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF COMMISSION.—Created by act approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067), to attend relief to the people of Puerto Rico affected by the great hurricane. No loans made after June 30, 1934, and Commission abolished June 3, 1935, by Public Resolution 22 (49 Stat. 320). Functions, employees, and records transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior. Public Reso-

tutions 59 and 60 (49 Stat 926, 928), August 27, 1935, authorized compositions and adjustments to be made in loans. Subsequent to June 30, 1946, collection work was performed in the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. Following liquidation of that agency, the remaining collection functions were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to act of July 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 525). (See Office of Territories, text)

PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION (Interior).—Established by Executive Order 7057 of May 28, 1935, to administer projects for providing relief and for increasing employment in Puerto Rico, with emphasis on rehabilitation of the Island's agricultural economy. Liquidated as of February 15, 1955, pursuant to act of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584).

RADIO DIVISION.—Established by National Emergency Council on July 1, 1938, to act as liaison between broadcasting companies and all Federal agencies and officials. Transferred to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, by Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 201 (a), effective July 1, 1939. Terminated on June 30, 1940.

RAILROAD AND AIRLINE WAGE BOARD.—Established by General Order 7, of September 27, 1951, revised, of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, pursuant to section 403 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 2061), to determine substantive policies necessary to carry out the wage and salary stabilization program with respect to employees subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended. Terminated April 30, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order 10434 of February 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.—Created as a body corporate by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and formally organized and its operations begun on February 2, 1932. Purposes of the Corporation were to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, to encourage small business, to help in maintaining the economic stability of the country, and to assist in promoting maximum employment and production.

The RFC was grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of

Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801). The act approved June 30, 1947 (Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U. S. C. 1801), abolished the Federal Loan Agency and all functions were assumed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Board of Directors of the RFC, established by the RFC Act approved January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), was abolished by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1951 and functions transferred to the Administrator and the Loan Policy Board, established by the same Plan, effective April 30, 1951.

The act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230; 15 U. S. C. 603 note), provided for RFC succession until June 30, 1954, and for termination of its lending powers on September 28, 1953. Reorganization Plan 2 of 1954 assigned to appropriate agencies for liquidation certain functions of RFC. See also Executive Order 10539 of June 22, 1954.

Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957 abolished Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transferred its remaining functions to Housing and Home Finance Agency, General Services Administration, Small Business Administration, and Department of the Treasury, effective June 30, 1957.

RFC MORTGAGE COMPANY.—See The RFC Mortgage Company.

RECORDER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE (Interior).—Office of Recorder of the General Land Office, which was created by section 4 of the act of July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111), was abolished by section 4 of Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, the functions of the Recorder to be exercised by officers or employees of General Land Office. (See Bureau of Land Management, text.)

REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS (State).—Provided for by act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631; 22 U. S. C. 601-616), amended by act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1244; 22 U. S. C. 611). Duties performed by Office of Arms and Munitions Control. Functions transferred to Division of Controls and later to Division of Foreign Activity Correlation. Pursuant to the First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 838; 50 U. S. C. App. 601-622), functions transferred to Department of Justice by Executive Order 9176, May 29, 1942.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—Established within the Department of Defense by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 171i), to prepare a complete and integrated program of research and development for military purposes. Abolished and functions vested in the Secretary of Defense by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.—Established by act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682; 24 U. S. C. 161-165), as the Government Hospital for the Insane; became St. Elizabeths Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309; 24 U. S. C. 165). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A) by section 11 (a) of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD (ESA).—Established May 10, 1951, by General Order 8 of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, to be responsible for salary stabilization functions pursuant to title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 2101-2110). Stabilization program administered by Office of Salary Stabilization. Terminated April 30, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order 10434 of February 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE FUNCTIONS ON FEDERAL RESERVATIONS OR IN DEFENSE AREAS.—Functions under act of September 10, 1949 (63 Stat. 697; 20 U. S. C. 236-244, 251 et seq.), transferred from General Services Administrator to Federal Security Administrator (*see* Federal Security Agency, Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan 16 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

SCREW THREAD COMMISSION.—*See* National Screw Thread Commission, Appendix A

SECOND EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authorized by Executive Order 6638 of March 9, 1934. Abolished by Executive Order 7365 of May 7, 1936. Records of the Bank were ordered to be transferred to and preserved by the Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* text and appendix A), effective June 30, 1936.

SEED LOAN OFFICE (AGRICULTURE).—Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by section 5 (d) of Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933. (*See* Crop Production Loan Office, appendix A.)

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM.—Established by Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885, 50 U. S. C. App. 301-318 note) to put into effect the plan for selective service as adopted by Congress in section 5 (b) of the National Defense Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 763, 10 U. S. C. 34; now covered in 70A Stat. 161, 10 U. S. C. 3032) providing for plans for national defense and the use of military and naval forces for that purpose, and for the mobilization of the manhood of the Nation and its material resources in an emergency.

Originally a separate component of the Government responsible directly to the President, Selective Service was placed under jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9279 of December 5, 1942, and became known as the Bureau of Selective Service. By virtue of Executive Order 9410 of December 23, 1943, effective December 5, 1943, the Service was made a separate agency directly responsible to the President under the name Selective Service System. Transferred for liquidation to the Office of Selective Service Records (*see* Appendix A) by the act of March 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 31; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 321 et seq.). (*See also* Selective Service System, text.)

SHIPBUILDING STABILIZATION COMMITTEE (LABOR).—Originally organized by National Defense Advisory Commission in 1940. In August 1942 it was established by War Production Board to aid in the stabilization of basic wage rates and certain working conditions in the shipbuilding industry. Executive Order 9656 of November 15, 1945, transferred Committee to Department of Labor from Civilian Production Administration, the successor agency to War Production Board. Dissolved June 30, 1947.

SILK TEXTILE WORK ASSIGNMENT BOARD.—The President, in Executive Order 6875 of October 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for the Silk Textile Industry which provided that Textile Labor Relations Board appoint a Silk Textile Work Assignment Board in order to develop a plan for the regulation of work assignments. Expired June 15, 1935, by reason of having completed the work for which it was established.

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION.—Established by section 714 of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (65 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App. 2163a), to encourage small business concerns to make the greatest possible contribution toward defense production. Terminated July 31, 1953, pursuant to section 11 of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1953 (67 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App. 2163a, 2166). Pursuant to the act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230; 15 U. S. C. 647), functions relating to liquidation were transferred to Small Business Administration by Executive Order 10504 of December 1, 1953, effective November 30, 1953.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION.—Created by act of Congress approved June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351; 50 U. S. C. 1104 note), to ensure that small business concerns be most efficiently and effectively utilized in the production of articles, equipment, supplies, and material for both war and essential civilian purposes. Executive Order 9665 of December 27, 1945, trans-

ferred its functions to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Department of Commerce, effective January 28, 1946. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1947 (Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U. S. C. 1801).

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD.—Established under provisions of Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620; 42 U. S. C. 301 et seq.), approved August 14, 1935, and became part of Federal Security Agency in accordance with the President's Reorganization Plan I, effective July 1, 1939. Responsibilities included general determination of policies and specific action in administering a system of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, providing for grants by the Federal Government to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the needy blind; supervising State administration of unemployment compensation. Abolished by the President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to the Federal Security Administrator. (See Social Security Administration, text.)

SOIL EROSION INVESTIGATIONS AND SOIL EROSION NURSERIES (AGRICULTURE).—Soil erosion investigations previously conducted by Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and soil erosion nurseries of Bureau of Plant Industry were transferred to Soil Erosion Service (see paragraph below) by order of the Secretary March 27, 1935.

SOIL EROSION SERVICE (INTERIOR).—Administrator of Public Works authorized by sections 202 and 203 (a), National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 201; 16 U. S. C. 590e), to establish program for prevention of soil or coastal erosion. On August 25, 1933, allotment was made to Department of the Interior for soil conservation work, and, following this, Soil Erosion Service was established as a bureau. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by administrative order of March 25, 1935, signed by the Secretary of the Interior. Became Soil Conservation Service by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, April 27, 1935, pursuant to provisions of Soil Erosion Act (49 Stat. 163; 16 U. S. C. 590 a-c).

SOIL FERTILITY AND SOIL MICROBIOLOGY WORK (AGRICULTURE).—Transferred from Bureau of Chemistry and Soils to Bureau of Plant Industry (see Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A) by authority of 1936 Agricultural Appropriation Act (49 Stat. 258).

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS.—Functions of Soil Conservation Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on lands under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior were transferred from Department

of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by section 6 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

SOLICITOR FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Commerce by section 7 of Executive Order 6166, approved June 10, 1933.

SOLICITOR FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Labor by section 7 of Executive Order 6166, June 10, 1933.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—For the exercise of such of his functions as were not transferred to Department of Justice by section 5 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, the Solicitor of the Treasury was transferred from Department of Justice to Treasury Department by the same section, effective August 10, 1933. Office of Solicitor of the Treasury abolished by section 512 of Revenue Act of 1934, approved May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 758; 31 U. S. C. 195), and functions transferred to General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, effective June 20, 1934.

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR.—Established in Department of the Interior by Executive Order 9332 of April 19, 1943. Absorbed Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War originally established as Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for National Defense pursuant to Presidential letter of November 5, 1941, later changed by letter of the President dated May 25, 1942. Centralized Government policies and activities pertaining to bituminous and anthracite coals and certain other solid fuels, and acted as liaison between solid fuels industries and Government agencies on fuel questions under its jurisdiction. Terminated by Executive Order 9847 of May 6, 1947, effective June 30, 1947.

SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN TRADE.—Established by Executive Order 6651 of March 23, 1934, to coordinate information and statistics on foreign trade collected by any department or agency of the Federal Government. Ceased to function at expiration of National Recovery Administration.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 6173 of June 16, 1933, to effectuate policy set forth in title I of National Industrial Recovery Act. Membership, functions, records, and duties absorbed by National Emergency Council (see appendix A) under terms of Executive Order 6513 of December 18, 1933.

SPECIAL MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—Established by act of April 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 149), to hear and determine claims against the Republic of Mexico. Terminated by Executive Order 7909, dated June 15, 1938, the work for which it was created having been completed.

STATUTES AT LARGE AND OTHER MATTERS (STATE).—Reorganization Plan 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, transferred from the Department of State to Administrator of General Services all functions concerning publication of United States Statutes at Large, acts and joint resolutions in slip form, and amendments to the Constitution; electoral votes for President and Vice President; and Territorial papers.

STATUTES, STATE—Duty of Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the States, as provided for in act of September 23, 1789 (R. S. 206), abolished by Reorganization Plan 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS, DIVISION OF—See Division of Subsistence Homesteads, appendix A.

SUGAR DIVISION (AGRICULTURE).—Agricultural Adjustment Administration, created pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U. S. C. 601), was authorized by the Sugar Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 903, 7 U. S. C. 1100), to determine annually the sugar requirements of consumers in the United States and to fix marketing or import quotas for the various sugar producing areas, domestic and foreign, supplying this market. Sugar Division became independent division of Agriculture as a result of Secretary's Memorandum 783, effective October 16, 1938, as amended. Placed under the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, where it functioned as the Sugar Agency. Functions transferred to the Food Distribution Administration by Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, as amended by Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943. Functions absorbed by Production and Marketing Administration (see Appendix A) pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1118 of August 18, 1945.

SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION (AGRICULTURE)—Created by Secretary's Memorandum 1190 of March 31, 1947, under authority of Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, approved March 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 35; 50 U. S. C. App. 981 et seq. note), for purpose of regulating distribution and price of sugar and sugar products (functions formerly administered by OPA). Ceased to function March 31, 1948, when authority expired.

SUPERVISOR OF EXHIBITS.—Created by Department of the Interior as an integral part thereof, performing duties in connection with design, preparation, and installation of exhibits. Abolished in 1941 because of lack of appropriations.

SUPPLY PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS BOARD—Established within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 8875 of August 28, 1941 (which order abolished the Priorities Board of the Office of Production Management), to assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevant factors involved in the supply and allocation of materials and commodities among various phases of the defense program and competing civilian demands. Abolished by Executive Order 9024 of January 16, 1942, and functions and powers transferred to War Production Board (see appendix A).

SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION.—Established by President's Reorganization Plan III, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating administrative functions and responsibilities in connection with market expansion and marketing agreements programs previously vested in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the former Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidated with other agencies (including the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) into the Agricultural Marketing Administration (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942.

SURPLUS PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION—See Surplus War Property Administration, below.

SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD—See Surplus War Property Administration, below.

SURPLUS PROPERTY OFFICE (INTERIOR).—Established within the Division of Territories and Island Possessions under regulation 1 of the Surplus Property Board, April 2, 1945, to carry out surplus property disposition in the territorial areas. Transferred to War Assets Administration (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9828 of February 21, 1947, effective February 23, 1947.

SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION—Established within Office of War Mobilization by Executive Order 9425 of February 19, 1944, to supervise and direct the handling and disposition of surplus war property. The Administration ceased to exist upon establishment of the Surplus Property Board by the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 768; 50 U. S. C. 1614 note). An act approved September 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533, 50 App. U. S. C. 1614a note), established within the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Surplus Property Administration, under a Surplus Property Administrator, and abolished the Surplus Property Board. Executive Order 9689 of February 1, 1946, merged domestic functions of Surplus Property Administration into War Assets Corporation (see War

Assets Administration, appendix A) under Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Foreign functions were transferred to Department of State. Transfers made permanent by part V of President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (STATE).—Transferred from State Department to Mutual Security Agency by Executive Order 10458 of June 1, 1953, then to Foreign Operations Administration (see Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan 7 of 1953.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT.—Provided for within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 10297 of October 9, 1951, to assist and advise the President concerning telecommunications policies and programs. Executive Order 10297 revoked and functions transferred to Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization by Executive Order 10460 of June 16, 1953.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH REGULATION.—Regulatory authority over telephone and telegraph communication transferred from Interstate Commerce Commission to Federal Communications Commission by Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 47 U. S. C. 151-52).

TERRITORIAL PAPERS, TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS CONCERNING.—See Statutes at Large, appendix A

TEXTILE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BOARD.—Created by administrative order of June 28, 1934. Abolished by Executive Order 6858 of September 26, 1934, which created Textile Labor Relations Board in connection with Department of Labor. Textile Labor Relations Board went out of existence July 1, 1937, and functions were absorbed by Conciliation Service in the Department (see Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, text).

THE RFC MORTGAGE COMPANY.—Organized under the laws of Maryland on March 14, 1935, pursuant to section 5c of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended, added by the act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1; 15 U. S. C. 606i), to aid in the maintenance of a market for sound mortgages on urban income-producing properties when credit was not otherwise available at reasonable rates and terms, and in maintenance of a market for mortgages insured under titles I, II, and VI of the National Housing Act, as amended, and for home loans guaranteed or insured under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 4, section 402 (c), effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9041 of February 24,

1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Congress approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U. S. C. 1801).

All assets and liabilities, together with all documents, books of account, and records transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see Appendix A) by act approved June 30, 1947 (sec. 203, 61 Stat. 207; 15 U. S. C. 604 note).

TRAINING FUNCTIONS (UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION).—Those functions of the Maritime Commission pertaining to establishing, developing, and operating the United States Maritime Service and the cadet officer training program, together with other duties, functions and equipment in connection therewith, were transferred to the Commandant of the Coast Guard by Executive Order 9083 of February 27, 1942. Executive Order 9198 of July 11, 1942, further transferred these functions to the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration (see appendix A).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Reorganization Plan III (sec. 1 (d)) abolished office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury which was then vacant, and transferred the functions, rights, powers, and duties to Fiscal Assistant Secretary, effective June 30, 1940.

TRUSTEES OF THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY.—Established by section 205 of joint resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1063), to receive gifts and bequests of personal property and to hold and administer the same as trust funds for the benefit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104 (a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381; 44 U. S. C. 391). Abolished by act of March 15, 1958 (72 Stat. 34). Library to be operated by General Services Administration (see text).

TYPHUS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Established in the War Department by Executive Order 9285 of December 24, 1942, to formulate and effectuate a program for the study of typhus fever and the control thereof both within and outside the United States when it became a threat to the military population. Abolished June 30, 1946, by Executive Order 9687 of January 17, 1946.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION.—Board of Mediation was provided for by act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577). Abolished by act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1193; 45 U. S. C. 154), and superseded by National Mediation Board.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—The title of President of the United States Civil Service Commission.

office of Executive Director and Chief Examiner and the office of Secretary of the Commission abolished by Reorganization Plan 5 of 1949. The Plan provided for a Chairman and an Executive Director.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.—Transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Navy Department by Executive Order 8929 of November 1, 1941. Returned to Treasury Department by Executive Order 9666 of December 28, 1945, effective January 1, 1946.

U. S. COMMERCIAL COMPANY.—Created March 27, 1942, as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Activities included operation of certain special export-import projects for the Army, Department of State, and other sponsoring agencies in connection with liberated and occupied areas. Also engaged in a program involving the economic development of certain Pacific Islands for the Navy Department. Executive Order 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred the Company to the Office of Economic Warfare, which, by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration. Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, returned its functions to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, where it had succession until June 30, 1948.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE (LABOR).—The Secretary of Labor was authorized by Section 8 of the act creating the Department of Labor, approved March 4, 1913 (29 U. S. C. 51), to bring about peaceful settlements of industrial disputes arising in various sections of the country between employers and employees. Functions transferred to Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, established by act of June 23, 1947 (sec. 202, 61 Stat. 153; 29 U. S. C. Sup. 172).

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.—Created by act of Congress approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742; 5 U. S. C. 751 et seq.), to administer provisions of act which provided for workmen's compensation benefits for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while in the performance of official duties. Further legislation increased the scope of the Commission to cover private employment within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Commission abolished by President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to the Federal Security Administrator (*see* Federal Security Agency, Appendix A).

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.—Government participation in placement of workers originated with creation in 1907 of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in De-

partment of Commerce and Labor; Employment Service established as a unit in Department of Labor in 1918 by departmental order; existing Service abolished and created as a bureau with same name by act approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113; 29 U. S. C. 49). Functions consolidated with the unemployment compensation functions of the Social Security Board in Bureau of Employment Security and transferred to Federal Security Agency as provided in Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201 and 203, effective July 1, 1939. Office of Director abolished at the same time by Reorganization Plan I.

Executive Order 9247 of September 17, 1942, transferred the United States Employment Service from the Social Security Board to the War Manpower Commission and became a part of the Bureau of Placement.

Returned to the Department of Labor by Executive Order 9617 of September 19, 1945, to be administered as an organizational entity. Transferred to Federal Security Agency, effective July 1, 1948, by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443), to function as a part of Bureau of Employment Security in Social Security Administration. Bureau of Employment Security, including United States Employment Service, transferred to Department of Labor by Reorganization Plan 2 of 1949, effective August 20, 1949.

UNITED STATES FILM SERVICE.—Established by National Emergency Council in September 1938. Service was designed to acquaint Federal and State agencies, educational institutions, and interested civic organizations and groups with the availability of silent and sound motion pictures produced by the various Government bureaus. Transferred to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency (*see* Appendix A), by Reorganization Plan II, part 2, section 201 (a), to be administered under direction of Federal Security Administrator, effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.—Created by Executive Order of September 4, 1890. Abolished, and duties transferred to United States Board on Geographical Names (*see* Board on Geographic Names, text), a division of Department of the Interior, by Executive Order 6680 of April 17, 1934, effective June 17, 1934.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY.—Created a body corporate of perpetual duration in the Department of the Interior by the United States Housing Act, approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888; 42 U. S. C. 1401-30) and amended June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 820; 42 U. S. C. 1410, 1420), to assist States in remedying the

unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income. Defense housing powers were given the USHA June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 681; 42 U. S. C. 1501). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Works Agency under authority of Reorganization Plan I, part 3, sections 301 and 304, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred with other agencies to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Office of the Administrator abolished by President's Reorganization Plan 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to Public Housing Commissioner who heads Public Housing Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION—Incorporated July 10, 1918, under laws of New York. Charged with liquidation of Government's housing undertakings incident to mobilization for World War I. Transferred from Department of Labor to Department of the Treasury by Executive Order 7641 of June 22, 1937, to be under the supervision of Director of Procurement. Transferred from Treasury Department to Public Buildings Administration of Federal Works Agency by Executive Order 8186 of June 29, 1939. Functions transferred (for liquidation) to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency (see appendix A) by Executive Order 9070 of February 24, 1942. Terminated on September 8, 1952, as announced September 9, 1952, by the Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE.—Established in March 1934, as division of National Emergency Council, to function as a central clearing house for information on all phases of governmental activity. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to President's Reorganization Plan II, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred and consolidated, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, into Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functioned as the Division of Public Inquiries within the Bureau of Special Services. Executive Order 9608, of August 31, 1945, transferred Bureau of Special Services to the Bureau of the Budget where it functioned as the Government Information Service. Upon the reestablishment of Office of Government Reports by Executive Order 9809, December 12, 1946 (see Office of Government Reports, Appendix A), the service again became a unit of this office.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—Created by act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U. S. C. 1111), to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of a merchant marine for the national defense and development of foreign and domestic commerce. Was successor agency to United States Shipping Board and United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation Abolished by Reorganization Plan 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, and functions transferred to Department of Commerce. (See Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration, text.)

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—See Public Health Service, Appendix A.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.—See Director General of Railroads, Appendix A.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD—Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729), created Board, composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, to encourage, develop and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, and charged Board with the regulation of carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 989), set number of commissioners at seven. Abolished, and functions, including those over and in respect to United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective March 2, 1934. Separation of employees deferred until September 30, 1933. Functions of former United States Shipping Board assumed by United States Maritime Commission (see Appendix A) on October 26, 1936. In accordance with provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U. S. C. 1101-11).

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD BUREAU.—Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, abolished United States Shipping Board and transferred functions to Department of Commerce, where they were administered through United States Shipping Board Bureau. Functions of former Shipping Board assumed by United States Maritime Commission (see Appendix A) on October 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U. S. C. 1101-11).

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD ADMINISTRATION.—See Appendix A, paragraph, Shipping Board Administration.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION.—Organized April 16, 1917, as United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for acquisition, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in commerce of the United States, under authority of Shipping Act, 1916, approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Name changed by act approved February 11, 1927 (44 Stat. 1083). Dissolved, and all records, books, papers, and corporate property taken over by United States Maritime Commission (*see* appendix A) on October 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U. S. C. 1101-11).

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION LEGAL WORK.—Legal work in defense of suits against the United States arising under section 19 of the World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, ordered transferred to Department of Justice by section 5 of Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transfer deferred to September 10, 1933, by Executive Order 6222 of July 27, 1933.

VETERANS EDUCATION APPEALS BOARD.—Established by act of July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336; 38 U. S. C. ch. 12 note), to review, upon application of educational institutions, determinations of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs regarding proper payment of tuition, fees, and other charges for education and training furnished veterans under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Terminated by act of August 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 474; 38 U. S. C. ch. 12A), effective October 28, 1957.

VETERANS PLACEMENT SERVICE BOARD.—Created by title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 293; 38 U. S. C. 695), to cooperate with and assist the United States Employment Service in providing an effective job counseling and employment service for veterans. Board abolished by Reorganization Plan 2 of 1949, and functions transferred to Secretary of Labor, effective August 20, 1949.

VETERANS TUITION APPEALS BOARD.—Established by act approved August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 654), to review complaints of educational institutions regarding rates of payments for tuition, fees, or other charges fixed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for courses offered veterans by such institutions. Functions assumed by Veterans Education Appeals Board established by the act approved July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336, 38 U. S. C. ch. 12A, Part VIII).

VIRGIN ISLANDS COMPANY.—Reincorporated as Virgin Islands Corporation (*see* text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 550; 48 U. S. C. 1407), effective the same day.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS.—Public works programs under act approved December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), transferred from General Services Administrator to the Secretary of the Interior by Reorganization Plan 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—Created May 29, 1942, by the Secretary of Labor by direction of the President on May 14, 1942, to accomplish the purpose of the act of March 3, 1931, as amended by the act of August 30, 1935 (46 Stat. 1494; 49 Stat. 1011; 40 U. S. C. 276a), and of section 1 (a) of the act of January 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U. S. C. App. 901), as amended, and to investigate and act upon adjustment of wage rates, under the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, in the building and construction industry. Board was disbanded upon termination of National Wage Stabilization Board (*see* appendix A).

WAGE PAYMENTS IN CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION.—Section 2 of act of June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 948; 40 U. S. C. 276c), requires Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior jointly to make reasonable regulations for contractors or subcontractors on any public building or public work, or building or work, financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States. Functions transferred to Secretary of Labor by section 9 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD (ESA).—Created by Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950, amended by Executive Order 10233 of April 21, 1951, to administer wage stabilization functions pursuant to title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, Executive Order 10161, and General Order 3 of the Economic Stabilization Administrator; also labor dispute functions defined in Executive Order 10233. Board reconstituted by Executive Order 10377 of July 25, 1952. Terminated April 30, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order 10434 of February 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U. S. C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9689 of January 31, 1946, effective March 25, 1946, to administer domestic surplus disposal functions of the War Assets Corporation and the former Surplus Property Administration Reorganization Plan 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, provided that the functions as originally established be transferred to Surplus Property Administration created by act of September 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533, ch. 368), this agency thereafter

to be known as War Assets Administration. Abolished June 30, 1949, and functions transferred for liquidation to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat 378; 40 U. S. C. 471).

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION.—On June 30, 1943, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation established the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, pursuant to section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to buy or otherwise acquire reserves of crude petroleum from sources outside the United States. Executive Order 9360 of July 15, 1943, transferred the Petroleum Reserves Corporation to the Office of Economic Warfare, which, by Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration. Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, transferred its functions back to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which amended its charter on November 9, 1945, so as to change its name to War Assets Corporation. Effective as of the close of business January 15, 1946, War Assets Corporation was designated by the Surplus Property Administrator as disposal agency for all types of property for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was formerly the disposal agency. Executive Order 9689 of January 31, 1946, transferred surplus property functions of War Assets Corporation to the War Assets Administration, established by the same order, effective March 25, 1946. In this connection the President directed that the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation take necessary steps to dissolve the War Assets Corporation as soon after March 25, 1946, as practicable.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION.—Created by War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat 1240, 50 U. S. C. App. 2001-2013), to provide for the settlement of certain claims arising out of World War II. Abolished by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1954 and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

WAR COMMODITIES DIVISION (STATE).—Established by Departmental Order of August 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to procurement abroad of materials needed for the war effort or relief. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which the War Commodities Division was a part, was abolished by Departmental Order of November 6, 1943, pursuant to Executive Order 9380 of September 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (see appendix A) in the Office for Emergency Management.

WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—Created by act of February 25, 1944 (sec. 701 (d) (1), 58 Stat. 85; 50

U. S. C. App. 1191 note), to have authority over renegotiations under the act for fiscal years ended after June 30, 1943. Abolished by the act approved March 23, 1951 (65 Stat 7), and functions transferred to the Renegotiation Board, established by the same act, and the General Services Administrator.

WAR DAMAGE CORPORATION.—Created as War Insurance Corporation on December 13, 1941, pursuant to section 4 (b) of the act approved June 10, 1941 (55 Stat 249), to provide, in consideration of premiums paid to the Corporation, insurance and reinsurance against loss of or damage to property resulting from enemy attack. Provided without payment of premiums or insurance reasonable protection against loss or damage of property as a result of enemy attack occurring after December 6, 1941, and before July 1, 1942. Charter filed March 31, 1942, and name changed to War Damage Corporation pursuant to the act approved March 27, 1942 (56 Stat 175). Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to the act approved February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5, 12 U. S. C. 1801). Act of June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat 202; 12 U. S. C. 1801), abolished the Federal Loan Agency and all functions were assumed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see appendix A). Powers of War Damage Corporation, except for purposes of liquidation, terminated as of January 22, 1947.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.—Created by act of April 5, 1918 (40 Stat. 506), to give financial support to industries whose operations were necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war and to banking institutions that aided in financing such industries, and for certain other purposes. All functions, property, and obligations transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for completion of its affairs not later than December 31, 1939, by Reorganization Plan II, part 1, section 2 (c).

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION.—Executive Order 9280 of December 5, 1942, established within the Department of Agriculture a Food Distribution Administration and a Food Production Administration by consolidating various agencies as follows: Under Food Distribution Administration were grouped the Agricultural Marketing Administration, Sugar Agency, distribution functions of Office for Agricultural War Relations, regulatory work of Bureau of Animal Industry, food units of War Production Board; under Food Production Administration were grouped the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration,

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Soil Conservation Service, and food production activities of the War Production Board and the Office of Agricultural War Relations, and the Division of Farm Management and Costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Executive Order 9322 of March 26, 1943, consolidated the Food Production Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture to be under the direction and supervision of an Administrator, directly responsible to the President. Executive Order 9334 of April 19, 1943, changed the name to War Food Administration. Its functions were to determine military and civilian food requirements, allocate the Nation's farm production resources as needed, assign priorities, make allocations of food for all uses, and insure efficient and proper distribution of food supply. Terminated by Executive Order 9577 of June 29, 1945, effective at the close of business June 30, 1945, and functions, duties, and powers transferred to Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

WAR INSURANCE CORPORATION.—See War Damage Corporation.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION.—Established within Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9139 of April 18, 1942, to assure the most effective mobilization and utilization of the Nation's manpower for war. Terminated by Executive Order 9617 of September 19, 1945, and functions, except the Procurement and Assignment Service (see appendix A), transferred to the Department of Labor.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9024 of January 16, 1942, amplified by Executive Orders 9040 of January 24, 1942, and 9125 of April 7, 1942, to exercise general direction over the war procurement and production program. Executive Order 9638 of October 4, 1945, provided for (1) the termination of the War Production Board and (2) the establishment of a successor agency, Civilian Production Administration (see appendix A), effective at the close of business November 3, 1945 (See also Office of Production Management, and Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, appendix A.)

WAR REFUGEE BOARD.—Established within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 9417 of January 22, 1944, to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and release of victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death, and otherwise to afford such victims all

possible relief and assistance. Terminated by Executive Order 9614 of September 14, 1945.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.—Created within the Office for Emergency Management by Executive Order 9102 of March 18, 1942, to provide for the relocation, maintenance, supervision, and placement in public and private employment of persons whose removal from areas designated by the military commands (under authority of Executive Order 9066 of February 19, 1942) was necessary in the interest of national security. Transferred to Department of the Interior by Executive Order 9423 of February 16, 1944, to be administered as an organizational entity by the Secretary of the Interior. On June 8, 1944, the President directed the Authority to administer an emergency refugee shelter for civilian refugees evacuated from the European theater of war. Terminated by Executive Order 9742 of June 25, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

WAR RESOURCES BOARD.—Created in August 1939, as a civilian advisory committee to work with Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board on policies pertaining to mobilization of economic resources of the country in event of a war emergency. Its work having been completed, it was terminated by the President, November 24, 1939.

WAR RESOURCES COUNCIL (Interior).—Established by Administrative Order 1636 of January 14, 1942, to replace the Defense Resources Committee established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to formulate a definite war program for the Department of the Interior so that it could make the maximum contribution to the war effort. The Council no longer functions.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION.—Established within the Office for Emergency Management on February 7, 1942, by Executive Order 9054, issued under the First War Powers Act (55 Stat. 838, ch. 593; 50 U. S. C. App. 601 et seq.), to control operation, purchase, charter, requisition, maintenance, insurance, and use of all ocean vessels under control of the United States except combat vessels, Army and Navy transports, and vessels engaged in coastwise, intercoastal, and inland transportation under control of the Office of Defense Transportation; and to collaborate with the Federal departments and agencies concerned to insure the most effective use of United States shipping in the prosecution of the war. (See also Training Functions, United States Maritime Commission, Appendix A.) Terminated and functions transferred, effective September 1, 1946, to the United States Maritime Commission (see Appendix A) by act approved July 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 501; 50 U. S. C. App. 1291 note).

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FUNCTIONS.—Functions under act approved June 30, 1948 (62 Stat. 1155; 33 U. S. C. 466), transferred from General Services Administrator to Federal Security Administrator (*see* Federal Security Agency, Appendix A) by Reorganization Plan 16 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

WEATHER BUREAU (Agriculture).—Established by act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 15 U. S. C. 311) Transferred to Department of Commerce by section 8 of Reorganization Plan IV, effective June 30, 1940.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS (WAAC).—Authorized by act of Congress approved May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278, repealed in part and superseded by act of July 1, 1943), to enlist and train women volunteers for military service with the Army, to replace and release for combat service enlisted men performing noncombatant duties. Succeeded by Women's Army Corps (WAC) created by act of Congress approved July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371; 50 U. S. C. 1551 note), as a component of the Army of the United States.

WOMEN'S RESERVE (U. S. Coast Guard).—An act of Congress, approved November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020, 14

U. S. C. 762), authorized the creation of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve, popularly known as SPARS, as a wartime organization to release male officers and enlisted men for duty at sea.

WOOL TEXTILE WORK ASSIGNMENT BOARD.—Created by Executive Order 6877 of October 16, 1934, to administer paragraph 2 of section 3 of Code of Fair Competition for the Wool Industry Expired June 15, 1935, by reason of having completed the work for which it was established.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION (Federal Works Agency) —*See* Works Progress Administration, below

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order 7034, of May 6, 1935, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and continued by subsequent yearly Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, to operate a program of useful public works projects, and to aid employable needy persons by providing work on such projects Name changed to Work Projects Administration on July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan I, which provided for the consolidation of the Works Progress Administration into the Federal Works Agency. Letter of the President to the Federal Works Administrator, December 4, 1942, authorized its liquidation

Appendix B

REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This appendix is included to show the types of published material available from Government establishments. It is not intended as an order list. Complete lists are available from most of the agencies upon request. (For addresses, see text.) Price lists on a variety of subjects are supplied free by the Superintendent of Documents. (See Government Printing Office, below.)

In addition to the representative publications here listed, most of the departments and agencies publish an annual report.

When prices are stated and catalog numbers are given, publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated; if no price is given, the publication is furnished free by the issuing agency. The postal zone for all agencies listed in this appendix is 25 unless otherwise stated.

Legislative Branch

CONGRESS¹

Congressional Directory. \$2.00. Y4.P93/1:1/85-2

Congressional Record. A record of the proceedings of Congress. Daily while Congress in session. \$1.50 a month (\$1.25 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Decisions of the Comptroller General on financial matters arising in the Federal Service. Monthly. \$2.00 a year (75¢ additional for foreign mailing); 20¢ single copy. GA 1.5/a:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Price lists of Government publications, available from Superintendent of Documents upon request:

- 10 LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS. Federal statutes and compilations of laws on various subjects.
- 11 HOME ECONOMICS. Foods and cooking.
- 15 GEOLOGY.
- 19 ARMY. Field manuals and technical manuals.
- 21 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, and other publications relating to fish and wildlife
- 25 TRANSPORTATION, HIGHWAYS, AND ROADS. Railroad and shipping problems, postal service, Coast Guard.
- 28 FINANCE. National economy, accounting, insurance, securities
- 31 EDUCATION.
- 33 LABOR. Personnel management and work simplification, wages and hours of labor, Women's Bureau.

- 33A OCCUPATIONS, professions, and job descriptions
- 35 NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC SITES, NATIONAL MONUMENTS.
- 36 GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS, for which subscriptions are taken.
- 37 TARIFF AND TAXATION. Compilation of acts, decisions, and regulations, relating to tariff and taxation
- 38 ANIMAL INDUSTRY. Farm animals, poultry, dairying
- 41 INSECTS. Worms and insects harmful to man, animals, and plants.
- 42 IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, WATER POWER. Federal Power Commission, water resources.
- 43 FORESTRY. Lumber and timber, ranges and grazing, American woods.
- 44 PLANTS. Culture, grading, marketing, and storage of fruits, vegetables, grasses, grain.
- 46 SOILS AND FERTILIZERS. Soil surveys, erosion, and soil conservation.
- 48 WEATHER, ASTRONOMY, AND METEOROLOGY. Climate, precipitation, floods and flood control.
- 50 AMERICAN HISTORY. Constitution of United States, Revolutionary War, Civil War, World War I and II.
- 51 HEALTH AND HYGIENE. Drugs and sanitation.
- 51A DISEASES. Contagious and infectious diseases, sickness, and vital statistics.
- 53 MAPS, ENGINEERING, SURVEYING.
- 54 POLITICAL SCIENCE. Government, crime, District of Columbia.
- 55 INDIANS. Smithsonian Institution, Fine Arts Commission, Archeology, and Ethnology.
- 58 MINES. Explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum, minerals.
- 59 INTERSTATE COMMERCE. Steam railways, motor carriers, carriers by water.

¹ See also text.

- 60 ALASKA, GUAM, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO, SAMOA, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS
- 62 COMMERCE. Business, patents and trademarks, and foreign trade
- 63 NAVY. Publications relating to Navy and Marine Corps.
- 64 SCIENTIFIC TESTS. Standards, mathematics, physics.
- 65 FOREIGN RELATIONS OF U. S. Publications relating to foreign countries, United Nations
- 67 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
- 68 FARM MANAGEMENT. Rural electrification, foreign agriculture.
- 70 CENSUS. Statistics of population, manufactures, agriculture.
- 71 CHILDREN'S BUREAU, and other publications relating to children and youth.
- 72 HOMES. Construction, maintenance, furnishings.
- 78 INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. Health, hygiene, safety, compensation.
- 79 AVIATION. Civil aviation, naval aviation, Air Force, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, technical reports.
- 81 POSTERS AND CHARTS.
- 82 RADIO. Electronics, radar, and communications.
- 83 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
- 84 ATOMIC ENERGY AND CIVIL DEFENSE
- 85 DEFENSE. Veterans' affairs

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.

Issued in semiannual volumes. Prices which follow are for the entire year, and each semiannual volume may be purchased at half the price. Subscription may be placed to the complete annual set, consisting of the semiannual issues of all of the parts listed below, for \$20. Part 1, books and pamphlets including serials and contributions to periodicals, \$5.00 (Beginning with the July-December 1953 catalog, Parts 1A and 1B were combined under one cover, and beginning with the January-June 1957 catalog, Parts 5A, 5B, and 5C listed below are combined under one cover.) Part 2, periodicals, \$2.00; Parts 3 and 4, dramas and works prepared for oral delivery, \$2.00; Part 5A, published music, \$3.00, Part 5B, unpublished music, \$3.00; Part 5C, music, renewal registrations, \$2.00; Part 6, maps and atlases, \$1.00; Parts 7 to 11A, works of art, reproductions of works of art, scientific and technical drawings, photographic works, prints and pictorial illustrations, \$2.00; Part 11B, commercial prints and labels, \$2.00; Parts 12 and 13, motion pictures and filmstrips, \$1.00.

Order direct from Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions with Index. Furnishes brief accounts of public bills and resolutions introduced in Congress, and gives status of each (Cumulative issues, including a final issue upon adjournment of Congress. Supplements issued approximately every 2 weeks between cumulations.) \$10.00 a session of Congress (\$2.00 additional for foreign mailing), single copies vary in price. LC 146.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Records those documents and publications issued by the various States and received in the Library of Congress. \$2.00 a year (75¢ additional for foreign mailing); 25¢ single copy. LC 309.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright. Published about every 2 years. 1955 edition, \$2.75. LC 33: 30

Index to Copyright Office Bulletins Nos. 17-29 (1909-54). \$1.75 LC 33: 17-29/Ind.

Motion Pictures, in 3 volumes for 1894-1912, 1912-1939, and 1940-1949. An unbroken record of motion-picture copyrights registered in this country between 1894 and 1949. Together, these three bibliographies list more than 75,000 films, both theatrical and nontheatrical, which form an extensive history of the motion-picture industry. \$2.00, \$18.00, \$10.00, respectively. Order from Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

Information Bulletin. 1942 and following years. \$2.00 a year to individuals. Order from Card Division, Library of Congress.

East European Accessions Index. A record of publications received by the Library of Congress from 10 East European countries exclusive of Russia. Monthly. \$10.00 a year (\$2.50 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. LC 30 12.

Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. A record of publications in the Russian language currently received by the Library of Congress and a group of cooperating libraries. Monthly. \$12.00 a year (\$3.00 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. LC 30 10.

Southern Asia Accessions List, a monthly accessions list. Records books and articles in periodicals received by the Library of Congress about 12 countries of Southern Asia. Subscriptions \$3.00 a year, 25¢ a copy. Order from Card Division, Library of Congress.

New Serial Titles. Formerly *Serial Titles Newly Received*. Expanded in January 1953; records information about periodicals, especially newly published serials, received by the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries. \$55 (plus \$1.25 postage) a year for monthly issues and annual volume; \$25 (plus 25¢ postage) for annual volume only. Beginning in July 1955, *New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement* also began publication as a monthly, priced at \$25 a year. Order from Card Division, Library of Congress.

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Presents pertinent articles describing important acquisitions of the Library of Congress. A supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, which is included in the subscription price. \$2 00 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. LC 1 17:

The National Union Catalog, A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries. Formerly entitled *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors*; issued under its new title since the July 1956 number. This expanded catalog reproduces catalog cards printed by the Library of Congress and cards representing titles with 1956 or later imprints cataloged by other North American libraries. Published with the cooperation of the American Library Association Board on Resources of American Libraries. 9 monthly issues. 3 quarterly issues. \$260 (plus \$3 postage) a year, including the annual cumulation and the *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* issues listed below. Sold by the Card Division

Library of Congress Catalog Started 1947. New organization pattern, adopted 1956, provides for issuance in the following parts, which are sold by the Card Division:

Books: Subjects. Three quarterly cumulations and an annual cumulation. Subscriptions for all issues \$135 00 (postage \$1.50 extra).

Motion Pictures and Filmstrips. Three quarterly issues and annual cumulation, \$7.50 (postage 50¢ extra).

Music and Phonorecords. Semiannual issue and annual cumulation, \$4.25 (postage 25¢ extra).

Library of Congress Publications in Print. Free upon request to the Publications Section, Secretary's Office, Library of Congress.

Altogether, publications of the Library of Congress number about 1,500 titles. In addition to those already listed, representative publications are: the journals of the Continental Congress and the records of the Virginia Company of London; the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings; lists of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress; lists of maps of America in the Library of Congress; catalogs of books on music; bibliography of international law and guides to the law and legal literature of the other American republics; checklists of the American eighteenth-century newspapers and foreign newspapers in the Library of Congress; calendars and lists of the correspondence or other papers of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Monroe, John Paul Jones, Franklin Pierce, Martin Van Buren, John Jordan Crittenden; history of the Library of Congress, 1800–1864; the first four volumes of a five-volume *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*; *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*; *The Nekkei-Lipocz Bible*; *Le Chevalier Delibéré*; *Doctrina Christiana*; *The Florentine Fior di Virtù of 1491*; *Walt Whitman, A Catalog Based Upon the Collections of the Library of Congress*; *Catalog of the Jean Hersholt Collection of Hans Christian Andersen*; *An Album of American Battle Art 1755–1918*; *A Guide to Bibliographic Tools for Research in Foreign Affairs*; *Copyright Law of the United States of America*. (Bulletin No. 14.) Revised to April 1956; bibliographies on a wide range of subjects, classification schedules, subject headings used in the dictionary catalogs, manual of filing rules, cooperative cataloging manual, and other technical publications which constitute basic texts for the library profession generally.

The Library of Congress also prepares and edits materials which are published by private organizations without cost to the Government, for example, *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (published annually by the Florida University Press).

Judicial Branch

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, adopted April 12, 1954, effective July 1, 1954. Distributed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Journal. Published daily when the Court is in session. Mailed to subscribers twice a week. Gives summary account of the Court's proceedings and announce-

ments, including cases argued and set for argument and all decisions and orders (but not text of opinions). \$5 00 a term (\$1.25 additional for foreign mailing).
Ju 6.5:

Official Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court:

1. Individual "slip copies" of all the Court's opinions as announced from the Bench, without syllabi or other editorial additions. Irregularly. \$6 00 a term of court (\$2 00 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. Ju 6 8/1b:

2 Preliminary Prints (advance parts, paper-covered) of the official United States Reports, containing all the opinions with syllabi, names of counsel, indexes, tables of cases, and other editorial additions. Also contain *per curiam* decisions, orders, amendments to the Rules, etc. Make permanent official citations available upon publication. Irregularly. \$5.00 a term of court (\$1.25 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. Ju 6 8/1a:

3 Bound volumes of the official United States Reports containing the same material as the Preliminary Prints, plus cumulative tables and indexes. Printed on 100% rag paper and bound in buckram. Two or three volumes a term of court. Prices vary.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS¹

Report of the Annual Judicial Conference of the United States—Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Distributed by the Director of the Administrative Office.

Executive Branch

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Budget of the United States Government. Annually. 1959 edition out of print
The Federal Budget in Brief. Annually. 1959 edition, 25¢. PR 34.107/2:959.
The 1958 Federal Budget Midyear Review. 25¢. PR 34.107/3:958.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List. Includes names of posts, American ambassadors, ministers and chiefs of mission; Foreign Service officers; Foreign Service Reserve officers; Foreign Service Staff officers; and consular agents. Special sections are also included on field staffs of the Interna-

tional Cooperation Administration, the United States Information Agency, the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Quarterly \$1.50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 40¢ single copy S 17.

Diplomatic List. A list of foreign diplomats in Washington, with their addresses. Bimonthly \$1 00 a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); 20¢ single copy. S 1.8:

Department of State Bulletin. Information on current developments in American foreign relations and the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, including documents, special materials, and articles, as well as press releases of the White House and the Department of State dealing with foreign policy Weekly. \$7 50 a year (\$2.75 additional for foreign mailing); 20¢ single copy. S 1.3.

Foreign Policy Briefs. A summary based on statements, reports, and documents Biweekly. \$1 00 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing). Single copies not available. S 1.98:

Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers. One or more volumes each year. 1936, Volume I, \$4 25; Volume II, \$4 25; Volume III, \$3 00; Volume IV, \$4.50; Volume V, \$4.50; *The Soviet Union, 1933-39*, \$3.75; 1937, Volume I, \$4 25; Volume II, \$4.25; Volume III, \$4.25; Volume IV, \$4.00; Volume V, \$3.75; 1938, Volume I, \$4 25; Volume II, \$4 00; Volume III, \$3.50; Volume IV, \$3 25; 1939, Volume II, \$4 00; Volume III, \$4 00; Volume IV, \$3 50; 1940, Volume II, \$4 00; Volume IV, \$3.75; 1941, Volume IV, \$4.50, 1942, China, \$3.75; *The Conferences at Malta and Yalta, 1945*, \$5 50.

Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-45. Records from the Archives of the German foreign ministry. Series C (1933-37): Volume I, \$3.75 Series D (1937-45): Volume I, \$3 25; Volume II, \$3 25; Volume V, \$3 25; Volume VI, \$4 25; Volume VII, \$3 00; Volume VIII, \$4 00; Volume X, \$2.75.

Treaties and Other International Acts Series. Pamphlet prints of recent treaties and other international agreements entered into by the United States. Titles and prices vary. Current issues also sold on a subscription basis (150 issues) \$10 00 (\$3 50 additional for foreign mailing). S 9 10:

¹ See also text.

The Department of State also issues miscellaneous publications, such as (1) international conference documents; (2) *United States Participation in the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1956*; and various other publications on the United Nations; (3) *American Foreign Policy, 1950-1955—Basic Documents* (2 volumes); (4) *The Austrian State Treaty—An Account of the Postwar Negotiations Together With the Text of the Treaty and Related Documents*; (5) *The Search for Disarmament*; (6) *A Case History of Communist Penetration—Guatemala*; (7) *Japan—Free World Ally*; (8) *You and Your Passport*; (9) background summaries of current events; (10) Reports of the Secretary of State to the Congress on the International Educational Exchange Program; (11) *Hackworth's Digest of International Law*; and (12) addresses by officers of the Department. Titles and prices of the foregoing publications vary. For lists of recent publications, see *Publications of the Department of State, January 1, 1953-December 31, 1956*. \$1.00 S 1.30:956. For earlier publications, see price lists of the U. S. Government Printing Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY¹

If no price is given, the publication is available from the Information Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury. A financial statement of the condition of the Treasury issued (a) daily, (b) end of month. \$6.00 a year (\$5.50 additional for foreign mailing). Single copies not available. T 1.5.

Treasury Bulletin. Contains statistics for the current year and certain comparative data for previous years on receipts and expenditures, internal revenue collections, public debt, capital movements between the United States and foreign countries, monetary data, and law enforcement. Monthly. \$6.00 a year (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. T 1.3.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States. Monthly.

Circulation Statement of United States Money. Contains statistics as to kinds and amounts of currency in circulation. Monthly.

Statistics of Income. Part 1, compiled from individual income tax returns, estate tax returns, and gift tax returns, 1955, 75¢; Part 2, compiled from corporation income

and excess profits tax returns and personal holding company returns, 1955, \$1.25 Annually. Prices vary. T 22.35:

Treasury Decisions. Customs, internal revenue, narcotic, and other laws, including decisions of Customs Court and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Weekly. \$6.50 a year (\$2.00 additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. T 1.11/2:

The United States Treasury. The origin, development, organization, and functions of the Department.

Know Your Money. Published by Secret Service 20¢. T 34.2:M74/955.

Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, for the Year Ending December 31, 1956. A report of the Government of the United States for distribution through the Secretary of State to the nations signatory to the International Drug Conventions of 1912 and 1931. 40¢. T 56.8:956.

Your Federal Income Tax. 1958. 35¢ single copy. T 22.44:958.

Tax Guide for Small Business. 1958. 35¢ single copy. (Pub. No. 334.) T 22.19:Sm 1/958.

United States Customs Hints—For Persons Entering the United States.

Facts About United States Money.

Merchant Vessels of the United States. Descriptive list of documented vessels showing signal letters, radio call letters, and other identifying information. It also contains a list of vessels removed from documentation during the year. January 1, 1957, \$6.25 a copy. T 17.11/2:957; 1958, \$6.25 a copy. T 17.11/2:958.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Government Publications—Navy. See Price List 63—Navy, issued free by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Register of the Department of Justice. 1957 edition, 60¢. J 17:43

Science of Fingerprints. Restricted under Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Opinions of the Attorney General. Issued separately and later published in bound volumes. Subscribers may deposit \$2.00 with the Superintendent of Documents and receive the separate opinions as they are published: single copies vary in price. J 1.5/A:

The following is distributed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 101 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.:

¹ See also text

Federal Prisons. Annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the Attorney General. Includes statistics of Federal prisoners and of Federal parole and probation. (Supply limited)

The following are distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.:

Uniform Crime Reports. Semiannually.
The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following are prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.:

A Practical Spanish Grammar for Border Patrol Officers 55¢. J 21.2SP2/955.

Federal Textbooks on Citizenship. Approximately 40 publications consisting of teachers manuals and student textbooks written on various reading levels. Distributed free to public schools for applicants for citizenship; on sale to others.

I & N Reporter. Subscriptions may be sent to: The I & N Reporter, Department of Justice, Box PMB, Atlanta, Ga. Price, \$1.00 a year; single copy, 25¢.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postal Bulletin. Contains current information relating to the Postal Service (philatelic, air mail, money order, parcel post, etc.). Once a week: Thursday, \$2 25 a year (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing); 5¢ single copy P 1.3:

Postage Stamps of the United States, 1847-1957. Contains illustrations and descriptions of stamps from the first adhesive stamp, issued in 1847, through the Flushing Remonstrance Commemorative Stamp, issued December 27, 1957. Paperbound. \$1.00 P 4.10:957.

Receipts and Classes of Post Offices Lists all post offices alphabetically by States and gives their receipts and their class and the salary level of the postmaster \$1.00. P 4.13:957.

First-Class Post Offices With Named Stations and Branches. Lists all first-class post offices with branches and named stations arranged alphabetically by States. It includes post office unit numbers and has been prepared for use in mailing parcel post under readjusted size and weight limits 35¢. P 24.8:957.

United States Domestic Postage Rates 1789-1956. Contains a compilation of United States domestic rates, fees, and charges from March 4, 1789, to September 1, 1956. 45¢. P 1.2:R 18/2/789-956.

Postal Manual. Chapter 1, Post Office Services (domestic) and Chapter 2, (international mail) explains the domestic and international mail services, and prescribes rates, fees, and conditions under which these services are available to the public. Changes issued irregularly. \$3 00 together with periodic looseleaf supplements for an indefinite period (75¢ additional for foreign mailing) P 1.12/3 956

Directory of Post Offices Includes the following lists: A list of postal delivery zone offices; a list of all post offices, branch post offices, and stations arranged alphabetically by States; an alphabetical list of all post offices, branch post offices, and stations, a list of post offices by counties, a list of post offices by classes in each State and Territory as of July 1, 1957, a list of Army Posts, Camps, and Stations and Air Force Bases, Fields, and Installations, and a list of post offices that have been discontinued or had their name changed during the past two years. This directory also serves as a guide in computing parcel post rates when used with a zone key. Zone keys are furnished free by postmasters \$2 25 a copy. P 1.10/4-957.

Directory of International Mail Contains detailed rates, services available, prohibitions, import restrictions, and other conditions governing mail to other countries. Looseleaf \$7 00, including binder and changes for an indefinite period (\$1 50 additional for foreign mailing); \$4 50 without binder (\$1 50 additional for foreign mailing). P 1.10/5:955

Post Offices by Counties Includes all post offices listed alphabetically by counties, the number of rural and star route mail boxes served from various post offices within each county in the United States, and the number of boxes at those post offices which do not have city carrier service 60¢. P 1.10/6:957

Postal Laws. Compilation of all the laws affecting the Post Office Department. It contains all of title 39 of the U. S. Code, as well as pertinent parts of titles 5, 6, 10, 16, 18, 28, 31, 38, 41, and 46 \$1 85 a set of 3 books. P 1.11/3:956.

Postal Service News Contains information on postal problems, programs, and progress; and informative and explanatory material relating to existing policies and regulations. Also serves as a medium for the exchange of ideas and experience which contribute to the efficient operation of the Service. Monthly, \$1 a year (30¢ additional for foreign mailing); 10¢ single copy. P 1.30:

Opinions of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department. Volumes 8 and 9 contain opinions relating to the operations of the Post Office Department and to the laws administered by it. \$3.00 a volume.

Personnel Handbook, Series P-1, Position Descriptions and Salary Schedules. Consists of various parts issued irregularly, in looseleaf form. Subscription price \$8.00 (\$2.00 additional for foreign mailing). P 1.31

Financial Policy for the Post Office Department. A statement by the Post Office Department presenting recommendations for a financial policy for the future. \$1.00 a copy. P 1.2:F49.

Statement by the Post Office Department on the Post Office as a Public Service. Reply of Post Office Department to February 26, 1957, Report of the Citizens' Advisory Council to the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. 60¢ a copy. P 1.2:P84/27.

Salary Study and Proposed Pay Adjustment Plan. Presents an independent report on current compensation problems of the U. S. Post Office Department. 30¢ a copy. P 1.2:Sa 3/2.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General, Fiscal Year 1957. 60¢ a copy. P 1.1: 957.

Cost Ascertainment Report, 1956. \$1.00 a copy. P 4.6:956.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, including reports of heads of agencies to the Secretary. Issued by the Office of the Secretary. 1957. \$1.50. I 1.1: 957.

Informational booklets and leaflets relating to Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Canton Island and other equatorial islands. Issued by the Office of Territories. Prices vary.

Mid-Century Alaska. Contains a wealth of general information, including history, surface features, people, government, natural resources, and opportunities to be found in this new land. 170 pp. \$1.00. I 35 10/2-AL 15/16/957.

Minerals Yearbook, 1954. Issued in 3 volumes. Volume I—*Metals and Minerals (Except Fuels)* \$4.50 a copy; Volume II—*Fuels*, \$2.25 a copy; Volume III—*Area Reports*, \$4.00 a copy. Limited number of copies of the *Minerals Yearbooks 1947 through 1953* are still available at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$5.25.

Bulletins and Technical Papers. Present results of scientific and technical investigations of Bureau of Mines. Prices and titles vary.

First Aid. A Bureau of Mines Instruction Manual. (Supersedes 1940 *Manual of First Aid Instruction*.) 60¢. I 28.16:F51/2/953.

Bureau of Mines Handbooks. Manuals of instruction issued as guides to recommended practices, safety, and efficiency in the mineral industries. Titles and prices vary.

Facts Concerning Uranium Exploration and Production. A Bureau of Mines Handbook; 70¢ a copy. I 28.16:UR1. Answers many nontechnical and semi-technical questions submitted by the public regarding uranium prospecting, mining, milling, and refining.

Coal Miners' Safety Manual. Compiled by Bureau of Mines. 35¢. I 28.16:C63/3.

Information Circulars and Reports of Investigations. Present results of research by Bureau of Mines and general information on mining, mine safety, metallurgy and related subjects. Titles vary.

Federal Mine Safety Code for Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mines of the United States. Part I—*Underground Mines*, 50¢. I 28.2:SA1/953/pt. 1. Part II—*Strip Mines*, 40¢. I 28.2:SA1/953 pt. 2. Incorporates minimum standards to provide reasonable health and safety to employees at bituminous coal and lignite mines, and used by Bureau of Mines inspectors in examinations of such mines. Incorporates applicable safety provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Federal Mine Safety Code for Anthracite Mines of the United States. Part I—*Underground Mines*. Part II—*Strip Mines*. Obtainable from Bureau of Mines. Differs from corresponding code for bituminous coal and lignite mines, only to the extent required by special conditions in anthracite mines.

List of Motion Pictures. Gives brief summaries of approximately 65 subjects produced cooperatively with private industries. Films on deposit in the film library of the Bureau of Mines are loaned free to industrial plants, training classes, schools, colleges, and other public and private organizations.

Mineral-Industry Surveys and Foreign Mineral Reports. Two series of periodical processed reports, mainly statistical, dealing with various commodities, accident records of segments of the mineral industries, or the mineral industries of geographic areas. Obtainable from

- Bureau of Mines; requests should indicate commodities or areas of interest to applicants.
- Maps of the public land States are issued by the Bureau of Land Management on a scale of 12 miles to an inch. These maps show the public land survey system, railroads, principal cities and towns, rivers, bodies of water, county boundaries, national parks, national forests, and Federal reservations. Prices vary.
- Facts and Background about the Bureau of Land Management.* 14 pages
- Federally Owned Lands.* A chart prepared by the Bureau of Land Management to show the proportionate area of lands under its jurisdiction and other agencies in the United States and Alaska.
- Our Public Lands.* Serves as the principal means for conservation education for the Bureau of Land Management and as a medium for exchange of information between managers and users of public land 60¢ a year (15¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. Issued quarterly. I 53 12.
- Standard Field Tables and Trigonometric Formulas.* Standard tables needed and used in surveying the public lands. \$1.50 a copy. I 53 10-956.
- Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States, 1947.* \$2.75. I 53 7:947.
- Highlights in the History of the Public Domain, 1770-1950.* Tells in graphic form, the major events of land acquisition of the public domain, the disposal under the various land laws, and the modern program of management of the public lands for the conservation, use, and benefit of the people.
- Rebuilding the Federal Range.* A publication dealing with the federally owned land suitable for grazing, under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management, and outlining a resource conservation and development program for such land. 23 pages. 35¢ a copy. I 53.2: R16.
- Small Tracts.* An informational circular on the Small Tract Act, which makes available up to five acres of public lands for lease and possible purchase. 10 pages.
- Homesteading in Continental United States.* Contains information relative to the homestead laws and regulations. 10 pages.
- Alaska* An informational bulletin on the disposal and leasing of public lands and resources in Alaska, with introductory information on the history, climate, living conditions, geography, etc. 31 pages
- Vacant Public Lands* A folder briefly outlining public land laws, giving the area of vacant public lands by States, and containing a map of the land offices. 4 pages
- The Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts.* The Federal Range Code constituting the rules and regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act is given in this pamphlet 26 pages January 1956
- Homesteading Past and Present* Information pamphlet on the past and present history of homesteading in the United States 8 pages
- Multiple Use on Mining Claims.* Some facts and guidelines for miners and mineral locators. 13 pages 10¢. I 53. 2M66
- Lewis and Clark Expedition* Historical sketch of the expedition taken by Lewis and Clark from St. Louis, Missouri, to the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and return, 1804-1806 11 pages. 10¢ I 53 2:L 58.
- The Louisiana Purchase.* An historical sketch. 13 pages. 15¢ I 53.2:L 93/803-953.
- Fishery Bulletins,* dealing with basic scientific investigations of the marine and fresh-water fisheries as a guide to their conservation. Issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Prices vary.
- Conservation Bulletins and Circulars,* containing practical information on the control of rats and other destructive or harmful animals, how to attract birds and how to improve the farm environment for wildlife, regional descriptions of the fisheries, etc. Issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Prices vary
- Conservation Bulletins* Popular informational or advisory booklets adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, with contributions from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other bureaus of the Department Prices vary.
- Fishery Bulletins.* Issued as separates from the Fishery Bulletin of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service—technical reports of scientific investigations of fishery biology. Prices vary.
- Refuge Leaflets.* Descriptions of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service areas, species served, accommodations, and recreational opportunities.
- Regulatory Announcements* Informational pamphlets containing migratory bird hunting regulations, Alaska fishery regulations, etc. Issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Research Reports of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Technical papers reporting the results of scientific investigations of birds, fishes, and mammals. Prices vary.

Test Kitchen Series. Pamphlets on buying and cooking fish and shellfish. Issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Prices vary.

Statistical Digests of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Statistical material for reference, chiefly tabular, sometimes with explanatory text, relating to the fish and wildlife resources. Prices vary.

Current Fishery Statistics. Current information on fisheries of various regions, showing data on men employed, gear used, volume and value of catch, production of fishery products, freezing and cold storage. Issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

National Park Service literature includes informational booklets and folders relating to the various units of the National Park System and other areas administered by the Service; these are distributed free to visitors. The Service also produces, and offers for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, numerous special publications dealing with history, natural history, and archeology, in relation to individual units of the System, with camping facilities in the parks; and with the design of recreational facilities. Prices vary.

Topographic maps, aerial photographs, and control surveys. Prepared, published and sold by Geological Survey.

Maps, geologic and mineral resources. Includes several series of maps and charts, such as geologic quadrangles, State indexes to geologic mapping, mineral, coal, oil and gas, and geophysical investigations. Prepared, published, and sold by Geological Survey. Prices and titles vary.

Mineral resources and geologic bulletins and professional papers. Prepared and published by Geological Survey. Prices and titles vary.

Water-supply papers on surface and underground waters, water utilization, quantity, chemical quality, and sediment. Also annual reports on surface water supply of the United States, in 14 parts, water levels and artesian pressures in observation wells in the United States, in 6 parts; quality of surface waters of the United States, in 4 parts, and other reports, on specific subjects. Prepared and published by Geological Survey. Titles and prices vary. Many ground-water reports published by cooperating agencies; write Geological Survey for information.

Bibliography of North American Geology. Annual or biennial volumes issued by Geological Survey, with a comprehensive decennial volume. Prices vary.

Teaching and educational materials used in Indian Schools. Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. Prices vary.

Informational pamphlets in limited quantities distributed free of charge. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Available from Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

Columbia Frontier, 16 mm., sound, color, describes Columbia Basin Reclamation Project; *Water in the West*, 16 mm., sound, describes general program; *Corraling the Colorado*, 16 mm., sound, on Colorado River development; *Hoover Dam*, 16 mm., sound, construction film; all of the above films are for general use and have 27 minutes running time; technical films on weed control, irrigation, water conservation, measurement of water. Issued by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Booklets and leaflets describing projects; technical publications on engineering, construction, etc.; information on settlement; maps of present and proposed authorized developments; statistical material; basin and project reports; special studies; etc. Issued by the Bureau of Reclamation. Prices vary.

Reclamation Era A quarterly magazine presenting various phases of land reclamation, including irrigation, crops, pasturing, and land recovery. 50¢ a year (15¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. I 27.5;

The Story of Hoover Dam. An easy to read narrative of the dramatic story of Hoover Dam, from its first conception to completion of construction. Outlines the purposes and achievements of the Boulder Canyon Project of the Bureau of Reclamation, of which Hoover Dam is a major feature. Includes chronology of events and summary of facts in question and answer form 77 pages. 35¢ single copy. I 172;9/3.

The Defense Minerals Exploration Program. The pamphlet is distributed free of charge. Issued by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.

Reclamation's Recreational Opportunities. An informational leaflet describing how Reclamation projects supply needs of the public for recreation, including fish and wildlife conservation. Also includes map of Western States showing 140 recreation areas on Reclamation projects and a chart which specifies the recreation facilities available at each. 15¢. I 27.2: R 24/10.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE¹

- Agricultural Economics Research*. Quarterly. 75¢ a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); 20¢ single copy. A 88 27.
- Agricultural Finance Review*. Annual 1957 edition, 65¢. A 77.14:19.
- Agricultural Outlook Charts*. Annual. 1958 edition, 50¢. A 88 8/3:958.
- Agricultural Research*. Monthly. \$1 00 a year (35¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. A 77.12:
- Agricultural Situation*. Monthly 50¢ a year (20¢ additional for foreign mailing); 5¢ single copy. A 88 8:
- Agricultural Statistics*. Annual. 1956 edition, \$1.75. A 147:956.
- Agriculture Decisions*. Monthly. \$3.50 a year (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. A 1.58/a:
- Bibliography of Agriculture*. Monthly \$8.00 a year (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing); single copies vary in price. A 17.18:
- Extension Service Review*. Monthly. \$1 50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. A 43.7:
- Fire Control Notes*. Quarterly. 75¢ a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); 20¢ single copy. A 13 32:
- Foreign Agriculture*. Monthly. \$1.50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. A 67.7:
- Agricultural Marketing*. Monthly. \$1.50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. A 88 26/3:
- Monthly List of Publications and Motion Pictures*.
- News for Farmer Cooperatives*. Monthly. \$1 50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. A 89 8:
- Nutrition Committee News*. Published monthly for persons and organizations actively engaged in nutrition work.
- Rural Lines*. Monthly. \$1.50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. A 68.18:
- Soil Conservation*. Monthly. \$1.25 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing), 15¢ single copy. A 57.9:
- Agriculture Handbooks*. For ready reference.
- Agriculture Information Bulletins*. For rural and urban readers.
- Marketing Research Reports*. Results of marketing research presented in semitechnical or popular style.

Production Research Reports. Results of production research presented in semitechnical or popular style.

Annual Reports of the Secretary.

Farmers' Bulletins and Leaflets. Popular, illustrated publications covering subjects primarily of interest to farmers, gardeners, and homemakers.

Home and Garden Bulletins. Popular publications on home economics and home-making in town or country.

Forest Resource Reports. Contains economic information on forest resources.

Miscellaneous Publications. Contains essential information not adapted to other series.

Soil Surveys. Series intended eventually to cover all parts of the country, and give detailed information about the types of soils and their condition in relation to erosion.

Program Aids. Contains subject matter that has to do with specific programs aimed at special audiences.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Such notices of judgment, decisions, and instructions as are necessary in the enforcement of regulatory acts are contained in these announcements.

Statistical Bulletins. A series carrying statistical information on various agricultural subjects.

Technical Bulletins. Carry results of research in agricultural sciences for the information of research workers, extension leaders, scientific farmers and educational, scientific and professional groups.

Home Economic Research Reports. Results of research in home economics and related fields presented in semitechnical or popular style.

Utilization Research Reports. Popular or semitechnical reports resulting from utilization research.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE¹BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION

- Industry Reports*:
- Construction Review*. Monthly. \$3.00 a year (\$1 00 additional for foreign mailing); 30¢ single copy. C 41 30/3:
- Chemical and Rubber*. Monthly. \$1.50 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing), 15¢ single copy. C 41.35:
- Quarterly reports listed below (single copies may be purchased from the Depart-

¹ See also text

ment of Commerce, Sales and Distribution Division, Room 6227, Washington 25, D. C., or the Department of Commerce Field Offices):

Containers and Packaging. 60¢ a year (20¢ additional for foreign mailing). C 41.33:

Copper. 50¢ a year (15¢ additional for foreign mailing). C 41.34:

Pulp, Paper and Board. 75¢ a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing). C 41.32:

Catalogs of Technical Reports Titles and prices vary. (Sold by Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.)

Emergency and Disaster Planning for Chemical and Allied Industries. 25¢ single copy. C 41.2:EM3.

United States Government Research Reports. Monthly. \$6.00 a year (\$3.00 additional for foreign mailing), 60¢ single copy. C 41.21:

Technical Reports Newsletter. Monthly. \$1.00 (50¢ additional for foreign mailing), 10¢ single copy. C 41.21/2:

Distribution Data Guide. Monthly. \$2.00 a year, including 2 indexes (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy; indexes, 20¢ each. C 41.11:

OFFICE OF AREA DEVELOPMENT

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or the U. S. Department of Commerce Field Offices.

Area Development Aids:

Area Trend Series, C 45 13: (No.):

No. 1—*Central Business Districts and Their Metropolitan Areas.* 10¢.

No. 2—*Long-Term Regional Trends in Manufacturing Growth 1899-1955.* 10¢

No. 3—*Statewide Industrial Development, Credit Corporations and State Development Authorities* 5¢

Industrial Location Series, C 45 8/3 (No.):

No. 1—*Selected Sources on Planned Industrial Parks.* 10¢.

Industry Trend Series, C 45 8/2: (No.):

No. 1—*Growth Industries in Manufacturing (A Summary)* 10¢.

No. 2—*Growth Industries in Instruments and Related Products.* 10¢.

No. 3—*Growth Industries in Electrical Machinery.* 10¢.

No. 4—*Growth Industries in Fabricated Metal Products.* 15¢.

No. 5—*Growth Industries in Machinery, Except Electrical.* 10¢.

No. 6—*Growth Industries in Wood Products and Furniture.* 5¢.

No. 7—*Growth Industries in Transportation Equipment.* 5¢.

No. 8—*Growth Industries in Food Products.* 10¢.

No. 9—*Growth Industries in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.* 10¢.

No. 10—*Growth Industries in Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal, and Rubber.* 15¢.

No. 11—*Growth Industries in Miscellaneous Manufactures.* 10¢.

No. 12—*Growth Industries in Pulp and Paper Products.* 10¢.

No. 13—*Growth Industries in Printing and Publishing.* 10¢.

No. 14—*Growth Industries in Textiles, Apparel, and Leather.* 15¢.

No. 15—*Growth Industries in Primary Metal Products.* 5¢.

Area Development Bulletin. Bimonthly. 50¢ a year. (75¢ for foreign addresses) C 45 9: (Vol. and No.).

Developing and Selling New Products. 40¢. C 41.22:P 94.

Organized Industrial Districts—A Tool for Community Development. 65¢. C 41.22:IN 2

Federal Activities Helpful to Communities. 20¢. C 45.2:C 73/958.

Your Community Can Profit from the Tourist Business. 15¢. C 45.2:T 64.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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Foreign Aid by the United States Government. 1952. \$1.00. C 18.35/2:F 76/940-51.

Regional Trends in the United States Economy. 1951. \$1.00. C 18 35/2:EC7.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Census of Governments, 1957. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Agriculture, 1954. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Business, 1954. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Manufactures, 1954. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Mineral Industries, 1954. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Population, 1950. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Housing, 1950. Titles and prices vary.

Census of Agriculture, 1950. Includes reports on horticulture, irrigation, and drainage. Titles and prices vary.

Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955. \$2.25; 1952, \$2.50; 1953, \$2.75, 1955, \$2.50. C 3.24/9-2:

Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses, including No. 1, Infant Enumeration Study: 1950, 40¢; and No. 2, The 1950 Censuses—How They Were Taken, \$1.50. C 3.950-10:

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County Business Patterns, First Quarter 1956. Number of manufacturing establishments, employment, and taxable payrolls, by industry groups. Separate reports for geographic divisions and a U. S. Summary. Prices vary.

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Foreign trade reports (FT Series). Statistics on exports, imports, and shipping, monthly and annually. Titles and prices vary. *Catalog of United States Foreign Trade Statistical Publications* available on request.

Governments reports. Current reports on *State Finances, City Finances, Governmental Finances, City Employment, and State Distribution of Public Employment*. Special studies on the characteristics and activities of State and local governments. Titles and prices vary.

Transportation reports. 1957 *Travel Survey*—preliminary reports, 40¢, final report to be issued. *Transportation and Distribution of Products by Canned Fruits and Vegetables Industry, 1954, 50¢.* (Sold by Bureau of the Census.)

Current Population Reports. Three periodicals presenting diversified data on trends in the labor force and in consumer incomes for the total population. *Monthly Report on Labor Force, Series P-57*, single copies vary in price; *Labor Force, Series P-50* (approximately 9 times a year), single copies vary in price; *Consumer Income, Series P-60* (approximately 3 times a year), single copies vary in price. Annual subscription (including the three publications), \$2.00 (50¢ additional for foreign mailing). C 3.186:

Housing and Construction Reports. Current reports on characteristics of housing, issued at various intervals (10¢ a copy); on housing vacancies, issued quarterly (10¢ a copy); and reports from the 1956 National Housing Inventory (titles and prices vary). (Sold by Bureau of Census.)

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- A Chapter in Population Sampling.* \$1.25. C 3.2P 81/12.
- Bureau of the Census Working Papers*, including No. 1, *Raw Materials in the United States Economy: 1900-1952*; No. 2, *The Role of the 1954 Census of Manufactures in Overcoming Problems of Industry Data*; No. 3, *Tract Data Compared for a 25 Percent Sample and a Complete Census*; and No. 4, *Sampling in the 1950 Census of Population and Housing*.
- Bureau of the Census Technical Papers*, including No. 1, *The Sample Survey of Retail Stores: A Report on Methodology*, 20¢, C 3.212:1; and the related *Description of the Sample for the Monthly Retail Trade Report (Revised)*, 20¢. (Sold by Bureau of the Census)
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- Maps of the 1954 Census of Agriculture prepared as a portion of *The National Atlas of the United States* (which is issued by the National Research Council) The 41 agriculture census maps are available separately. List of titles and prices furnished on request.
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(counties, standard metropolitan areas, cities of 25,000 or more). 1952, \$4.25; 1956, \$4.50. C 3.134/2: C 83/2/952.

Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945. \$3.25. C 3.134/2:H62/789-945. Supplement, 55¢. C 3.134/2:H62/946-52.

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Bureau of the Census Working Papers, including No. 1, *Raw Materials in the United States Economy: 1900-1952*; No. 2, *The Role of the 1954 Census of Manufactures in Overcoming Problems of Industry Data*; No. 3, *Tract Data Compared for a 25 Percent Sample and a Complete Census*; and No. 4, *Sampling in the 1950 Census of Population and Housing*

Bureau of the Census Technical Papers, including No. 1, *The Sample Survey of Retail Stores: A Report on Methodology*, 20¢, C 3.212:1; and the related *Description of the Sample for the Monthly Retail Trade Report (Revised)*, 20¢. (Sold by Bureau of the Census.)

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Air Commerce Traffic Pattern. Calendar years 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957; fiscal years 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957 (9 studies), 50¢ each. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

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dealers throughout the country, generally at airports. Horizontal and vertical control printed data is distributed at the Washington office. Other publications of the Bureau are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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World Trade Directory Reports. Basic commercial and financial information on specific firms and individuals \$1.00 a report. Available to U. S. firms from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, or from Department of Commerce Field Offices

Investment in Venezuela—Conditions and Outlook for United States Investors. 1953. \$1.25. C 18.2:In8/2.

Investment in Colombia—Conditions and Outlook for United States Investors. 1953. 65¢. C 18.2:In8/4.

Investment in India—Conditions and Outlook for United States Investors. 1953. \$1.00. C 18.2:In8/3.

Investment in Pakistan—Conditions and Outlook for United States Investors. 1954. \$1.00. C 42.2:In8/2.

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Investment in Nigeria—Basic Information for United States Businessmen. 1957. \$1.00 C 42.2:In8/16.

Investment in Peru—Basic Information for United States Businessmen. 1957. \$1.25. C 42.2:In8/15.

Factors Limiting U. S. Investment Abroad—Part 1, Survey of Factors in Foreign Countries. 1953. 65¢. C 18.2:In 8/5 pt 1.

Factors Limiting U. S. Investment Abroad—Part 2, Business Views on the U. S. Government's Role. 1954. 40¢. C 18.2:In8/5 pt 2.

Channels for Trading Abroad Booklet designed particularly for businessmen who are planning to enter the export or import field. 1954. 25¢. C 42.2:T67.

A Guide to Foreign Business Directories. Lists directories of foreign suppliers, industrial establishments, trade associations, government officials, and individual businessmen 1955. 45¢. C 42.2:D62.

Survey of International Travel. 1956. 35¢. C 42.2:T69.

U. S. Participation in International Travel. 1957 supplement to Survey of International Travel. 15¢. C 42.2:T69/Supp.

Guides for the Newcomer to World Trade. 1957. 15¢. C 42.2:T67/2.

A Directory of Foreign Development Organizations for Trade and Investment. 1957. 30¢. C 42.2:D62/2.

Doing Business With Sweden. 1957. 45¢. C 42.16:Sw3.

U. S. Business Participation in Trade Fairs Abroad. 1957. 15¢. C 42.2:F15.

Doing Business With France. 1958. 45¢. C 42.16:F84.

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Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office in Patent Cases. 50¢ each. C 21.14:P27/955.

Trademark Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office with Forms and Statutes. 40¢ each. C 21.14:T67/2/956.

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Highway Statistics. 1955. \$1.00. C 37.17: 955.

Highway Statistics. Summary to 1955. \$1.00. C 37.17/2:955.

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Information on NBS publications can be found in NBS Circular 460. \$1.25. C 13.4:460. Supplement. \$1.50. C 13.4: 460/supp. 14.

Periodicals:

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Technical News Bulletin. Reports progress of work in laboratories, important conferences, new publications of the National Bureau of Standards. Monthly. \$1.00 a year (35¢ additional for foreign mailing); 10¢ single copy. C 13.13:

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Monthly Weather Review. Contributions principally in the branches of synoptic and applied meteorology. Interpretative review and charts of the weather of the month in the United States and adjacent areas \$4.00 a year (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing); 40¢ single copy. C 30.14:

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Local Climatological Data. Monthly. Daily and monthly observational data for local weather stations, issued for approximately 270 cities where Weather Bureau offices are located. Most all such reporting stations publish monthly and annual issues, while some also publish supplements for airport stations. *The name of the city desired must be given when ordering.* Subscription price for each city: \$1.50 a year (including monthly, supplement, and annual issues if all three are issued); \$1.00 additional for foreign mailing; each monthly issue, including supplement, 15¢ a copy; annual summary of one city purchased individually, 15¢ a copy. C 30.56:

Climatological Data—State or Section Summaries. Contains climatological observational data for all reporting stations within a section. A section is a State, Territory, or a group of States. There are 47 sections, 42 representing States, or groups of States, one each for Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, the West Indies, and the Pacific Area. One section, 20¢ a month; \$2.50 a year, including annual summary (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing). Annual summary for one section purchased individually, 20¢ a copy. C 30.18:

Climatological Data—National Summary. A general summary of climatic data for the United States and its possessions. Contains climatic analyses of weather of the month and river and flood conditions; tabulations of surface and upper air climatic data; solar radiation; severe storms; and climatic charts. Monthly (including annual summary). \$4.00 a year (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing); 30¢ a month; annual summary, 50¢. C 30.51:

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, National Summary. A synopsis of weather conditions and their effects on crops and farming operations in the United States,

also shows snow and ice conditions during the winter season. \$3.00 a year (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing); 10¢ single copy. December through March issues contain snow and ice conditions. Special subscription for this period, \$1.00 (50¢ additional for foreign mailing). C 30.11:

Mariners Weather Log. A bimonthly publication summarizing weather on the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans, and the Great Lakes. Each issue contains at least 2 articles on marine meteorology, gale tables of the North Atlantic and North Pacific, which list the observations of ships reporting winds of 35 knots or over, and climatological summaries for U. S. Ocean Station Vessels. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing), 20¢ a copy. C 30.72:

Miscellaneous publications. Price list on request.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Annual Report of the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration. Report to the Congress covering activities for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1957. 25¢. C 39.101:957.

Dry Cargo Service and Area Report. Semi-annual report of United States shipping companies by ships owned and/or chartered, type of service and area operated 10¢. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

A Review of the Coastwise and Intercoastal Shipping Trades. A study covering importance to the national defense and economy; strength and weakness of the domestic merchant fleet; nature of transportation service offered; operating costs, government aid, conclusions and recommendations \$1.00. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Review of Labor-Management Relationships in the Maritime Industry and the Subsidization of Seamen Wages. A factual review of the labor-management relationships in the maritime industry and the subsidization of seamen wages. Included is a review of the collective bargaining process, significant advances made by maritime labor since 1936, and the administration of the subsidy law. \$1.00 (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Merchant Fleets of the World. Seagoing steam and motor ships of 1,000 gross tons and over. 20¢. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

United States and Canadian Great Lakes Fleets. Steam and motor ships of 1,000 gross tons and over. 20¢. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Domestic Oceanborne and Great Lakes Commerce of the United States. \$1.00. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Shoreside Facilities for Trainship, Trailer-ship, and Containership Services. Presents a technical analysis, functional requirements, and design criteria for planning of specialized facilities to accommodate roll-on/roll-off, lift-on/lift-off, or conveyor-type terminal operations in connection with new ships of these types. \$2.00. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Manual of Procedures for Determination of Construction-Differential Subsidy. Procedures used by the Federal Maritime Board in determining the construction-differential subsidy aid and national defense allowances to be granted for construction of eligible ships in the United States. 25¢. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Manual of General Procedures for Determining Operating-Differential Subsidy Rates. Procedures established by the Federal Maritime Board-Maritime Administration in calculating operating-differential subsidy rates, including data to be submitted by holders of operating-differential subsidy contracts under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. \$1.00. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

Ships of America's Merchant Fleet. Characteristics and pictures of different types of merchant ships. 25¢. C 39 202:Sh 64/954.

Essential U. S. Foreign Trade Routes. Maps and description of routes. 65¢. C 39 202:F 76/957.

Nuclear Powered Ships for American Ship Operators. A symposium held at Washington, D. C., July 30, 1957. \$5.50. (Sold by Department of Commerce.)

A Statistical Analysis of the World's Merchant Fleets. Frequency distribution of world's fleets. 65¢. C 39 202:M 53/3.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR¹

Construction Review. Monthly. Published jointly by Departments of Labor and Commerce. Single copy, 30¢; annual subscription, \$3.00 (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing). C 41.30/3:

Employment and Earnings. Monthly. Single copy price varies; annual subscription, \$3.50 (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing). L 2.41/2:

Monthly Labor Review. Single copy, 55¢; annual subscription, \$6.25 (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing). L 2.6:

Occupational Outlook. Quarterly. Current supplement to Occupational Outlook Handbook. Annual subscription \$1.00 (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); single copy, 30¢. L 2.70/4:

Benefit Series Service of Unemployment Insurance Appeals Decisions, Since 1938. Annual subscription, \$4.00 (\$1.75 additional for foreign mailing); no single copies sold. L 7.37:

Employment Security Review. Monthly. Single copy, 20¢; annual subscription, \$2.00 (60¢ additional for foreign mailing). L 7.18:

Labor Market and Employment Security. Monthly. Single copy, 30¢; annual subscription, \$3.00 (\$1.00 additional for foreign mailing). L 7.20:

Safety Standards. Bimonthly. Single copy, 15¢; annual subscription, 75¢ (25¢ additional for foreign mailing). L 16.34:

Labor Charts. Monthly. Presents 17 statistical charts showing major developments of interest to workers and their employers. Available free on request to Director of Information, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Bulletins and Pamphlets. These publications pertain to practically all fields of education and a number of each group are issued during any year. Prices vary.

Biennial Survey of Education. Perhaps the best known series of Office of Education publications. The Survey comprises an extensive statistical and textual résumé of educational conditions in the United States. Prices vary.

Administration of Public Laws 874 and 815. Annual report of the Commissioner of Education on administration of laws providing financial assistance for maintenance and operation of schools and construction of school facilities in federally-affected areas and for conducting surveys of school facilities in the various States. Price varies. FS 5.1/2:

¹ See also text.

Education Directory. Published annually. Part I, *Federal Government and States*; Part II, *Counties and Cities*; Part III, *Higher Education*; Part IV, *Education Associations*. Prices vary. FS 5.25:

Vocational Division Bulletins. These Bulletins are divided into the following series: Agricultural Education, Distributive Education, General, Home Economics Education, and Trade and Industrial Education. Prices vary.

A Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the Office of Education, Vocational Division, is issued annually, as required by act of Congress.

School Life. Official journal of the Office, issued monthly except July, August, and September. Reports Office planning and action in the areas of research, services, and grants; presents statistical information of a national character; summarizes laws affecting education, both Federal and State; and announces Office publications. \$1.00 a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); 15¢ single copy. FS 5.7.

Higher Education. Published monthly except June, July, and August. Contains information concerning Federal activities related to higher education, reports of statistical and other studies of education made by staff members of the Office, and materials from colleges and universities and from educational organizations and associations. 75¢ a year (9 issues) (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); 10¢ a copy. FS 5.37:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Public Health Reports Monthly. \$4.25 a year (75¢ additional for foreign mailing); 55¢ single copy. FS 2.7:

Journal of the National Cancer Institute. Monthly. \$20.00 a year (\$5.00 additional for foreign mailing); single copies, \$2.00. FS 2.31:

Public Health Engineering Abstracts Monthly. \$2.00 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); single copies, 20¢. FS 2.13:

Vital Statistics of the United States. Yearly. Price varies.

Monthly Vital Statistics Report. General free circulation.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. General free circulation.

Vital Statistics—Special Reports. National summaries. General free circulation.

Current List of Medical Literature Monthly. \$13.50 a year (\$3.50 additional for foreign mailing). FS 2.208:

National Library of Medicine. Annual catalog. Yearly with quinquennial cumulations. \$17.50 plus 40¢ postage. LC 30.13. (Sold by Library of Congress.)

Publications of the Division of Sanitary Engineering. A listing of currently available publications produced within the Public Health Service relating to the modern environmental aspects of public health.

The Engineer in the U. S. Public Health Service.

Also publishes directories, bibliographies, technical reports, and recommendations on a wide variety of topics relating to health problems, resources, facilities, services, and personnel.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Social Security Bulletin. Monthly. \$2.75 a year (75¢ additional for foreign mailing); 25¢ a single copy. FS 3.3:

Children. Six issues yearly. \$1.25 a year (50¢ additional for foreign mailing); 25¢ single copy. FS 3.207/2:

Miscellaneous technical and nontechnical circulars and reports.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Reports (bound volumes): Vols. 4–16. *Economic Decisions*. Prices vary. C 31.211:

Annual Airline Statistics, Domestic Carriers. 1947, \$1.00; 1948, 75¢. C 31.202:ai7/6: Date.

Civil Air Regulations. Prices vary. C 31.209:

Economic Regulations. 50¢. C 31.220/2: 950

Annual Reports 1941–1957. Prices vary. C 31.201: Date.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

The publications listed below may be obtained from the District of Columbia Government:

District Unemployment Compensation Board: Statistical Report. Released quarterly and annually.

Minimum Wage Board: Annual Report. Office of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners:

Annual Report of Government of the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia Register. \$5.00 yearly subscription.

Public Library: Monthly List of Selected Books.

Recorder of Deeds: Annual Report.

Department of Licenses and Inspections: Building Code \$3.50 a copy without revision service.

Electrical Code. \$4.75 a copy; \$7.75 a copy with 5 years amendment service.
Police Regulations. \$5.00 a copy with revision service for 5 years; \$2.00 a copy without revision service.
Traffic Regulations. \$5.25 a copy; \$8.25 a copy with 5 years amendment service.
Plumbing Code. \$3.00 a copy with revision service for 5 years; \$1.25 a copy without revision service.
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Code. 75¢ a copy.
Gas Fitting Regulations. 60¢ a copy.
Elevator Regulations. 25¢ a copy.
Electrical Licensing and Bonding Regulations. 25¢ a copy.
Fuel Burning Equipment Regulations. 45¢ a copy.
Acts of Congress Affecting the District of Columbia. Prices vary.
Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations. 55¢ a copy.
District of Columbia Tax Regulations. \$7.00 a copy with revision service for 5 years; \$4.00 a copy without revision service.
Housing Regulations. \$4.50 a copy with revision service for 5 years; \$1.50 a copy without revision service.
Maps of Permanent System of Highways, District of Columbia. \$1.50 and \$2.50 according to size.
Laws Affecting the Public Utilities Commission. 75¢.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Basic Course for Civil Defense. 30¢. FCD 1.6/5:3-2.
Basic Rescue Course. 30¢. FCD 1.6/5:14-1.
Civil Defense Instructor's Course. 30¢. FCD 1.6/5:3-3.
Introduction to Chemical Warfare. Chemical Warfare Defense Series 1, TB-11-25. 5¢. FCD 1.3:11-25.
Introduction to Radioactive Fallout. 15¢. FCD 1.6/5:19-1.
Civil Defense Household First Aid Kit (Revised). 5¢ or \$1.75 a hundred. FCD 1.20:2-12.
Emergency Rescue Training. PM-14-1. 40¢. FCD 1.6/8:14-1.
Facts About Fallout. 10¢. FCD 1.20:2-11.
Facts About the H-Bomb. 5¢ or \$2.75 a hundred. FCD 1.2:B63.
Six Steps to Survival. 5¢ or \$3.25 a hundred. FCD 1.2:Su7/956.
Emergency Action to Save Lives. 3¢. FCD 1.2:Em 3.
Fire Fighting for Householders. 10¢ or \$5.00 a hundred. FCD 1.2F51/2/956.

What You Should Know About Radioactive Fallout. 10¢. FCD 1.17:7.
Emergency Measurement of Radioactivity in Food and Water. 5¢. FCD 1.3:11-9.

Evacuation Checklist. 10¢. FCD 1.3:27-2.
Evacuation of Civil Populations in Civil Defense Emergencies. 5¢. FCD 1.3:27-1.
Fallout and the Winds. 5¢. FCD 1.3:11-21/2.
Permissible Emergency Levels of Radioactivity in Water and Food. 5¢. FCD 1.3:11-8.
Personal Dosimeters for Radiological Defense. 5¢. FCD 1.3:11-2.
The Radioactive Fallout Problem. 5¢. FCD 1.3:19-1.
The Role of the Warden in the H-Bomb Era. 5¢. FCD 1.3:7-1/2.
Clearance and Restoration of Streets and Highways in Civil Defense Emergencies. 20¢. FCD 1.6/3:13-3.
Outdoor Warning Device Systems. 15¢. FCD 1.6/3:4-1.
Planning and Organizing for Civil Defense Traffic Operations. 25¢. FCD 1.6/3:27-2.
Radiological Decontamination in Civil Defense. 20¢. FCD 1.6/3:11-6.
Emergency Mass Feeding. 55¢. FCD 1.2 F32.
Family Action Program, Home Protection Exercises. 15¢. FCD 1.22:2-1/2.
States, Counties, Cities and Civil Defense. 20¢. FCD 1.2:St 2.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Communications Act of 1934, with amendments and index, revised January 1, 1954 (includes amendments to May 15, 1954). 70¢. CC 1.5:C73/954.
Packet No. 2, revised pages to Communications Act of 1934, as of September 1, 1955. 30¢. CC 1.5:C73/954/Amtd 2.
Packet No. 3, revised pages to Communications Act of 1934, September 1, 1955 to February 1, 1956. 15¢. CC 1.5:C73/954/Amtd 3.
Packet No. 4, revised pages to Communications Act of 1934, February 1, 1956 to December 1, 1956. 25¢. CC 1.5:C73/954/Amtd 4.
Twenty-Third Annual Report — Fiscal Year 1957. 50¢. CC 1.1:957.
Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States, 1956. 50¢. CC 1.35:956.
Public Service Responsibility of Broadcast Licensees, 1946. 40¢. CC 1.2B78/22.
Rules and Regulations. CC 1.7: Prices vary.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Annual Report, December 31.

Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Banks. Semiannually.

Interim Report to Insured Banks. June 30.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Federal Savings and Loan Associations—What They Are and How Charters Are Granted.

Outline of Functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, including current statistics.

Questions and Answers about Insurance of Savings. Describing insurance of savings through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Source Book of savings and home finance. Data on activity and condition of savings and loan associations, and related information. Annual.

Combined Financial Statements of Member Institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Annual.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The following publications and maps are sold by the Commission only:

Rules of Practice and Procedure (including General Policy and Interpretations), June 1, 1955. 30¢.

Regulations under the Federal Power Act (with approved Forms), Sept. 1, 1955. 40¢.

Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (with approved forms), April 1, 1956. 35¢.

Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1956. Classes A and B privately owned companies. \$6.00

Statistics of Natural Gas Companies in the United States, 1956. \$3.25.

Statistics of Publicly Owned Electric Utilities, 1956. \$3.00.

Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1938-1947. \$3.00. Supplement for 1948, 50¢; for 1950, 75¢; for 1951 and 1952, \$1.00 each; for 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956, \$1.50 each.

Electric Utility Cost Units, Internal Combustion Engine Stations. 25¢.

Electric Utility Cost Units, Transmission Plant. 25¢.

Directory of Electric and Gas Utilities in the United States, 1948. \$5.00

State Commission Jurisdiction and Regulation of Electric and Gas Utilities, 1954. \$1.50.

Electric Power Statistics. A loose-leaf statistical service comprising 60 monthly reports furnished with a binder. The

service includes monthly reports on production and capacity; the consumption of fuel; revenues and income of the major privately owned electric utilities; electric utility system loads; and sales of electric energy. \$5.00 a year; service to continue 12 months from date of order.

*National Electric Rate Book. The National Electric Rate Book and individual Rate Books for the 48 States, covering the rates charged by publicly and privately owned utilities in communities of 2,500 or more population, are issued in loose-leaf binders. Supplements showing rate changes and new rate schedules are issued to replace superseded data. *National Electric Rate Book*, \$25.00, including binders and supplement service for 12 months from date of order; supplement service thereafter, \$15.00 a year. *State Rate Books*, \$1.50 each.*

Typical Electric Bills, Cities of 50,000 Population and More, Commercial, Industrial and Residential Service. Jan. 1, 1957. 50¢.

Typical Residential Electric Bills, Cities of 2,500 and More. Jan. 1, 1957. 50¢.

Power Market Survey. Surveys cover various areas. \$1.00 each.

Possibilities for Redevelopment of Niagara Falls for Power. \$1.00.

Hydroelectric Power Resources of the United States, Developed and Undeveloped, 1953. \$1.50.

Estimated Future Power Requirements of the United States by Regions, 1955-1980. 20¢.

Map: Principal Natural Gas Pipe Lines in the United States and Communities Served with Natural, Manufactured or Mixed Gas, 1947. Size 44 x 56 inches, paper; unmounted \$5.00

Map: Major Natural Gas Pipe Lines in the United States, December 31, 1957. Size 13 x 19 inches; paper. 25¢.

Map: Twelve regional maps and 4 enlarged scale maps of congested areas of Principal Electric Utility Stations and Transmission Lines, 1957. (Base scale: 32 miles/inch). Individual regions, 50¢ each, complete set, \$5.00.

Map: Principal Electric Facilities in the United States, June 30, 1948. Size 44 x 64 inches, paper, unmounted. \$6.00

Maps: Principal Electric Facilities, issued by individual States (Base scale: 20 miles/inch). Available for States of Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Iowa, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, North Texas, South Texas, North Dakota, Louisiana, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Maryland-Delaware-District of Columbia, and California. \$1.00 each.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Publications listed below are available from the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Reserve Bulletin. Monthly. Domestic rate, \$6.00 a year, 60¢ a copy; foreign rate, \$7.00 a year, 70¢ a copy. Group subscriptions in the United States for 10 or more copies to one address, 50¢ a copy a month, or \$5.00 for 12 months.

Federal Reserve Chart Book on Financial and Business Statistics. Monthly. \$6.00 a year including one issue of historical supplement (listed below). 60¢ a copy, or in quantities of 10 or more for single shipment, 50¢ each. (Domestic rates.)

Historical Supplement to Federal Reserve Chart Book. Issued annually, in September. 60¢ a copy, or in quantities of 10 or more for single shipment, 50¢ each. (Domestic rates.)

Banking and Monetary Statistics. Statistics of banking, monetary, and financial developments. November 1943. 979 pages. \$1.50.

A Statistical Study of Regulation V Loans. September 1950. 74 pages. 25¢ a copy, or in quantities of 10 or more for single shipment, 15¢ each.

The Development of Bank Debits and Clearings and Their Use in Economic Analysis. January 1952. 175 pages. 25¢ a copy; in quantities of 10 or more copies for single shipment, 15¢ each.

The Federal Reserve System—Purposes and Functions. Revised edition. April 1934. 224 pages.

Flow of Funds in the United States, 1939-53. A new accounting record designed to picture the flow of funds through the major sectors of the national economy. December 1955. 390 pages. \$2.75 a copy.

The Federal Reserve Act, as amended through December 31, 1956, with an appendix containing provisions of certain other statutes affecting the Federal Reserve System. 385 pages. \$1.00 each.

Consumer Instalment Credit. Six books (Parts I-IV) giving the results of an intensive study of consumer instalment credit, undertaken by the Board on request of the Council of Economic Advisors by direction of the President. Part I—*Growth and Import*, Vol. 1, \$1.25; Vol. 2, \$1.00. Part II—*Conference on Regulation*, Vol. 1, \$1.75; Vol. 2, 60¢. Part III—*Views on Regulations*, \$1.00. Part IV—*Financing New Car Purchases*, 60¢. FR 1.2:C76/5/(PTS).

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Cartel reports. See *Copper Industry*; *Fertilizer Industry*; *International Alkali Cartels*; *International Electrical Equipment*; *International Phosphate Cartels*.

Coffee: An Economic Report on the Investigation of Coffee Prices. July 1934. A comprehensive investigation of factors contributing to the 1953-54 price spiral in coffee. 523 pages. \$2.00. FT 1.2C65.

Concentration of Productive Facilities. A study of the extent of concentration of economic power, in which the Commission reported that 46% of the total net capital assets of all manufacturing corporations in the United States in 1947 was concentrated in the 113 largest manufacturers 1949. 25¢. FT 1.2C74. This report was followed by a 1954 report entitled *Changes in Concentration in Manufacturing, 1935 to 1947 and 1950*. 153 pages. 45¢. FT 1.2M31/4.

Corporate Mergers and Acquisitions. May 1955. 210 pages. 55¢. FT 1.2M54/935.

Farm Implements, Manufacture and Distribution of, 1948. 160 pages. 40¢. Also 8-page processed summary. FT 1.2:F22/2.

Federal Trade Commission Decisions. Decisions for the various years are covered in 49 bound volumes with subsequent printed advance sheets. Prices vary.

Fertilizer Industry, The. Concerned primarily with restrictions and wastes which interfere with the supply of plant food materials in quantities needed and at prices low enough to facilitate maintenance of soil fertility. Also summarizes available information on cartel control of nitrogen, phosphates, and potash. 1949. 35¢. FT 1.2F41/3/950.

Growth and Concentration in the Flour Milling Industry. 1947, Summary.

Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations. \$1.00 a year (25¢ additional for foreign mailing); 30¢ single copy. FT 1.18.

Interlocking Directorates. Summarizes the significant interlocking directorates among the thousand largest manufacturing corporations and between these corporations and a selected list of large banks, investment trusts, insurance companies, railroads, public utilities, and distributive enterprises. 1950. \$1.25. FT 1.2:D62.

International Electrical Equipment Cartel. 1948. 107 pages. 35¢. Also 10-page processed summary. FT 1.2:E12.

International Phosphate Cartels. May 1, 1946

Rates of Return (after taxes) in selected industries for the Years 1940 and 1947-51.

Statutes and Decisions. Statutes administered by the Commission and court decisions construing them. 1944-48, \$2 75. FT 1.13:944-48.

Trade Practice Rules. Copies of rules promulgated by the Commission for various industries are available in pamphlet form and may be obtained upon request to the Commission.

NOTE.—The Commission's 1955 Annual Report (page 106) lists alphabetically, and briefly describes, approximately 145 general inquiries and investigations conducted by the Commission during the period from 1915 to 1955 and reports published in connection therewith.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The National Archives.

Regulations for the Public Use of Records in the National Archives.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Documentary publications:

Charters of Freedom. Reproduces in readable facsimile the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, and includes historical notes. Available from the National Archives. 25¢.

The Formation of the Union. A catalog of significant documents reflecting events that led to American independence and the establishment of the Federal Union. Available from the National Archives. 25¢.

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Twenty-two volumes published thus far, covering the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, the Territory South of the River Ohio, and the Territories of Mississippi, Indiana, Orleans, Michigan, Louisiana-Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida. Prices vary. GS 4.13:

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Conservation, 1911-1945. Includes Roosevelt's significant writings on the conservation of soil, water, forests, wildlife, and wilderness and scenic areas, as well as the more important letters addressed to him on these subjects. 2 vols. Available from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y. \$9.50.

Germany Surrenders Unconditionally; Facsimiles of the Documents. 30¢. AE 1.2G31.

The End of the War in the Pacific; Surrender Documents in Facsimile. 30¢. AE 1.2Su7.

A list of other facsimiles is available. *List of Microfilm Publications.* Describes records that have been reproduced on microfilm, positive microfilm copies of which are for sale.

Federal Population Censuses, 1840-80; a Price List of Microfilm Copies of the Original Schedules.

Finding Aids:

Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921. 1943. \$1.25. AE 1.6:W19/917-21.

Your Government's Records in the National Archives. 1950.

A number of inventories and lists of records and some reference information papers analyzing records in the National Archives on a subject-matter basis have been prepared. Copies of those available in processed form may be obtained for official use. (REpublic 7-7500, Branch 6404.)

A National Program for the Publication of Historical Documents. A report to the President by the National Historical Publications Commission. 1954. 50¢. GS 4.14:H62.

Records Management Handbooks:

Plain Letters. Contains basic rules for writing letters and suggestions for improving the efficiency of Government letters by writing in simple, workaday English. 30¢. GS 4.6:L 56/2.

Form Letters. Shows why form letters are needed and describes a records management plan for improving them. 25¢. GS 4.6:L56.

Guide Letters. Describes special technique for collecting guide letters and shows how the system is developed and used for keeping down letter-writing costs in offices handling large volumes of mail. 20¢. GS 4.6:L56/3.

Agency Mail Operations. Describes fundamental principles and basic methods for managing mail. Agencies can use this information to develop systems for handling mail rapidly with adequate controls and at minimum cost. 30¢. GS 4.6:M28.

Applying Records Schedules. Describes steps to be taken in applying records control schedules to ensure the maximum benefits from a records disposition program and explains when and how records should be retired to records centers or be destroyed. 20¢. GS 4.6:R24/3.

- Federal Records Centers.** Describes the steps in transferring records to the centers and explains how Government agencies can thus save money and protect their records. 20¢. GS 46: R24/2.
- Federal Register.** Federal administrative rules, regulations, and notices. Issued daily. Vol. 1, No. 1—, March 14, 1936—. Subscription price \$15 00 a year (\$5.00 additional for foreign mailing); price of single copies varies. Microfilm edition available from the National Archives; yearly price varies. GS 4.107:
- Code of Federal Regulations, 1949 Edition.** Contains codification of general and permanent administrative rules and regulations of general applicability and future effect as of December 31, 1948. Prices vary. The Code is kept up to date through cumulative supplements issued annually. Price of individual supplements varies according to size. Also, for those who maintain complete sets, arrangements have been made to supply the pocket supplements and any completely revised volumes on a subscription price, \$66.50 (\$15 00 additional for foreign mailing). GS 4.108:
- United States Government Organization Manual.** Handbook of the Federal Government. Published annually. Paper. \$1.50. GS 4.109:(date).
- Slip Laws.** Separate prints of the laws of the United States. Published immediately after enactment, in two series, Public Laws and Private Laws. Prices vary according to size. \$10.00 a year for all laws (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing). GS 4.110:
- United States Statutes at Large.** Bound volumes containing the laws, concurrent resolutions, reorganization plans, amendments to the Constitution, and Presidential proclamations in the numbered series. Published as soon as possible after each regular session of Congress adjourns *sine die*. Price varies.
- Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States.** Bound volumes containing the public messages and statements of the Presidents. Issued annually shortly after the beginning of the year, beginning with 1957 volume. \$6.75. (Volumes covering 1956 and 1958 are in process.) GS 4.107/2:957.
- HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**
- Publications of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.** (Contains complete listing of HHA publications, including those not listed in this section.)
- Aids to Your Community; Programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.** 1958. 15¢. HH1.2:C 73/3.
- The Workable Program—What It Is.** Revised 1957. 15¢. HH 1.2:P 94/3/957.
- How Localities Can Develop a Workable Program for Urban Renewal.** Revised 1956. 10¢. HH 1.22:1/3.
- Older People and Their Housing Needs.** 1957.
- Housing in the United States.** 1956. 50¢. H 1.2:H 81/27.
- Suggested Land Subdivision Regulations.** Revised 1957. 50¢. HH 1.6:L 22.
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION**
- Programs of the Community Facilities Administration.** HHFA. Revised 1958. 15¢. HH 5.2:P 94/958.
- A Program for Public Works Planning.** HHFA. December 1956. 5¢. HH 5.2:P 96.
- URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION**
- Urban Renewal Administration—A Brief Background.** HHFA. Revised 1958.
- Urban Renewal—What It Is.** HHFA. Revised 1957. 15¢. HH 1.2:UR1/2/957.
- A Guide to Demonstration Grants.** HHFA. Revised 1957.
- Second Report on Urban Renewal Demonstrations.** HHFA. 1958.
- A Guide to Urban Planning Assistance Grants.** HHFA. 1955.
- FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION**
- Cooperative Housing Program.** FHIA 3250. Revised 1957. 15¢.
- Digest of Insurable Loans.** (Charts setting forth primary provisions for the insurance of loans authorized under the National Housing Act as amended and FHIA Administrative Rules and Regulations as of August 5, 1957.) FHIA 2575. 10¢. HH 2.6:L 78/3/958.
- FHA Facts for Home Buyers.** Being revised.
- Housing for the Elderly—How FHIA Helps.** FHIA 2660. 10¢. HH 2.2:H 81/7.
- Information for the Home-Buying Serviceman.** FHIA 895, revised 1957. 10¢. HH 2.2:SE 6/957.
- Mortgagees' Handbook.** FHIA 2534, being revised.
- National Housing Act, as Amended, and Provisions of Other Laws Pertaining to the Federal Housing Administration, including All Amendments to August 30, 1957.** FHIA 107, revised 1957. \$1.75. HH 2.5:H 81/2/957.
- Planning Rental Housing Projects.** FHIA 2460, revised September 1917. 20¢. HH 2.2:H 81.

221: Relocation Housing. Revised 1957. 5¢. HH 2.2:R 27.
Remodel, Repair, Repay, with FHIA; FH/38, revised 1957. 10¢. HH 2.2:R 28/957.

Replacing Blight with Good Homes (Section 220). 1955. 10¢. HH 1.2:B 61.
This is the FHA. FHA 2650, revised October 1957. 10¢. HH 2.2:F 31/957.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Current Work of the PHA. Revised 1958.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

FNMA Information Circular. Revised 1957.
Secondary Market Operations Pamphlet. 1957.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Accident Bulletin. Annually, 1956 edition, 55¢. IC 1 acci. 3:125.

Decisions (Reports or Opinions). Prices vary from \$1.50 to \$1.25 for volumes available in series from Volumes 1-297. Volumes 1-11 and several others exhausted, and Volume 295 not yet issued.
Motor Carrier Decisions. Volumes 1-64, prices vary. Volume 60, \$4.00; Volume 64, \$4.25. IC 1.6/1:

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